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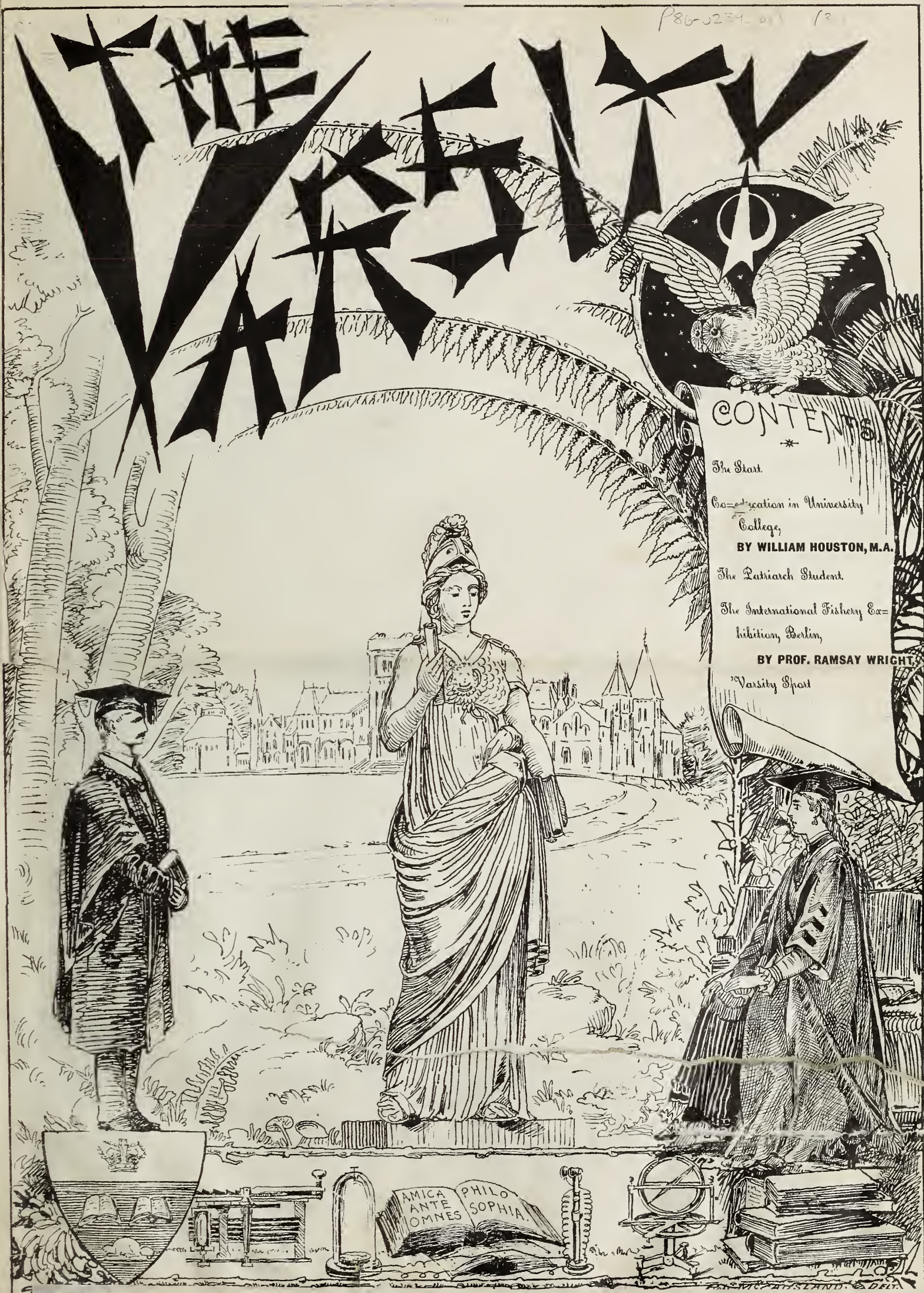




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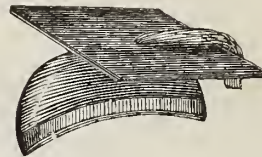
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

No. 1. Vol. 1.

October, 7th, 1880.

Price 5 cts.

THE START.

A few years ago, a series of brilliant essays appeared in the *New York Times*, which enhanced the reputation at once of the writer and of the paper. They were subsequently collected and published together in a single volume with the remarkable preface:—"I have been urged to unite these dissertations in book-form by the wishes of numerous and malignant enemies." By contrast are we reminded of this literary incident. The *'Varsity* starts on its career unattended by malevolence and amid the hearty "God-speed-you" of friends. The chief incentive, however, has not been encouragement, but the consciousness of a capability to supply what is beginning to be looked upon as a trustworthy indication of vigor and intensity of life in a university. We lay bare the spring of action with a reluctant hand, because exposition of motives is, not infrequently, mistaken for indulgence in an apologetic strain. An appeal to charitable forbearance would be sinister to any statement regarding the opportune-ness of the *'Varsity* appearance. If there is conviction as to such a statement having foundation in fact, then all color of extenuation should be bleached from the above-given exposition. Indifference to the misapprehension we have anticipated might also be taken to argue against adequacy of conception with respect to our proper sphere of employment. The present undertaking is meant to serve advantageously the general good of a community whose professed passport to consideration is intellectuality of character. The first impression conveyed by this declaration may be, that the claim advanced is pre-eminently arrogant; that the implied assumption of competence to act efficiently in this field of operation is destitute of any respectable warrant. We hasten with the corrective. The justness of the impression would be unimpeachable if the *'Varsity* presumed to pose as the guiding star, as the interpreter even, of a Canadian school-board, or of graduate and undergraduate humanity. In reality our intentions are very demure: not a guiding star, not an interpreter, but a *register* of opinion in and out of the University in matters of education; an unbiassed annalist of University life: and, in this last connexion, a strenuous advocate of what constitutes individual well-being. Efficiency from each of these points of view will demand from the undergraduates intellectual effort of no small significance. The maintenance also of a passable standard of excellence is not to be reasonably expected, unless such effort is supplemented by highly-participative exertion on the part of the graduates. Finally, there is needed the moral accessory of strongly-expressed sanction from the generation whose recollections of academic life have become gilded athwart the distance of many intervening years. Few will be disposed to detect extravagance in these stipulations; a close spirit of exaction would be inconsistent with the enlightenment of an auditory gathered round a prominent seat of learning. At most, insistence will be laid on the conventional engagements of full liberty of discussion and fair play—engagements which are entered upon in an earnest spirit of determination to abide by in these columns. At the same time we decline to offer a field for the exhibition of religious proclivities, and to afford an outlet to the ardency of youthful political partizans.

Set phrases and popular formulas, however acceptable to the multitude, act as irritants when appealing exclusively to an educated audience of men and women. Hence, in forecasting the course of the *'Varsity* the affectation of very precise language has been discarded. Yet we have an avowal to make which barely escapes the stereotyped form: Whaver element of ambition or audacity lies latent in our programme, it is wholly bound up in the desire that the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO shall possess the best university paper in America and an unrivalled index of the progress of educational systems.

On occasions like the CONVOCATION feast last June the toast, 'The Ladies,' is at best a mere sentimental variation of after-dinner oratory, and it was derogatory to the lady-students who obtained distinction in the examinations to be principally expatiated on only, then. The proper place for the well-deserved allusions in their regard was in the toast, 'The Honor-Men of the Year.' If there happen to be honor-men in the next May it is to be hoped this ungracious discrimination will not occur.

IN the course of one of his after-dinner speeches, on the same evening, Hon. EDWARD BLAKE remarked:—"I am glad to hear that there is a good prospect for placing, upon a sound foundation, the University paper. I am sure I need not do more than heartily commend that enterprise to the support of all the friends of this University, whether graduates or others. I hope all the old graduates will exhibit that interest in it which is involved in becoming subscribers, and seeing what the young men are doing in the way of work and of play as well." We not infrequently meet with men prolific in the language of sympathy; but few have our respected Chancellor's happy knack of giving a helping hand precisely at the right moment.

OF the changes in the constitution of the Literary and Scientific Debating Society, proposed and carried last April, Mr. LYDGATE'S Reform Bill bears the palm in comprehensiveness of character and force of disintegration. The discussion provoked, though of painful length, was certainly, not out of proportion to the radical import of the subject. The measure was, in the opinion of its advocates, appropriate and opportune, principally because of the unwieldly bulk to which the Society had grown. Beyond a certain point, it was contended, increase of numbers is a fatal obstruction to the proceedings of an assembly where the *raison d'être* of its coming together is the debate. The greater the attendance at a meeting the more prolonged is the business preliminary to the chief object of the meeting. The presence of large numbers, also often effectually daunts ambition to appear in the arena. The soundness of these general arguments, together with their application in the present instance, was not disputed; the opponents of the measure wisely contented themselves with assailing the proposed reform and the remarkable special pleading which formed its attempted justification. Why the men of the third and fourth years should be sacrificed, practically are by the employed division, to the interest of the first and second years is not obvious. It was urged by two or three of the speakers on Mr. LYDGATE'S side that the bashfulness of juvenile undergraduates was not likely to be dispelled in the solemn presence of the members of the fourth years. The self-denying inference was drawn that third year men should henceforth act as monitors in the debating art for these delicately-reticent youths. Nevertheless a fair trial is to be given the scheme. It will certainly offer more opportunities for speaking at the Friday night meetings, though it will somewhat reduce the number of hearers. The Committee appointed to revise and harmonize the Constitution have already met several times, and will send in a report during the week. The complete recitation of the Bill is ready for the printer, and, after the adoption of the report, members should be able to procure a copy of the new Constitution within a few days. The many difficulties already obstructing the working of the new machinery will become insuperable, unless the members of the Society are in a position to know its intricacies.

CO-EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The question of the co-education of the sexes in Colleges for the training of adults is still a vexed one, and some time must elapse before it can be regarded as finally disposed of. Many who think it quite proper for boys and girls under a certain age, not only to pursue the same studies, but mingle together on the same play-ground at school, are strenuously opposed to a much more limited intermingling of the sexes at Colleges where the students are young men and women. They object on a variety of grounds which may, however, all be classed as physical, intellectual and moral.

They contend that woman is literally, in body, at all events, so much the "weaker vessel" that it would endanger the health of young ladies to attend the courses of lectures and go through the course of reading presented for young men undergoing collegiate training; and, by way of proof, they point to the many alleged instances of male students who have ruined their constitutions and shortened their lives by too close application to College work. Closely connected with this is the objection based on differences, assumed or proven, between the male and

female intellect. It is contended on the one hand that a course of study which would be the best for a young man is necessarily not the best for a young woman, regarded simply as a student, and on the other that the intellectual training best calculated to educate the man for his future position in life is not the one best calculated to prepare the woman for her ultimate sphere. But the gravest objections are those based on moral grounds. It is claimed that the promiscuous intermingling of members of both sexes in the College lecture rooms and corridors would lead to intrigues fatal to those who indulged in them and to scandals ruinous to the institution which tolerated so lax a system.

The vigorous and persistent discussions of the last few years, together with the unquestionable success of the co-educative system in certain well-known Colleges, has done much to weaken the force of these conservative contentions and to convince the public that they partake largely of the nature of bogies. As regards the physical and intellectual objections, the rapidly increasing number of instances in which young women hold their own with young men in such Universities as Cambridge and London cannot be got over. Miss SCOTT, who took a stand which would have secured her the position of eighth wrangler at Cambridge at the last graduation examination, had she belonged to the sterner sex, looks, from her portrait in the *London Graphic*, like an unusually healthy young English girl, both physically and intellectually, and apparently shows fewer traces of the severe struggle than some of the male students who were her competitors. In fact GIRTON College is a standing answer to those who confine themselves to objections of these two kinds, while it does nothing towards removing moral objections to co-education. With respect to them it must be said that the burden of proof rests on the objectors, who occupy the position of advocates of what is at least a non-natural system. The sexes intermingle in the family circle, they are allowed to intermingle at school, they intermingle as members of society, and yet the opponents of co-education take the ground that they must not be allowed to attend the same classes, read the same text-books, and pass the same examinations for fear of moral contamination. It must be admitted that the experience to appeal to on the other side is limited, but the testimony based on it is very unanimous and satisfactory.

This question has a deep practical interest for the patrons and students of University College at the present time. Owing to the statutory regulation requiring all winners of scholarships to attend lectures in some college affiliated to the University of Toronto, young ladies who entertain great expectations of what they can do in the competition for prizes would naturally prefer attending at UNIVERSITY College to attending anywhere else. They would thus enjoy the advantage of competing on equal terms for prizes during their under-graduate course, and of competing on equal terms for situations as teachers after they graduate. No lady has yet gone beyond the second year in the University curriculum, but it is only a question of a very short time when many of them will do so, and as no college affiliated to Toronto University is equipped for a third or fourth year course, it is easy to see that it is only a question of time when female under-graduates will be knocking at the door of University College for admission. It is reported that some now in attendance at High Schools and Collegiate Institutes actually contemplate making an early application. All friends of educational progress should hail such a movement with pleasure. The question of co-education must be fought out, before long, at and in University College, and the sooner the contest—if contest there is to be—is begun, the sooner will the uncertainty be over. Let a few young ladies muster courage to break the ice and they will soon find a numerous troop plunging in after them and the young gentlemen generously applauding their intrepidity.—WILLIAM HOUSTON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

DURING the vacation the museum has undergone considerable alteration. The wet *vertebrate* specimens have been collected on one side, and the *invertebrate*, including the magnificent series, from the *protozoa* to the *arthropoda*, brought by Professor Wright last year from Naples, have been removed to the other. The horns have been taken down and re-varnished and the heads reset in their places.

A manuscript catalogue of President WILSON's archaeological and ethnological collections has been made, and, in a room just above his old private one, these hitherto locked up skulls and arrow-heads are now open to inspection. Prominent among the notable objects are three human brains, wholly and naturally preserved by Mr. PRIDE, by means of a new process, in which zinc sulphate and glycerine are among the reagents used.

THERE will be a special meeting of the University College Science Association on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of nominating for

admission to the Society, undergraduates in science of the Second Year, from whom, afterwards, the representatives of that year to the Committee will be chosen; and of hearing the report of the General Committee on the distribution of magazines, &c., during the recent vacation. The first regular meeting will be held on Wednesday, 27th of October, when the new President, Mr. W. B. McMURRICH, will deliver his inaugural address.

LAST year when the reading room was moved from the College to the building of the Literary and Scientific Society the change was unanimously condemned, and only a small number of those who before resorted thither availed themselves of it in its new locality. All will no doubt be glad to learn that Professor LOUBON's old instrument room is to be a new receptacle for these erratic serials. It is to be hoped that our new Curator will not follow the bad example of his predecessors, but will endeavour to have the publications on the files early next week, will see that the pages are well cut, and that the profusion of thumb marks, as far as possible, be prevented from adding to the illustrations of the magazines.

GENTLEMEN who have rooms in "The Residence" should be grateful to Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH for the following suggestion which occurs in his tract "Oxford University Reorganization," now out of print:—"For the domestic management of colleges there ought to be a good House Steward. It is impossible that literary men should effectually superintend the details of a boarding-house. Probably, the admission of the Undergraduates themselves, or of a committee of them, to a share in the management of their boarding would conduce at once to frugality and contentment." The plan is not new now-a-days. Its partial adoption at Harvard has verified, as I observed myself when visiting the place last year, the predictions of those who were enthusiastic for the introduction of the system.

THE dramatic critic of the *Chronicle* is, I judge, either of a mild or of a very enthusiastic character. Without wishing to dispute the dictum that "Any criticism of Mr. BARRETT's acting would be an unwarrantable assumption," I would yet suggest the allowance of some slight freedom of speech. Encouragement towards hazarding the suggestion can be obtained from the fact that his merits as an actor have not a world-wide reputation, as in the case of Mr. BOOTH and Mr. IRVING; and it has not been considered an "unwarrantable" presumption to notice slight defects in the performances of these gentlemen. But the writer in the *Chronicle* may be "satisfied" with Mr. BARRETT, to use one of the delicate phrases of aestheticism—a sort of satisfaction which is generally found to vent itself in pre-emptory assertions.

—A meeting of the Graduates and undergraduates of the University of Toronto will be called sometime next week, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to organize a University Boat Club. Up to date subscriptions to the amount of \$746 have been promised, but this is too small a part of the estimated cost to warrant the continuation of the plans. It is entirely owing to inactivity and want of vigor on the part of the undergraduates that this much needed institution has failed to be established, for outside the members of the Committee only nine of them have subscribed, and the Committee have been alone in their endeavors to carry out the project. A general want of sympathy has caused the defeat of the scheme, which, had it been started at a time more convenient for canvassing and not so near examinations could, we believe, have been floated on the generosity of the graduates and friends of the University alone. Perhaps the movement was premature, perhaps the project is as yet impracticable, but surely this unwillingness on the part of the undergraduates to give it a fair trial and assist in making it a success, cannot be too strongly condemned.

THE following autobiography, clipped from a local weekly, has been sent to me for publication:—"Mr. ———, of ———, has returned home after finishing his second year at the Toronto University, where he has been remarkably successful. In the Natural Science course he took one second and four first-class honors, making himself first prizeman. He was first at both College and University examinations in the sub-departments of mineralogy, geology and paleontology. He also took first-class honors in chemistry at the University examination, and first-class honors at both examinations in biology, including the sub departments of botany and zoology. He has now the standing of a third year honor graduate. We congratulate our young friend on his marked success thus far, and hope that his career may continue as brilliantly as it has begun!" (!!!?) In conclusion I would just add, that if this third year honor undergraduate writes his honors at the fourth year examinations, both at College and

University examinations in Natural Science, in the departments of chemistry, biology, including botany and zoology, and in mineralogy, geology, and palaeontology, as successfully as he has done in the local paper of his native town, there cannot be the slightest doubt but that he will carry off the various prizes and gold medals of his year.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

Considering the small extent to which England and her Colonies were represented in this exhibition which took place in the early part of summer, it is possible that some of the features which interested me may have escaped the notice of the Press, and may therefore be new to the readers of the 'Varsity. The poor appearance which England made seems to have been owing to mismanagement on the part of the Committee in not making the extent and objects of the Exhibition sufficiently widely known, although a colleague suggested to me that, in the department of angling materials, at least, it could never have paid English manufacturers to advertise in a country so totally devoid of sporting instincts as Germany. Had Canada been more largely represented than it was, (I found only one exhibitor's name in the catalogue, Messrs. F. S. Andrews & Co., Halifax, *Neuschottland*—"Tinned Lobsters"), the characteristics of North American Fisheries could hardly have been more completely and systematically exhibited than they were in the Collective Exhibit of the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which was indeed generally regarded as one of the most successful elements of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition was divided into two Sections, the one devoted to articles in forming the Collective-Exhibits of foreign countries, and the other to articles not belonging to these. Both Sections embraced the following classes:—

- I. Aquatic animals of all sorts, preserved or alive, and the products of these.
- II. Boats, implements and material of all sorts employed in Fisheries.
- III. Artificial breeding, and different stages of development of Fish.
- IV. Arrangements for transport of Fish.
- V. Arrangements for preserving and curing in all forms.
- VI. Models of Fishermen's houses and costumes.
- VII. Investigation of waters in relation to Fisheries.
- VIII. History of Fisheries.
- IX. Literature, Statistics, and Reports on Geographical distribution.

The perfection which has been attained by the authorities of the Zoological Gardens at Naples in preserving marine animals, rendered their collection, illustrative of the Mediterranean *fauna*, one of the best in the first class, although some collections on a smaller scale were also very successful. One in particular I noted, (a so-called Spiritarium), in which sea-anemones, jelly fishes, &c., beautifully preserved and distended, looked as if alcohol instead of sea-water were their natural medium.

The Berlin Aquarium, (the largest and most enterprising inland institution of the kind with which I am acquainted), had many interesting living forms on view, among them some male eels. A good deal of discussion has been raised within late years as to the mode of propagation of this fish, which perhaps excited more attention in Germany than elsewhere, as the eel is there regarded as a great delicacy. It was long thought to be hermaphrodite, as no difference could be detected in the large adult forms examined. It turns out now, however, that the males are small, rarely over 16 inches in length, and are to be found only in the sea, in the neighbourhood of the mouths of great rivers, or in these. A committee was appointed to report on the subject, information and specimens bearing upon it were advertised for, and a prize was offered for the solution of the question. A good many practical jokes seem to have arisen from the advertisement, as it was necessary to beg publicly that no further preparations should be sent to the members of the committee. Professor Virchow had, for instance, many nematoid worms from the intestines of eels sent to him in proof of the viviparity of the fish!

The facts referred to above have also been established by Professor Lackard and Mr. Kingsley with regard to the common American eel. I am not aware of any observations with regard to its breeding habits since its introduction into the Great Lakes.

In Class IV., the Berlin Aquarium exhibited a very complete apparatus for the transport of live fish. It consists of a tank capable of containing 24 tons of water, and two reservoirs of 12 tons each. One of the latter is placed higher than the large tank, but is connected with its floor in such a manner that the water on entering entangles air with it, and flows, situated at the top of the transport tank, into the second reservoir, from which, in 15 minutes, it can be emptied into the first reservoir, while discharge from the latter into the transport tank lasts 3 or 4 hours. This arrangement ensures complete aeration of the water without a constant supply of fresh water, which it

does not give over hard work to the attendant. In this travelling aquarium 250 fish had been transported in the cars for three days and nights without a single one suffering.

The simpler arrangements which are adopted in the fish shops of large German towns for keeping fish fresh might well be imitated nearer home. Indeed, one may see the fish-hawker in Berlin fish out by means of a net from a tank, something like a water-cart, which he drives, several struggling carp, tench, pike, or pike-perch for the selection of the housewife, who thus is assured in the most practical way of their freshness.

In the 7th class, the exhibition of amber by Messrs. Stantien & Becken, from Königsberg, Prussia, where it is found more abundantly than anywhere else in the world, was most attractive, as was the collection of upwards of 3,000 "inclusions," exhibited by Dr. Sommerfeld, of the same place.

Prominent in class 8th were the papers as to privileges, &c., exhibited by various guilds; but one article, classified here, certainly secured more attention than these. It was the model of a huge pike 19 feet long, which was caught in the "Kaiser's Wog," near Kaiserslautern in 1497—the original of which was eaten at the Palgrave Philip's Electoral Table. It deserved a better fate, for 237 years before it had been placed in the water by the hand of the Emperor Frederic the II., and provided by him with a gilded band, bearing a Greek inscription to that effect, which was preserved in the Treasury at Heidelberg.

Professor Virchow's collection of shell-fish and fish-remains, dug out from the rubbish of the citadel mount, at Hissarlik, the probable site of Old Ilium, and partly from the oldest layers of the rubbish, prove that oysters, cockles and mussels frequently formed part of the *menus* of the Old Trojans. Among these shells some had evidently been used for purposes of ornament, and the purple-shells (*Murex* sp.) had all been opened in a particular manner, plainly having been used merely for the extraction of the once much-valued purple dye, which the animals produce, which, however, went out of use with the decline of the Roman Empire.

R. R. W.

'Varsity Sport.

MR. RANDOLPH, of Rutgers, informs me that the Athletic Association of American Colleges decided last April to admit Canadian Colleges to their union. No official notification of the resolution has as yet been received, which, however, is no obstacle to a recognition of the liberal spirit indicated by the measure. It is a new step on the part of the Association which marks activity of management and expansiveness of policy, whilst serving as an additional evidence of the friendly sentiment in our regard prevalent among our neighbors on the other side of the lake.

* *

The scores of the QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES BATTALION match, last Saturday, prove to be the best ever fired over the ranges by that regiment. An idea of the unpublished figures can be gained from the fact that sixty points secured only the eleventh prize. K. Company was represented by merely ten men, and want of practice in the new firing position,—head to the target,—placed this spare number at a great disadvantage. In the skirmishing match, G. Company stood first, with K. third, and it is rumored that one of our corporals is to get the first prize for judging distance. Next Saturday the firing will be completed, which will enable us to give more satisfactory details.

* *

—At the meeting Thursday, the following were elected a committee to arrange and carry out the Annual Athletic Sports this year:—President, Mr. ARMOUR; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. CAMPBELL; Representatives of the Fourth Year, Messrs. RUTTAN, GWYNNE and BLAKE; of the Third, Messrs. MICKLE, BLAKE and LANGSTAFF; of the Second, Messrs. GEORGE, McKAY and BROADFOOT; of the freshmen, Messrs. NICOL, WYLIE and PRATT. The members of the various sub-committees were afterwards chosen. Some changes have been made in the programme of last year. For kicking the football a tug-of-war has been substituted, between teams of four men from each year, the first heats of which will take place to-day, and the final heat has been put in place of the three-legged race on the day of the major sports, Friday the 15th Oct.

* *

—The Chairman, Mr. RUTTAN, explained at length, the object of the gymnasium meeting on Thursday, stating that Dr. WILSON had promised that the College Council would grant a sum equal to what might be subscribed by the undergraduates. An appropriate place has been reserved in the Society Building, and it now rests with the students to decide whether the project is to be carried out or not. The object is highly commendable: one who subscribes as liberally as his means will permit, and let the Council have one at least, of the many athletic institutions so common and matter-of-course, among English and American Universities. The names of the Committee ap-

pointed to canvass the various years are :—Fourth Year, Messrs. RUTAN and LAIDLAW ; Third Year, Messrs. WRIGHT and CAMPBELL ; Second Year, Messrs. MCKAY and GEORGE ; Freshman Year, Messrs. PRATT and AIKENHEAD.

* * *
—The University College Association Football Club, which, it is said, will be stronger this year than last, purposes entering again for the cup, and hopes to give a good account of itself ; but Knox College, though they will have a club, will not, for some reason, enter the competition. The two Medical Schools have amalgamated their clubs under the name of the Medical Club, but lack a practice ground. We are glad to note the deservedly growing appreciation of this sport, but, without organized effort on the part of the various clubs, and an increased endeavour to bring out the scientific qualities of the game, it will never become so popular as to attract a sufficient number of spectators to pay the expenses of the visiting team—a matter so necessary where many places have to be called at.

* * *
—As our College terms encroach so little on the summer months, the organization of a cricket club in the University, has, up to this time, been an impossibility. Since, however, we can now number among our fast increasing undergraduates eleven cricketers resident in Toronto, this objection has been in the main removed. In May last the University defeated Upper Canada College in the first match played since its foundation. The Torontos scored our first defeat. Against our sister University, Trinity College, we were twice successful, in the second match defeating their eleven by six wickets. The failure of the Toronto club to fulfil their part of an agreement, made in April last, caused so much inconvenience to the team as to compel them to suspend practice during the latter part of the season. It is to be hoped that this breach of contract will prevent the recurrence of so unequal a barter, as the use of our excellent crease for the small handful of cricketing plant the Toronto club was generous enough to bestow upon us. Such victories, under prevailing circumstances are encouraging, and are evidence of the fact, that, in coming years, ours shall hold a prominent place among the cricket clubs of Ontario.

* * *
Following the example of their confreres, the Rugby teams of Ontario, Montreal and Ottawa, have formed an Association with the view of promoting the game, and bringing about contests between far separated clubs. No cup or trophy is to be contended for, which will have the effect of preventing the jealousies and disputes so common where there is a prize to be won. By the end of the present month it is expected that matches will be played under the jurisdiction of this association. As none of last season's Fifteen were of the graduating year, few alterations will have to be made this fall, and a good record is to be looked for. It was simply the condition of the men that won the Lacrosse championship for Toronto at Montreal last Saturday, and if Harvard is to be encountered,—and I believe, and it is to be hoped it is,—our players cannot be too well trained. A knowledge of the difference between the American and Canadian game,—the open formation instead of the scrimmage,—should be cultivated, and if weekly practices have been arranged with Upper Canada College, why not, on every alternate practice day play the open formation? A well advertised match with some American University, on the Toronto cricket ground, would be productive of sufficient money to pay a large percentage of the visiting team's expenses. A game with Harvard would carry the celebrity of the UNIVERSITY abroad, and if fortune should lay success at our door, how pleasant the memory of our neighbors' visit would be.

* * *
THE growing importance of foot-ball as a Canadian College game has been recognized on all hands. Its importance is due to several reasons, the principal of which is perhaps its suitability for the season of the year during which students can indulge in athletic sports.

Although attempts have been made at different times to introduce other modes of exercise, foot-ball alone has been found to satisfy the requirements of the students of University College. As most of our readers are aware University College boasts of two foot-ball clubs, and judging from the interest manifested in, and success attained by, both the Rugby Union and the Association clubs last season, there can be no doubt but that the students are quite competent to bring both to a high degree of efficiency, without either interfering with the other. Without entering into a discussion of the relative merits of the two games, a history of the College Association may not prove uninteresting.

Until the beginning of the season of 1876, the foot-ball played by the students was under a system of rules, now generally referred to as the "old University game." The most striking features of this game were charging from behind, hacking and tripping; and although players were not allowed to carry the ball, they could bounce it along the ground with their hands. The game was, without doubt, interesting

to spectators, if not positively amusing, but scientific play was out of the question. Matches could not be arranged, as no other clubs played the game, and the students soon became dissatisfied with it. In 1875 an attempt was made by a convention of delegates from several Canadian clubs to settle on some definite rules; the project, however, failed. In the following year another attempt was made, the College sending Messrs. HARSTONE and AIKINS as delegates to a representative meeting of a number of clubs; after considerable discussion the Scottish association rules were adopted, without any amendments. A Dominion association was formed, and a silver cup offered for competition among the various clubs composing the association. The College Club consented to the change and commenced practising under the new rules with some vigor. Want of proper organization, however, rendered proficiency in the new game impossible, and dissatisfaction again set in. The advocates of the Rugby Union game strenuously endeavored to effect a change to their rules, but during that year were unable to influence the majority of players. Early in the following season, the Rugby Union supporters called a meeting of the undergraduates, at which their rules were adopted, and the newly formed club was called 'University College Football Club.' This was all done so early in term that many players were absent, and had no opportunity of expressing their views on this important question. Those who were averse to the Rugby game held a meeting shortly afterwards, and the University College Football Association was formed, and Mr. DOBBS, the Captain for the previous year, was elected president. Considerable ill-feeling at first existed between the two clubs, but when it was found each had a sufficient number of members to support it, all jealousy passed away. Last season nine matches were played by the College Association, with the following result :—Won 4 ; drawn 3 ; lost 2. Three of these matches were for the Dominion Association Cup; one being won, another drawn, and the last lost. The prospects for the future success of the Association Game in the College are all that could be desired. Clubs are being formed in many High Schools of the Province, and it is expected that many of the students, coming from these schools, will be proficient in the game; and with assiduous practice and systematic organization, there is no reason why University College should not produce a team which could take the foremost position amongst the Football Associations of the Province.

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Education Department, (Ontario).
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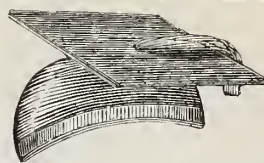
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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

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Vol. 1. No. 2.

October 16th, 1880.

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UNIVERSITY FREEDOM.

It is altogether improbable that men of culture will ever come to any definite agreement concerning the scope and methods of academic instruction. So long as a doubt remains about the true purpose of University training, an approach to unanimity, as to the fittest means, is obviously out of the question. Moreover there are natural obstacles in the way of a satisfactory conclusion, on either hand, not to be easily, perhaps not to be at all, surmounted. Historical antecedents, social peculiarities, governmental systems, natural temperament and bent of mind would of themselves baulk us of the desired ideal. Without being unduly optimistic, it may be broadly laid down that at all events in outline, the system in vogue in England, Germany, France or Canada is the best for that particular country, under existing circumstances. The attempt either to fasten upon one type as universally adaptable, or to eclecticize by means of an arbitrary selection of incongruous features borrowed here and there, will undoubtedly fail. Clearly there can be no fixed and uniform scheme upon the subject, and the sooner that fact is conceded the better. Human nature is, at bottom, the same everywhere in one sense no doubt: but the forces which have moulded sections of it though the centuries have differentiated them indefinitely, to such an extent that to each belongs a natural history, a political history, and a social science of its own. The palm and the pine are both trees, and, for aught we know, may be the descendants of some primordial form, but the attempt to turn the endogen into an exogen would not be more fatuous than the effort to ignore the lines of demarcation which the conditions of their environment have drawn between alien races and nations.

The question of University freedom is precisely one of those which must be decided for each community by itself and not for it. The phrase is borrowed from an address, published some months since, by Professor MAX MULLER, himself the most catholic, as he is one of the most eminent, of scholars and instructors. It may not be unprofitable to consider a few of the positions assumed by Herr MULLER, and endeavour to ascertain how far his views are adapted to Canadian needs. It may perhaps appear in the sequel that what is suitable at Jena, Heidelberg, Paris or Oxford, may not be so well fitted for us at Montreal or Toronto. No attempt, it need hardly be said, is made to have to give any comprehensive view of the whole address referred to, much less to afford the reader even a glimpse of the wealth of learned illustration employed by the accomplished professor of Comparative Philology. There are three stages of education, he notes: elementary, scholastic and academical; or "primary, secondary, and tertiary." In the first, the elements of education in a rigidly dogmatic form are, so to speak, pumped, or, perhaps we should say, hammered into the child. Scholastic education may be obtained either by means of Grammar-schools or private tuition. The pedagogic element is still predominant here: but, by a necessary concession to mental development, the dogmatic element falls more into the background. There are some valuable remarks under this head on prevailing methods of classical teaching upon which there is not room to dwell. The chief point with regard to the second stage is that, during it, all the drudgery of mere school training ought to be undergone, and done with, once for all. In the University there ought to be perfect freedom. In what then, it may be asked, does University freedom consist? The answer may be given in the Professor's own words: "Academic teaching ought to be not merely a continuation, but in one sense, a correction of scholastic teaching. While at school instruction must be dogmatic; at the University it is to be Socratic, for I find no better name for that method which is to set a man free from the burden of traditional knowledge." In brief, the scholar ought to be docile and receptive, the student inquisitive and skeptical. How, then, is this sudden and momentous change in mental life to be effected?

To most of us it seems extremely unlikely that the metamorphosis is so easily made as Professor MULLER appears to think. The substitution of a Professor for a schoolmaster usually exercises a depressing effect, rather than an exciting one. Instead of being aroused to doubt, the undergraduate, in a majority of cases, is lulled into acquiescence. And this is especially the case, where, as in most new countries, the dogmatic

school regime must overlap the University method after Socrates. To proceed, however. The Professor has some weighty remarks on the inefficiency of mere lecturing. "Lectures are useful, if they teach us how to teach ourselves; if they stimulate; if they excite sympathy, and curiosity," &c. And this leads on to a very important matter for consideration. In England, according to Dr. MULLER, there is a lack of academic freedom, because there is too much of constant control. The English student is a suspected individual, constantly to be kept under professorial surveillance, lest he may scamp his work. To quote once more, it is often thought "that most of them, if left to choose their own work, their own time, their own books, and their own teachers, would simply do nothing." The imputation is, doubtless, a hard one, but not altogether without a basis of truth. There is too much of the perfunctory, and too little of the zealous and enthusiastic, pursuit of learning in England, no doubt; that, however, is not the teacher's fault. It is the inevitable consequence of that social prejudice which requires a degree to be got by hook or by crook, as one of the qualifications of a gentleman. In Canada, most young men who enter the Universities may be trusted up to a certain point, many of them *ad libitum*; but, inasmuch, as the resources of our academic institutions are not unlimited, it is a matter of the highest importance that nothing shall be thrown away. What we need is, not so much freedom as well-directed control—by which is meant, not so much the harrowing of discipline as the fostering and stimulating breath of personal influence. Lecturing, doubtless, has its weak side; yet, unless entirely dissociated from its necessary adjuncts, it is far from being so ineffective an agency as some suppose.

There is only room, on this occasion, to notice, in brief, Professor MAX MULLER's objections to that most powerful engine for intellectual levelling—*Examination*. From his point of view periodical examinations are a mischief from top to bottom, or rather, except at the top and bottom. He would consent to only two University examinations—one for matriculation, the other for a degree. His reasons are these: Examinations are the cause of "cramming," ill-digested, and from an educational point of view, absolutely useless. Prof. FAWCETT, a few weeks ago, spoke with equal authority, as a teacher and examiner at Salisbury, to the same effect. "There was too much reading," said the Postmaster GENERAL, "but too little thought." "Examinations," says Dr. MULLER, "are a tyranny, against which there is a strong feeling existing everywhere." This "cramping and withering" influence is slowly being understood, and the resulting mischief will before long be done away. There can be no doubt that there is much truth in these objections; but, in a practical country like ours, people desire to know how they may be deprived of their force. The Law Society, in establishing intermediate examinations, acted upon the imperious necessities of the case. To do away with examinations would not prevent cramming, here at all events; it would only increase the necessity for a more hurried and concentrated form of it. It is bad enough to cram for one year; but to make the process quadrennial, instead of annual, would only intensify the evil. In the matter of scholarships again, so far as Canada is concerned, we believe Dr. MULLER's position to be untenable. We have no caste system here, and if higher education is to be nurtured among us, the Province must be prepared to pay for its dissemination in the shape of rewards to the deserving who are not wealthy.

WILLIAM J. RATTRAY.

So far as the perusal of some stray copies of the *Chronicle* and the *University* may support the surmise, there is an uncompromising spirit of fearlessness in the Michigan University press that goes far to atone for literary immaturity. The description of an incident, which occurred last April, may be adduced as an example in more than one sense of the term. "Last Friday evening the ladies of the medical class were informed that they could hear Professor PALMER's lecture in the upper lecture room together with the gentlemen. While they were leaving the amphitheatre in that quiet, lady-like manner which the lady medics of Michigan University at all times and upon all occasions preserve, the gentlemen (?) of the class showed their good breeding, and their intellectual culture by clapping, stamping and hissing. We do not propose

to comment on this conduct; but wish to say a few words concerning the creatures who so far forgot their manhood as to be guilty of such a demonstration. In the first place, they ought not to be in the medical department of Michigan University, and would not be there if a proper examination were required of all applicants for admission. They are men and boys who learned to read out of GRAY'S Anatomy, who have never known woman except as a milker of cows, and churner of butter, and a tender of babies, and who come here with the hay seed yet in their hair and the dirt on their hands to study medicine, because they are too lazy to farm, and, whether sprawling at full length on the benches of the lecture room, hissing professors and fellow-students, or whittling seats in the clinical amphitheatre, and laughing at the groans of an unfortunate patient, they are ever marked by an exhibition of intense selfishness, a complete disregard for the feelings of others, and an entire lack of all sympathy and finer sensibilities which a true physician should, above all other men, possess. . . . In the present undeveloped state of University journalism, a decision as to the exact demarcation of its province cannot be fairly arrived at. We nevertheless hold it fully established, that fulfilment of censorian duties is as extensively involved in the proper management of a university paper as of the public prints.

UNIVERSITY MEN YOU KNOW.

I.—THE EX PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Farewell! a word that must be and hath been—
A sound which makes us linger;—yet—Farewell!

The opening of the present academic year will be remarkable, if only because it marks a conspicuous blank in the roll-call of the College professoriate. One of "the old familiar faces" will be seen less often now, and there will be missed in the cloistered halls, through which well nigh half a century of University history has streamed, the venerable form of one who will long be kindly remembered by many generations of gownsmen. The Revd. Dr. McCaul has been so long identified with the College and the University, that it is almost impossible to realize that his active connection with both has ceased. But age with its growing infirmities must tell on men of the best physique, and these come all the sooner when more than an ordinary lifetime has been spent in arduous and faithful devotion to the public service. It is "the inevitable" which all must anticipate, and to which all must submit. Our late Professor of classical literature has vacated permanently the Chair which he adorned with his learning, and dignified with his many public and private virtues. To the youngest and the most vigorous professor on the staff there will come a day when he, too, must lay down the wand of office, however wisely swayed, and retire from his place in the lecture room, however honourably filled, to a well earned repose.

The severance of the tie which bound Dr. McCaul to the College could scarce have been made, on his part, without a pang of genuine regret. To not a few men who passed under his hand in this course of nearly forty years of collegiate work, and who are now scattered far and wide in the world, the announcement of his permanent retirement will be felt even more keenly. It will seem like the reluctant, tender closing up of more than one chapter in this record of old college days, and will suggest many a bright and pleasant memory of his genial, manly influence and ready mother-wit, of acts of friendship done when most needed, and courteous and thoughtful consideration for the hard-wrought struggling student. To graduates and undergraduates everywhere it marks the close in College history of a long and eventful epoch. The history of education in older countries has repeated itself here. There have been stirring incidents, and many vicissitudes of fortune, in those by-gone years; there have been denominational snarls to perplex and worry, perils to meet and multiform obstacles to encounter, and there have, too, been chivalrous champions to stand in the breach; but those years have seen solid progress, much real promise, and many cheering encouragements. Above all, the King's College of the past, when our Ex-President was in his prime, with the educational ostracism of which it was the standing monument, is fast becoming a tradition. Trammelled by the fetters of creed and sectary, in a young and free country, where no favored church should bar the entrance to any liberal school of learning, it has burst those unseemly bonds, thrown wide open its doors to all sects and denominations, and become, in the largest sense, the People's College and a National University.

In all those varied changes which have helped to make our educational history, Dr. McCaul was a prominent figure, and bore a decided part. Several years have elapsed since the main facts of his career have appeared in the public press. A complete summary, we believe has never appeared. The present seems a fitting time to recall them. He was born March 7th, 1807, in Dublin, the intellectual centre and literary metropolis of Ireland, and a famous University city. In his early boyhood he was a pupil, first at "White's School," a well-known private school there, and afterwards at the "Maravian School" in Antrim. He returned to WHITE'S for a twelvemonth before entering the University of Trinity College, which he did in 1820 while he was yet in his fourteenth

year. During the first three years of his course he devoted himself specially to Mathematics, in which, as we have heard himself say, in Convocation Hall, he gained his first College prize. Dr. SANDES, afterwards Bishop of Cashel, was his mathematical tutor. In his fourth academic year he gave especial attention to classics, and obtained, besides several valuable prizes, a scholarship of £20, tenable for five years, and which entitled him, in addition, to free rooms and furnished meals in Residence. His College career, up to this point, had been a series of brilliant successes, and he graduated with the highest distinctions which the University could bestow, viz: the gold medal for Classics, and the BERKLEY Greek medal. Two of his competitors for these well-won honours were the late Dr. GREIG, Bishop of Cork, and the late Dr. HAMILTON VERSCHOZLES, Bishop of Killaloe, both of whom were, and continued to be, as long as they lived, his warm personal friends. Upon obtaining his degree, he gave much of his time to "coaching" pupils for the University, and achieved so many signal successes in this capacity that, upon receiving his degree of M.A. in 1828, he was appointed University examiner in Classics. Continuing to live in Residence, and devoting his whole time to the study of Classics and Classical literature, Dr. McCaul supplied a long-felt want by writing and publishing a series of works on the metres of HORACE, TERENCE, and the Greek Tragedians. These were, for many years, the only text-books on their respective subjects used at Trinity College, Dublin, and are still acknowledged as valuable authorities amongst classical scholars. He subsequently published his editions of LONGINUS, THUCYDIDES, and the Satires and Epistles of HORACE, the edition last named being at once adopted as the standard text-book by the Grammar Schools of Ireland. In 1835 the degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by the University, upon his undergoing the prescribed tests, which were, as they should be everywhere, real tests of merit, while the special and very rare compliment was paid him of remitting the fees exacted for those degrees. He had previously been admitted to holy orders—to the Diaconate in 1831 and the Priesthood in 1833, and was frequently called upon to officiate in chapel and elsewhere. It was at this time he reached an important turning point in his career. From far across the Atlantic a request came for the appointment of a Principal for the only College that could then find a seat in the chief city of the Upper Province of old Canada. The post was offered him, and accepted, and in 1838 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury—with whom the appointment rested, by order of Sir GEORGE ARTHUR, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada—Principal of Upper Canada College. In November, 1838, he sailed for Canada, arriving in Toronto while the lurid fires of civil commotion were yet smouldering, and after the battle for responsible government had been fought and practically won. The recommendations which Dr. McCaul brought with him for his new post of duty were of the highest character, and it is no flattery to say, that probably no scholar of the mother country ever landed on our shores, for such a purpose, with more enviable testimonials of eminent ability, scholarly accomplishments, and private worth. But the College to which he was appointed was then little more than a public school. The young Irish scholar's ambitious dreams all but vanished; he was, as any one in his position might well be, not a little disappointed and discouraged. Canada is indebted to one of her own daughters for reconciling the waverer to his new home, and the enlarged sphere of usefulness which lay before him. In October, 1839, he was united in marriage with a daughter of the late Judge JONES, of Brockville, and thus, in the haven matrimonial, found an anchorage here, at once happy and secure. In Upper Canada College Dr. McCaul found many things to try his mettle, and prove the stuff he was made of. But he was in every way equal to the task. He found the College an unfallowed field, but the earth was kindly, the chief husbandman was skilled, and he left it a comely vineyard, strong, vigorous and abounding. For his record there we must go to the "old boys."

J. KING.

GERMAN SCIENCE.

It is only with a certain sense of shame that an Englishman is brought to confess that any other nation is superior in anything which Englishmen undertake. Every one, however, studying the physical sciences must acknowledge that, both in the quality and quantity of her original scientific work, Germany has far outstripped any other nation; and not only in original work is this the case; German scientific text books are, in nine cases out of ten, the best existing. Whether German superiority is confined to the physical sciences I leave to others more qualified to judge than myself.

By far the greater part of the scientific work of Germany emanates from the Universities, and we must, therefore, seek the source of German pre-eminence in science in the German system of University education.

At the outset we find great and striking differences from our own. A German student before he matriculates must pass an examination,

the "abiturienten Examen," which secures that he possesses a thorough general education. The "abiturienten Examen," which is usually passed before leaving school, consists of a written examination in the following subjects :

Religion.—History and Dogma.

Mathematics.—Including Trigonometry.

Natural Sciences.—Including Chemistry, Physics and Botany.

Latin—Unseen Translations and also a Theme to be written in Latin on some Philosophical subject.

Greek.—Translations.

French.—Language, German Essay.

The candidate is required to produce certificates of having satisfactorily passed examinations in History, Geography, and some other subjects. As soon as the candidate has passed the above he is required to pass another examination, *viva voce*, in Latin literature, in which he is obliged to speak Latin literature, and also in the literature of France and Germany. He may also offer other subjects than the above—such as the English language and literature—and a very considerable proportion of the candidates do so.

The standard required at this examination is a very high one, a proof of which consists in the fact that a successful candidate is at once qualified for some of the most important branches of the Civil Service. So high, indeed, is the standard required that no boy can pass with less than nine years' study devoted to this purpose after leaving the primary schools, and by far the majority require ten.

Once matriculated, the student in a German University has no further examination to pass until he goes up for his degree. There is no fixed time within which he must take his degree, and no fixed course of lectures for that purpose. As long as he attends one single course of lectures a term for three years he is satisfying the only requirement of the University.

For his degree he is required to produce (in Natural Science) an original research with evidence that it is his own, and to pass an oral examination in the science to which his research belongs, and in some cognate science. Thus, for instance, if his research be Chemistry, he would be examined in Chemistry and Physics, or in Chemistry and Mineralogy.

The research must be printed and the University requires him to produce two hundred copies which it distributes to all the principal libraries of Germany. Some of the Universities insist, moreover, that the research shall have been published in one of the scientific periodicals or in the journal of some scientific society.

Of course the difficulty of obtaining a degree diminishes the number of graduating students far below the proportion who obtain degrees in an English University. But there are, in spite of this, enough to produce a very respectable amount of scientific research.

This system, accounts, to a large extent, for the number of researches published annually in Germany. The very fact of publication constitutes a very important inducement to continued efforts. The facts contained in the research are disputed, or the inferences are held by them to be based on insufficient evidence. At once, further investigation is necessary: the research must be cleared from suspicion in the eyes of his fellow worker in the subject; and, moreover, there is a peculiar and special feeling of proud proprietorship in the subject of a scientific man's first research which leads him to further effort. An additional charm in publication is the knowledge that the important German periodicals, and journals are read by scientific men over the whole world.

Another very important cause of German excellence lies in the very high social position which is secured by successful research. So strong an inducement does this constitute, that men of world-wide reputation were formerly content to work for their whole lives at a remuneration which an English bank clerk would scorn, though this is, fortunately, no longer necessary.

A successful series of researches constitute by far the best testimonials in seeking any University appointment in Germany.

The causes of the superiority of Germany in science are, in brief:—

1. The better primary education in the schools, and the elimination of such primary education from the University Curriculum.
2. The fact that an original research is a *sine qua non* for the attainment of a degree, and, in addition, the great inducement to continued effort which the publication of such a research creates.
3. The high social position secured by successful research.

W. H. P.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

PROFESSOR Ramsay Wright has resigned the Secretaryship of the School of Science and Mr. Baker has been chosen in his stead. Dr. Wilson, who has been appointed a Professor in this institution, will deliver a course of lectures on Ethnology during the present year, in his new room which has been aptly christened Golgotha. He presided at a meeting of the Board on Tuesday.

THE accusation of childishness levelled at American Undergraduates by the *Saturday Review* is admirably lodged in the case of Yale. Men of the Fourth Year at that University deem it beneath their dignity to associate with members of the Third; and similar relations of harmony exist between the Third and Second, and between the Second and the Freshman Year. A tone of exclusiveness is a commendable preservative against vulgarity, but, when carried beyond ordinary limits, simply serves to remind people "of men whose chill icing is only to conceal dirty water, and they freeze to hide what lies below."

THE Library of the School of Science is to be turned into a lecture room for Professor Galbraith. In consequence, the magazines and historical collections of the Science Association will have to be moved to Utopia. For the Third Year men there are one hundred and eighty frogs in the basement awaiting dissection, and a huge turtle has been purchased to illustrate the anatomy of the Chelonia. The white mice, recently brought from Germany, have proved that the propagation of this species in Canada is not an impossibility. The incubator now stands ready to be lighted, so the Fourth Year can begin their study of the embryology of the chick at once.

By a mistake in our last number the three interesting specimens of the preserved human brain in the ethnological collection of the University museum were stated to be the work of Mr. Pride, the assistant curator. Though Mr. Pride has prepared some similar specimens, those I alluded to are a gift to the President from Professor Osler, of the University of McGill. He exhibited similarly prepared specimens, executed by himself, at the meeting of the American Scientific Association, at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1879; and subsequently prepared and presented to the Toronto collection, those now referred to. By an ingenious process of hardening, and preserving, with sulphate of zinc and glycerine, the brain is permanently preserved for study and dissection, and for the exhibition of all the convolutions and minutest internal structure.

LORD LORNE, in his speech at St. Thomas, has implicitly given an inkling of his opinion concerning the comparative worth of the study of Classics:—"Keep up a knowledge of your ancient language; for the exercise given to a man's mind in the power given by the ability to express his thoughts in two languages is no mean advantage. I would gladly have given much of the time devoted in boyhood to acquiring Greek to the acquisition of Gaelic." Some recent arrivals there are in the University environs who would probably join issue with this particular expression of His Excellency's views. A declaration of attachment to the Celtic language and customs will always ensure the good will of Scotch settlements, though, in Scotland itself, the preference of a comparatively-meagre vocabulary to the richness and musical power of Greek would be deemed more eccentric than patriotic.

I HAVE asked cousins, aunts, &c., as well as friends and acquaintances, where a satisfactorily-cooked dinner may be had in this overgrown town. A look of despair unmixed with any indication of hope, is invariably the mute answer. No more repulsive record of tasteless kickshaws can be imagined than the hotel bill of fare long as a giraffe's neck, whilst the menus at the restaurants are no less pretentious as to quantity, and equally disappointing as to quality. The advent of a skilful *restaurateur* would be welcome, if only from the moral consideration that, incidentally, he would contribute to sobriety far more effectually than the denunciatory language of temperance orators. The ostentatious contempt displayed by ethereal mortals towards the gastronome need not obscure the fact that, the yearning for a well-served table, when unsatisfied, often seeks compensation in stimulative beverages. For the frequenter of bar-rooms and grog-shops the Queen City is a paradise; higher up in the list of more civilized tastes, life is somewhat dreary, by reason of having little else than the expectation of better things.

I HAVE long ceased to be a University student, and my dignity was considerably ruffled this week by a message, from the 'Varsity headquarters, which a perky freshman brought to my office. It was no less than a request to skim the town and country papers for creamy notices of this newly-born sheet. To be saddled at my advanced age with so mechanical a task appeared to me to show want of consideration, to say the least of it. However, the sentiment of *esprit de corps* and the intellectual treat of poring over the columns of the Kingston *Whig* and the Alaska *Times* helped me to smother injured feelings:—

"The 'Varsity is the title of a neat little publication issued by the students of Toronto University. It is not the equal of *Queen's College Journal*."—*Kingston Whig*.

Pray, not so fast! The *Journal* in question is as many years old as we are days, in fact a limestone fossil.

"Toronto University also issues a neat little sheet named *The 'Varsity*."—*Kingston News*.

In this instance there is apparently a disposition to give us 'breathing time.'

"The *Varsity* is the name of a neatly-printed, eight-paged journal. . . . The initial number makes a favorable impression, and doubtless the new paper will succeed."—*Belleville Ontario*.

"We commend *The Varsity*, a new journal connected with Toronto University, to the attention of all who are interested in that institution and the cause of education generally."—*Grip*.

"The *Varsity* is the name of the new paper issued by the students of University College and the other Colleges affiliated with the University of Toronto. . . . The first number of *The Varsity* is a really creditable sheet, and promises well for the future."—*Toronto World*.

"There is a fine field for *The Varsity* to occupy, as the graduates of the University now run up into the thousands, while there are hundreds of occasional students who never graduate at all, all of whom will no doubt be glad to have a paper giving them chit-chat about their *Alma Mater*."—*The Globe*.

From motives of self-abasement I give the last place to the subjoined excerpt :

"It was surely time that the graduates and undergraduates of the Provincial University had a journalistic mouthpiece of their own. Attempts have been made already to establish such an organ, but for some reason or other have never succeeded. The *Varsity* makes its appearance at a time when the tide of University success is at the flood, and may reasonably claim the support of all friends of the institution.

The first number is, of course, no fair criterion of what this journal is to prove in future ; still there is sufficient *verve* and ability manifested in it to satisfy all who take an interest in higher education.

The paragraphs in the *Varsity* are well, not to say smartly, written, especially 'Observations by the Patriarch Student.' We trust that this promising venture will be sustained cordially and in a substantial way, not merely by those who are immediately connected with the University, but by all who have at heart the interests of superior culture.

—*The Mail*.

VARSITY SPORT.

—A meeting of the University College Foot-ball Association was held on Thursday, Mr. T. C. Milligan, the vice-President in the chair, for the purpose of electing three committeemen, one from the third year—*vice* Mr. Haig resigned—and two from the Freshman year. The Committee is at present constituted as follows:—President, Mr. A. Carruthers, B. A., etc.; Vice-President, T. C. Milligan; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. W. Laidlaw; Recording Secretary, J. C. McAndrew; Treasurer, Mr. A. R. McDougall; Committeemen, Fourth Year, Messrs. McCallum and Nelson; Third Year, Messrs. Creelman and Miles; Second Year, Messrs. Mackay and Broadfoot; Freshman Year, Messrs. Wigle and Aikenhead,

* * *

The minor sports, though always less enjoyable than the major events, proved, this year, to be of unusual interest. Every number of the programme was well contested; and, in the walking race, the time was especially good. Mr. Blake, had he been more generally pressed, could, I think, have brought his pace of 37 down to the half minute; in the servants' race Walker was not six inches behind the first man. The following is a list of the events, with the names of the various prize donors and winners:—

1. Throwing Cricket Ball.—(Distance.) Prize presented by the Dean. E. Wigle (1st Year), 95 yards.
2. Running High Jump. Prize presented by the University Registrar. (1.) D. C. Little (2nd Year), 5 ft. 1 in.; (2.) R. A. Little (1st Year), 4 ft. 3 in.
3. Running Long Jump. Prize presented by Professor Wright. (1.) D. C. Little (2nd Year), 17 ft. 3 in.; (2.) T. A. McAndrew (4th Year), 16 ft. 9 in.; Residence prize, D. Armour (4th Year), 15 ft.
4. Putting the Stone. Prize presented by Mons. E. Peniet. (1.) T. Brown (1st Year), 26 ft. 6 in.
5. Running Hop Step and Jump. Prize presented by Mr. Hirschfelder. (1.) R. A. Little (1st Year), 38 ft. 6 in.
6. Walking Race.—(3 Miles.) Prize presented by Professor Young. (1.) E. W. H. Blake (4th Year), 28 min. 37 sec.; (2.) I. Anderson (2nd Year), 29 min. 47 sec.
7. Steeple Chase.—(7-8 Mile.) Prize presented by Professor Chapman. (1.) G. G. S. Lindsey (4th Year), 4 min. 30 sec.; (2.) G. Gordon (1st Year), 5 min.
8. Tug of War.—(First Ties.) Between teams of four fours each year. Winners, 4th Year and 2nd Year.
9. Race, in Heavy Marching Order.—(220 Yards.) First prize presented by Capt. Baker; second prize presented by Capt. Vandersmissen. (1.) J. A. McAndrew (4th Year), 32 sec.; (2.) W. Laidlaw (4th Year), 33 sec.
10. Servants' Race.—(100 Yards.) (1.) R. Bullen, 11 sec.; (2.) D. Walker, 11 1-8 sec.

Besides the Tug-of-War team, the University sent only one representative to contest the Lacrosse games last Saturday. This was Mr. Nelson of the Fourth Year. In the 220 Yards Race he was leading well at the first corner, when Mr. Garry, in attempting to pass by, spiked him in the heel, inflicting an awkward wound. Afterward, however, he came in a good third in the hurdle, and so close to the second

man that, I may safely say, he would have had that place but for his accident. Mr. Skynner broke one of the blood vessels of his leg, just when the *Varsity* men were pulling their opponents over the winning line in the first heat. Here again, I dare assert, that only for this misfortune, the Toronto Lacrosse Club would have had a hard tussle for the prize.

CONVOCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION APPOINTED BY CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

By resolution, dated the seventh day of June, A.D. 1880, the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. M. Gibson, M.A., LL.B., M.P.P., Mr. H. M. Deroche, M.A., M.P.P., Mr. R. Harcourt, M.P.P., Hon. R. M. Wells, M.P.P., Mr. J. M. Buchan, Dr. Richardson, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, LL.B., Mr. J. H. Hunter, M.A., Mr. J. Patterson, M.A., and Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, M.A., were appointed a Committee to "Consider the expediency of procuring Amendments to the Acts relating to the University," and amongst others, the amendments indicated in the schedule to the resolution.

The Committee first met on the 2nd July, 1880, at the office of the Chancellor, when Mr. Kingsmill was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and afterwards at the office of the Chairman on the 24th September, 1880.

The Committee beg to report that they have considered the Act respecting the University of Toronto, chap. 210, Revised Statutes of Ontario, and the amendments proposed by the resolution in Convocation, and suggest that the Legislature of the Province of Ontario be asked to amend the University Act in the following particulars:

I.—AS TO CONVOCATION.

That there should be no discrimination against any of the graduates of the University as regards their qualification for membership of Convocation; that all graduates of the University be members of Convocation, and that Section 12 of the Act respecting the University of Toronto be amended accordingly.

That the Register of the Graduates constituting the Convocation of the University be kept in an office of the University building, open during business hours, and that the Registrar, or some one appointed by him, should be in regular attendance at such office, and that Section 13 of the University Act be amended accordingly.

That it is not desirable to diminish the number necessary to form a quorum of Convocation.

That the term of office of the Chairman of Convocation remain unchanged, but that the Chairman be elected by ballot, at the same time and in the same manner as is provided for the election of the Chancellor.

That the Clerk of Convocation be elected for the term of two years, and be eligible for re-election. The present Clerk to hold office until the Convocation be held in June, 1881.

That the Clerk of Convocation also act as Treasurer.

Then it shall be the duty of the Senate to give notice of the meeting of Convocation by advertisement, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the Income Appropriation Fund.

II.—AS REGARDS THE SENATE.

Your Committee report, that, in their opinion, the present mode of election of Senators is unsatisfactory, and that it would be to the interest of the University if means were taken to bring the candidates for the office of Senator before their constituents by nomination, and recommend that the University Act be amended to provide:

That the election of Senators take place on the second Thursday in May, triennially, and be preceded by a nomination.

That at least ten nominators should be necessary for each candidate.

That nomination papers may contain the names of one or more candidates.

That the nomination papers be sent to the Registrar of the University at least six weeks before the election, and that the Registrar send out the voting papers at least four weeks before the election.

That no other voting papers than those sent out by the Registrar be used at the election.

That the voting papers may be returnable by the voters forthwith after they have received them.

That the names of all nominated candidates be sent by the Registrar to the members of Convocation with the voting papers.

That the whole elective portion of the Senate be elected for three years, and that present elective members of the Senate go out of office on the second Thursday in May, 1881, and that the first election under the new provision take place on that day.

That all retiring members of the Senate be eligible for re-election.

That every candidate shall be entitled to be present, in person or by his agent, at the opening of the voting papers.

The Committee discussed the suggestions of the resolutions as to Senators who had not attended meetings of the Senate being ineligible for re-election, and decided that it was needless to make any provision as to this, as the Committee learn that steps are being taken to inform the members of Convocation from time to time of the Senator's proceedings, and it would be for the members of Convocation to decide as to the propriety of re-electing Senators who had neglected to attend the Senate meetings.

The Committee also suggest, that the Legislature of Ontario be asked to confer upon the Minister of Education power to declare such of the University examinations as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall by proclamation indicate to be sufficient qualification for Teachers in the Public Schools of the Province, and for positions in the Civil Service of Ontario, under the Act relating to the Civil Service.

The Committee beg also to report, that as the University of Toronto is in fact the Provincial University, and is usually so designated, that it would be proper for its name to be changed to that of "The University of Ontario."

The Committee would further suggest, that it would be desirable to appoint a committee to confer with the Minister of Education in reference to the proposed amendments, and to take proper steps to obtain the legislation suggested.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NICOL KINGSMILL.

Chairman.

Mr. Houston at last meeting gave notice that he would at this meeting "move for a committee to consider the question whether the request of the late Richard Noble Starr, M. D., for the encouragement of the study of the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology has heretofore been applied by the Senate in the manner best calculated to give effect to the Devisor's intention."

NOTICE.

The 'Varsity is published every Saturday during the Academic Year, October to May inclusive.

The Annual Subscription, including postage, is \$1.50, in advance, and may be forwarded to MR. G. G. S. LINDSEY, University College, Toronto, to whom Applications, respecting Advertisements, should likewise be made.

Copies of the 'Varsity may be obtained every Saturday of MR. WILKINSON, corner of Adelaide and Toronto Streets.

All Communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, Club Chambers, York Street, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. (ONTARIO.)

Extract from Regulations as to First-Class Certificates.

The following University equivalents are recognised :

1. For Non-Professional Grade "B."

(a.) Standing of first year, with Honors, in either Classics, or Mathematics, or Modern Languages.

(b.) Standing of second year, with Honors in either Natural Science, or Mental and Moral Science, and Civil Polity.

2. For Non-Professional Grade "A."

(a.) Standing of second year, with Honors, in either Classics, or Mathematics, or Modern Languages.

(b.) Standing of third year, with Honors, in either Natural Science, or Mental and Moral Science and Civil Polity.

The preliminary examination, for Grade "C," is required from all Candidates. Copies of the Regulations can be obtained on application to this Department.

ALEX. MARLING, Secretary.

Education Department, (Ontario).

Toronto, 5th October, 1880.

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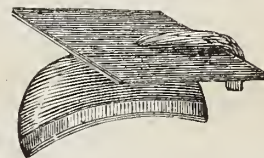
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October 23rd, 1880.

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A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

About sixty years ago, and seven years before the granting of the Royal Charter establishing the Provincial University, the Parliament of Upper Canada passed an Act, which will be found among the statutes of 1820, and cited as 60 GEORGE III., or 1 GEORGE IV., chap. 2, in which provision was made for the election of a member to represent the then proposed University in the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, and also affirming the principle of "Representation by Population." The statute presented that each county of one thousand inhabitants should be represented by one member, and when it increased to four thousand inhabitants, by two members; and that each town in which Quarter Sessions were held, and which had one thousand inhabitants, should be represented by one member. The section conferring the Parliamentary Electoral franchise on the Provincial University reads as follows:—

"IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That "whenever a University shall be organized, and in operation as a Seminary of Learning in this Province, and in conformity to the rules and statutes of similar institutions in Great Britain, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, to declare, by Proclamation, the tract of land appendant to such University, and whereupon the same is situated, to be a town or township, by such name as to him shall seem best; and that such town or township, so constituted, shall be represented by One Member: Provided always, nevertheless, that no person shall be permitted to vote at any such election for a Member to represent the said University in Parliament, who, besides the qualification now by law required, shall not also be entitled to vote in the Convocation of the said University."

This Act seems to have remained upon the Statute Book until the Consolidation of the Statutes of Upper Canada, in 1859, when it was repealed as 1 GEORGE IV., chap. 2, by chapter 1 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, s. 5, and Schedule A., p. 1044.

At the time the Act was passed, the qualifications required of Parliamentary electors were: (1) That they should be British subjects; (2) That they should be possessed of a property qualification of the yearly value of over forty shillings sterling.

The Royal Charter of 1827 presented the qualifications of the members of Convocation thus:

"And we do further will, direct and ordain, that the Chancellor, President, and Professors of our said College, and all persons admitted therein to the Degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and who, from the time of such their admission to such Degree shall pay the annual sum of twenty shillings, sterling money, for and toward the support and maintenance of the said College, shall be deemed, taken, and reputed to be, Members of the Convocation of the said University; and as such members of the said Convocation, shall have, exercise and enjoy, all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Members of the said Convocation of our University of Oxford, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of these our Letters Patent, and consistently with the provisions thereof."

The provision of the Royal Charter has been varied by the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 210, and the membership of Convocation has been conferred on all Doctors and Bachelors of Law; all Doctors and Bachelors of Medicine; all Masters in Surgery; all Masters of Arts; all Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing; all Doctors of Science; all Bachelors of Science of three years standing, and all graduates holding other Degrees which thereafter may be recognized as qualifications for admission to Convocation.

Parliamentary representation of the Universities in England was, until 1603, of fitful enjoyment. Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, in his Commentaries (v. 1, p. 194), says: "The Universities were, in general, not empowered to send Burgesses to Parliament, though once, in 28 EDWARD I., when a Parliament was summoned to consider of the King's right to Scotland, there were issued writs which required the University of Oxford to send up four or five, and that of Cambridge two or

three, of their most discreet and learned Lawyers, for that purpose." (Prynne's Parliamentary Writs, v. 1, p. 345.) But it was King JAMES "the First who indulged them with their permanent privilege to send constantly two of their own body, to serve for those students, who, though useful members of the community, were neither concerned in the landed nor the trading interest; and to protect, in the Legislature, the rights of the republic of letters." The motive for conferring this privilege on the Universities, is thus expressed in the King's grant of 1803: "As in the Colleges of our University there are many statutes, constitutions, &c., and as in past times, and especially of late, many statutes and Acts of Parliament have been made concerning them, it therefore appears to us worth while, and necessary, that the said University should have Burgesses of its own in Parliament, who, from time to time, may make known to the Supreme Court of Parliament the true state of that University, so that no statute or act may offer any prejudice or injury to them, or any of them severally, without just and due notice." (Dyer, v. 1, p. 135.)

The University of Trinity College, Dublin, obtained the privilege of sending two members to the Irish Parliament in 1613, but, by the Articles of Union, in 1800, the representation was limited to one member. In 1832 the representation was restored to the original number of two members.

The Imperial Parliament in 1867 and 1868 recognized the right of the other Universities in Great Britain to be represented in Parliament, and in those years granted the Parliamentary franchise to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

The University of Toronto has now about 1200 members of Convocation, and about all of them are qualified, according to the Upper Canada Act of 1820, to vote for a Member of Parliament for the University. The revision of the present system of Representation in Parliament must take place after the Census of 1881. The advocates of University Consolidation may find some arguments for their idea in an agitation for a re-enactment of the statute of 1820, giving Parliamentary Representation to a University for Ontario. THOMAS HODGINS.

THE Debating Society has long been in a position to sympathize with the representatives at St. Stephen's who have suffered from the tactics of Messrs. BIGGAR and PARNELL. The galling persistency of Obstructives could have been fully realized last year by a single attendance at one of the Friday night meetings. Obstruction, in this instance, took the form of prolonging the preliminary business until the soporific effect of wind-bag speeches rendered it desirable that the debate should be hurried through as quickly as possible. The individuals who constituted this party are not luminaries in debate, and they naturally yielded to the temptation of devoting the strength of their lungs to fantastic interpretations of the Society's statutes and regulations. The little books covered with red paper proved a god-send for the purpose; they were considered indispensable to members who were bent on making themselves heard, and who had not the capability of arguing intelligibly outside of a "clause by clause" discussion. The slightest informality in the presentation of reports, the least infraction of etiquette in the appointment of committees were some of the welcome signals for the Literary and Scientific Parnellites to display a marvellous versatility in red-tape distinctions. But the spirit of captiousness will eventually exhaust the patience of the most tolerant assembly, and we may rely on the probability that, during the coming terms, the dominance of this dead-head faction will be substantially impaired.

THERE is a College sheet which bears the medieval title of *Notre Dame Scholastic*, and its contents have a most ultra-medieval flavor. But what we wish to call attention to, is a column reserved for lists of names under the heading—Roll of Honor—Class Honors—List of Excellence. Each list being preceded by an explanatory introduction. Thus:—

ROLL OF HONOR.

[The following are the names of those students, who during the past week have, by their exemplary conduct, given satisfaction to all the members of the Faculty.]

CLASS HONORS.

[In the following list are given the names of those who have given entire satisfaction in all their classes during the month past.]

LIST OF EXCELLENCE.

[The students mentioned in this list are those who have been the best in the classes of the course named—according to the competitions, which are held monthly—DIRECTOR OF STUDIES.]

It is indisputably obvious that, in the statements under the first two headings, censure is by implication passed on those whose names do not appear in the first two lists. Consequently the *Scholastic* lays itself open to the charge of being an obsequious accessory to the disciplinary functions of the Faculty, besides professing, (as we presume it does) to be the organ of the students. Whether the former have, or have not, sufficient control, independently of the paper, over the young men committed to their charge, the *Scholastic*, should, in any case, not be so treacherous to the large body of its subscribers as to constitute itself a means to render the control more effective. No liberal minded Faculty would wish to convert the College paper into an instrument for promoting the efficiency of their mode of discipline. We are not seeking to imply that the Faculty of Notre Dame University is illiberal in this respect, or that it has coerced the paper into the duties of a prefect of discipline; still less do we wish to fasten the blame on the undergraduates. So far as the outside public is concerned, the responsibility rests with the individuals, who are, ostensibly, the managers of the *Scholastic*, and, for the honor of the College and University press throughout the country, they should receive prompt and general denunciation.

'Varsity Men You Know.

I. THE EX-PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(Concluded.)

DR. McCAUL's tenure of the Principalship of Upper Canada College was comparatively brief, but it left an impress which his "old boys," many of whom have filled high positions in the country, have never since forgotten. In one of the best told tales of English public school life, it is said that, amongst the boys at Rugby, there was no greater man in the world than their head master, DR. ARNOLD. His greatness, in their minds, was not an attribute of his authority and their subjection. It was the natural and just homage paid to qualities of head and heart that truly deserved it. The good influence of "The Doctor" was permanent and life-long. It inspired "Tom Brown at Oxford," in his darkest days of undergraduateship, with new hope and fresh endeavor. Many a year after, manly TOM HUGHES, in Tennessee, planting a colony of Englishmen, instils into his fellow countrymen those principles of truth and justice and that spirit of self-reliance and faith in one another, which he himself had early imbibed from his old Rugby preceptor. There is, indeed, much more to be learnt at college than Latin and Greek; there are lessons which are indelible in life's fresh springtime—which form character, and develop the best that is to be found in young manhood. The ruling spirit at Upper Canada in 1838-42 was of that healthful old Rugby type. There was good scholarship as well as good discipline at the head of the college, and discipline of the boyish heart and disposition, as well as of the mind and daily conduct. The testimony of the "old boys" at Upper Canada to "The Doctor," there, is one of the best tributes that could be paid him. "He was," says one of them, "a high-minded, devoted and impartial instructor, who made stubborn tasks a delightful pastime, and imbued us all with much of his own enthusiasm in the discharge of duty. He taught us to have noble purposes and lofty aims, manliness of feeling as well as of action, and the instincts of gentlemen. He was felt to be the personal friend of every boy in every form." DR. McCAUL's resignation of the Principalship of the college was made the ready occasion of showing the estimation in which he was held by those most competent to judge of his services. He was presented with a handsome service of plate by the college boys generally, and to this was added a similar token of their grateful appreciation of his kindness, by the pupils of the seventh form, which was more immediately under the Principal's care. From the Masters of the college he was the recipient of a valedictory address couched in terms of the highest admiration and respect. On leaving the building, he was received by the boys in a lengthened line reaching to his residence in the grounds, and opening to the right and left on either hand, and, as he advanced, each head was involuntarily uncovered, and many were the wishes audibly expressed for his future welfare and happiness. His words of farewell to his youthful charge were a finished illustration of unstudied eloquence. They marked "the old man eloquent" of future years when, whether on platform, dais, or at the festive academic board, surrounded by those who were keeping alive the memories of Convocation Day, he never failed, by the chaste elegance of his language, the apt and just sentiments which it conveyed, and the graceful and happy manner in which it was uttered, to crown the oratorical efforts of the occasion.

In 1842, DR. McCAUL left Upper Canada College for a sphere of

duty in which he achieved his most enduring success. In that year he was appointed Vice-President of King's College, and Professor, there, of classics, logic, rhetoric and Belles Lettres. The Vice-Presidency he held until 1848; the Professorship till the present year, which has closed his long record of splendid services in the cause of higher education. King's College was then a sectarian institution under the control of the Church of England, and, had it remained so, its general usefulness would certainly have been gone. The tests which were exacted from its students made it inaccessible to the young men of other religious bodies, and the agitation which sprung up in consequence of this was, for a time, acrimonious in the extreme. But while the University was in denominational thralldom, the press, happily, was free. It made its power and influence felt, and that not for the first time, in quarters where hitherto these had been despised. The newspapers and pamphlets of those days could unfold many a curious tale, but the net result of the fierce controversy was a complete revolution of public opinion on the subject. Parliament responded to the popular demand outside. The HON. ROBERT BALDWIN, the then Attorney-General, an enlightened and liberal statesman who was in accord with the movement, introduced and carried in the Legislature, in 1849, a measure which altered the constitution of King's by, among other things, abolishing the theological chair, and placed it upon the foundation of recognizing no religious distinctions whatever. At the same time that the secularization of the University was thus accomplished, its name was changed to that of the University of Toronto—a change which followed time-honored precedents in other countries in which ancient and distinguished Universities are called after the cities in which they have their seats. The change was one with which, we may at least hope, "Utopian reformers" will not seriously tamper. In 1848 DR. McCAUL had been appointed President of King's, but it was the year in which the University was thus launched forth on her new career of progress that he first assumed the familiar and best-known title of President of University College. He was in the same year, or the year after, elected Vice-Chancellor of the University. It was in all these several capacities, and through all these long years which have since passed away, that DR. McCAUL was, indeed, one of the "Varsity men you know"—*facile princeps* in the galaxy of those who hold an honored place in University annals, and whose services to *Alma Mater* have given them a lasting claim upon the gratitude of her sons.

The prints of DR. McCAUL's ripe scholarship and rare culture were not, however, wholly lavished within the college walls. His life there was a busy one, but, like some of his late colleagues, he found time, amidst its engrossing engagements, to devote to other congenial pursuits. In Archæology and Archæological studies he found a scholar's delight, and his researches into these recondite subjects have resulted in contributions to the general stock of knowledge which have been invaluable, and have given him a very high reputation in the old world as well as the new. His work on Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, published in 1862, received flattering encomiums from *savants* in England and on the continent, where he has, for many years, been generally recognized as a very able epigraphist. It was followed, in 1868, by a kindred volume on Christian Epitaphs of the first six centuries, which was warmly welcomed by Biblical scholars everywhere, and enhanced, in no small degree, the author's fame. The matter of these two volumes first appeared, we believe, in a series of articles in the *Journal of the Canadian Institute*, of which DR. McCAUL was for some years President, and always an active and valued member, and which, in a quiet, unpretentious way, has done not a little to stimulate original thought and scientific research in Canada. The prosecution of these antiquarian enquiries was attended with peculiar difficulties. The Canadian Archæologist had at his command none of the rich storehouses of material which are so accessible to European scholars, and had often to grope in the dark through many devious ways. But although he labored under the disadvantage of being compelled to work from photographs and engravings when others had the originals before them, he has given, in many instances, satisfactory explanations of inscriptions which had baffled the most celebrated epigraphists of the age. In the field of general literature, DR. McCAUL's pen has never been idle. He was editor of the *Maple Leaf*, one of the pioneer Canadian monthlies, and we may hope that many able and graceful contributions in the form of pamphlets, reviews, magazine articles, etc., which are too often regarded as of transient value, will yet be carefully culled from the *repertoires* of the past, and permanently preserved.

DR. McCAUL added to his many other accomplishments a thorough knowledge of music—a delightful relaxation for any student—in which his well-known trained experience has been found on many occasions eminently serviceable. In his college days, and for years after, he was possessed of a fine tenor voice, and was a skilful performer on several musical instruments. On the old rolls of membership of the "Anacreontic" and "Ancient Courts" Societies, in Dublin—if these are in existence—his name will still be found. He was a popular member, also, of the "Bruderschaft," a celebrated musical club in the gay Irish

capital, the test for membership of which was the ability to sing and play a song of the performer's own composition. In or about the year 1845, he organized the first Philharmonic Society in Toronto. He was elected its President, and so continued till its dissolution, some years after. When the Society was reorganized, in 1871-2, Dr. McCaul was again elected President, but, in 1873, failing health, unfortunately, compelled his retirement from active participation in its management. His musical works comprise several anthems of well-known repute, and a pathetic sacred song of rich melody, entitled "By the Waters of Babylon." He is also the author of a number of lighter compositions, of which the ballad "Merrie England," and "In the Springtime of the Year," were special favorites with Toronto audiences in years gone by.

The limits of the present article forbid any estimate of Dr. McCaul's many-sided character and versatile abilities. The hundreds of graduates who have sat under him, many of whom have won their way to positions of honor and influence in his adopted country, will cherish his name and labors with a loving care; the verdict of posterity will not dim the lustre which his career, as one of our foremost national teachers, has shed over the scene of his early training. To the discharge of official duties, oftentimes of an exceedingly difficult and delicate nature, he brought administrative abilities of the highest order. He was an excellent man of business, and his great experience in University law and practice, and the intricacies of college custom, was invaluable. He had an intuitive knowledge of human nature, and displayed consummate tact in the control and management of students. The fact of his talents being exercised in a field so wide and diversified, proves that he could be "all things to all men" in the very best sense of the maxim. He was destined to be a collegian, but he might have achieved just as high distinction in the subtle realm of diplomacy, or the stirring arena of parliamentary public life. The occult, magnetic force of his personal influence which he infused into all he did, was visible in the lecture room as much as anywhere else. Students, and especially his honor men, could appreciate his academical antecedents; they felt that he combined the highly refined culture of other days with the special wisdom of our own, and they responded with alacrity to the calls which he made upon them for intellectual exertion, for enthusiasm in their work, for the desire of knowledge for their own sakes, as well as its inherent preciousness. Dr. McCaul's winning qualities in all the relations of academic and private life, require no eulogy. The recent oration which he received, from one of the largest assemblages that ever crowded Conversation Hall, was a triumph for the man as well as the scholar and honored public servant. The portrait which was then unveiled will ere long be assigned a fitting place on the walls of the University, where, as the closing words of the graduates' presentation address, it will serve "as a slight tribute to eminent services, as affectionate regard, as a memorial which, in the coming years, shall portray for our descendants who kneel at this shrine of 'learning and truth, the priest who first kindled its sacred fire'."

J. KING.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

In the Post Office last week I observed a heap of letters lying at a suspiciously remote distance from the mail bags. The addresses were in hand-writing I had seen before somewhere. The clerk opined they were invitations to the University College games, and explained that their isolated position was the prelude to their condemnation to the postal morgue at Ottawa. Those intended for Toronto were likewise of overweight, but the law allows local delivery. On reaching my office, I found that the boy had just been mulcted in two cents through the negligence of the committee on invitations. Are the games worth two cents to others than the prize winners?

THE presence of the 'Jubilee Singers' among us this week, should help to develop that feeling of *esprit de corps* which is hardly overflowing in the undergraduate of Toronto University. Fisk University was founded at Nashville, Tennessee, at the close of the Civil War, by the Northern friends of the emancipated slaves. It would, however, have succumbed to financial difficulties, but for Mr. White, who conceived the idea of singing the Fisk school out of debt. With eleven college vocalists he made a tour of the United States, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, part of Austria and France. In this way they raised \$150,000. A want of further funds has induced them to set out again with the hope of securing an additional \$60,000. This certainly seems an odd way of keeping a University alive; still, striking originality in the employment of energy and ambition, frequently produces great results and, it is well to remember, great men.

THE entrance of Mrs. Scott-Siddons into the dramatic world is preceded by the best wishes of old and young. The *furor* which a late lamented actress excited among the susceptible portion of the students in the Medical Schools and University College may be repeated next

week with more justification. Judging from her readings, there is to be expected in this instance that superiority which proceeds from a higher range of conception.

THOUGH my voice was only once mistaken for the nightingale's, I should be the last to say the Glee Club is not deserving of encouragement. Besides driving dull care away, it has the merit, and the statement is by no means far-fetched, of vivifying friendly feelings. Many college songs have beauties peculiarly their own, and in sympathy-exciting power are far above the sentimental purling of drawing room warblers. Therefore, let the University men keep up their Glee Club by attendance at practice meetings as well as by membership. I would suggest a series of concerts for the coming winter, the proceeds of which might be devoted to the gymnasium fund, or any other object worthy of support. The Theological students domiciled at Knox College have a singing association of some description. The *repertoire* may not be extensive or various, yet it is said they make the corridors ring every evening after leaving the dining hall.

I HAD a long talk with a Residence undergraduate the other day which definitely confirmed what I have always surmised about its dearth of management on civilized principles. The language in which he expressed himself was somewhat forcible, and only the gentle bleating of remonstrance is allowed to prevail in the following summary:—"In the first number of the 'Varsity' there appeared a quotation from Prof. Goldwin Smith's 'Tract on Oxford University Reorganization.' Without going so far as he does in suggesting the admission of the undergraduates, or a committee of them, to a share in the management of this boarding, we think, however, that the adoption of the rest of his plans would prove far more satisfactory than the present arrangement. The manner in which the steward's department of the College Residence is now conducted is both comfortless and costly. Costly, not in the sense of the fees being too high, no one would make that complaint, but in the sense of giving far too little return for the money. In an institution of this kind, if properly managed, students should be able to obtain board and lodging at cost price. The intention should be, not to make money, but to supply a temporary home for those students who do not live in town. If it be a place in which profits can be made, the first object of the institution is at once frustrated. Of course the only way to avoid this is by putting the steward on a fixed salary. Contrast with this the present system. The steward, (whose appointment, by the way, does not rest with the Dean, as it manifestly should,) so far from being on a fixed salary, receives from every student in residence a stated amount, from which he is at liberty to make what profit he can. The defects of such a system are obvious. Everything is conducted on a principle which secures the maximum of profits to the steward, and, consequently, the minimum of comfort to the student. The remedy we suggest is not a new one. It is that which has proved so satisfactory at Upper Canada College and elsewhere. A good house steward should be engaged on a fixed salary, and the entire expense of his department defrayed from the deposits of the students after the bills have all been submitted to the Dean. In this way the surplus funds, instead of finding their way into the pockets of the steward, would be devoted to an improvement in the maintenance. Better attendance would be secured, and greater vigor imparted to the internal management generally. One only wonders how so wretched a system as the present has been tolerated so long. Surely the confusion which occurred at the end of the Michaelmas term of '79, was enough to convince the authorities that there was "something rotten in the state of Denmark," and that the only way of removing the difficulty was to make a thorough overhauling of the whole institution, and to start it again on a new basis."

THERE was a time—alas now so distant!—when I was never passed over in the 'invites' to pleasant evenings like last Wednesday's at R——n House. But neglect is one of the penalties of advanced age, and all the old Patriarch pleads for is the pity towards grey hairs and its sorrows, which winsome damsels have it in their power to bestow so gracefully. *L'esprit d'une femme est de vif-argent et son coeur est de cire*—at least out of *tableaux vivants*.

In the lovely month of September, the last halting-place between the gladsome summer of holiday-making and camping-out and the sober work-a-day autumn, the groves and halls of Academe teem with a dejected crowd—the melancholy spirits of those whom the pitiless examiners slaughtered—not in the *Champs de Mars*, but in the battlefield of May. This year the victims of the merciless Marling and the horrid Hayter, (more *hated* than *hater*), were more numerous than ever, and numbered here and there a hero, a first-class man, slain in the fight. Thicker than "leaves in Vallambrosa" they haunted the hall, in throngs such as erstwhile great Ulysses or pious Æneas met,—*les reven-*

ants, as the French call them,—ghosts seeking a return to the land of the living for a restoration so affectionately looked forward to by numberless well-wishers.

SOME SEX-AMETERS.

Softly the sunbeams were gilding the sky-kissing spires of Toronto,
But dimly that sunlight illumined the nook of a boarding-school class-room,—
A place where young ladies are taught the mysteries deep of the "ologies,"
Instructed by Madame De Smythe and a competent staff of professors.
There, manners and music are taught, the secret of entering a ball-room,
French verbs and the "use of the globes," piano, jewsharp and the banjo;
As well as the art of employing a fan in the lightsome flirtation.
Madame De Smythe of all others is skilled in the art of instructing
Her pupils to tilt, *comme il faut*, the brim of their Thomas O'Shanter's,
And the use of the dark belladonna, and other enchanting cosmetics.
Deep in the darkest nook of the dusty and little-used school-room
A bevy of damosels sat, and eagerly read from a paper.
Lovely of aspect were they, arrayed in their powder and war-paint,
And dressed with elaborate care in jaunty and jubilant jerseys.
Beautiful Bertha Van Horn (old Isaac Van Horn's a distiller),
Read from the paper aloud in accents as sweet as molasses:—
"This subject at present engages, not only the minds of the learned,
Who've studied at Colleges great, but also the minds of the stupid.
What shall we do when the doors, which of old were closed in their faces,
Shall open with magical speed for the feet of omnipotent women?
What, let us ask, shall be done for the co-education of sexes?
Men from the earliest ages have grasped, with a tenure exclusive,
The avenues leading to lore, and the higher departments of learning.
Shall all academical halls in future be barred to the woman?
Would not the sound of the sibilant kiss and the giggling laugh of flirtation
Roll through the time-honored halls of the reverend fountains of learning?
(Objections like this will be made by none but by insolent numskulls).
Would not the song and the dance resound through the corridors nightly?
(We don't object to the same in decent and proper proportions).
Would not the sleep of the student, and eke of the prosy professors,
Nightly be broken in twain by the note of the bold seranader?
(We're sorry, of course, we admit, for such very unfortunate sluggards)
"Live and let live," is a motto, a novel, methodical maxim;
"Learn and let learn," is another, let's try it,—the sooner the better."
Thus was she reading aloud from one of the Varsity's pages,
And all of the damosels sat in wrapt and becoming attention.
Beautiful Bertha Van Horn, then pausing—for thus she had ended—
Settled her collar, and said, "Darlings, what are your opinions?"
Murmurs of modest delight broke from the elegant listeners,
Ripples of ecstasy rolled from their jaunty and jubilant jerseys;
Eyes that were sparkling with joy beamed 'neath the Thomas O'Shanter's.
Pretty Miss Sweetie Delisle remarked in the stageyist whisper—
"Darlingest Bertha Van Horn! That would be too awfully jolly!"
Smirking Maria Fitzham observed, as she toyed with her earring,
"Dear little Sweetie Delisle, it would be most awfully charming!"
"No," said Miss Julia Green, "charming is not the expression,
'Twould be quite a foretaste of heaven, too sweet for anything, really."
"Heavenly! yes, it would be," sighed little Miss Delia Spriggins.
Beautiful Bertha Van Horn remarked with unusual feeling:—
"Strange that you've echoed so well my private and earnest opinions.
"Isn't it just like the men? So mean, and so base, and so selfish!
"Keeping us out of doors and apart from Collegiate training?
"But open they must, and they shall, and "don't" for a minute "forget it."

ASMODEUS.

THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

With a large surplus in the Treasurer's hands, with the greater part of a large coal bill off their minds, and with seats for a second assembly-room provided by a fortunate accident, without extra expense, the new House-Committee, when once properly constituted, may be able to carry out some improvements in the somewhat dilapidated building, still nameless, of which they are tenants. The halls and rooms want painting badly, as well as the shutters; and the former reading-room requires a new floor as well as paint. These are necessary improvements. It was hoped, however, that the possession of a building of their own would make the Society, to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case, an institution for the promotion of social intercourse among the students. Not even the resident students have the privilege of a large common room in which they can meet for such a purpose, and sociability is a virtue, I fear, but little practised among our undergraduates.

The building, in its present state, is anything but attractive from this point of view; but, at a slight cost, a very comfortable parlor might be made, where friends could meet for a quiet chat—and perhaps the authorities might even wink at a smoking-room. Laval University has a bagatelle-table in its recreation-room, and some game, innocent of evil association, might be permitted and provided for.

I am satisfied that, by an appeal of the right sort to the ex-president and graduates, a great deal might be done towards making the home of the Society more attractive than it is. Some might contribute portraits of themselves, or of other less distinguished individuals; others might be induced to contribute busts or statuettes in "parian" of Shakspeare, Milton and other men distinguished in literature, science or art. Surely gifts of this sort, which would remain in one fixed abode, would seem less unprofitable to the donors than prizes for games, etc., which are carried out of sight, and are, I suspect, soon out of mind as well.

One more suggestion, and I have done. The Society has no official critic, and the advisability of electing one is questionable. But it seems

to me that a column of judicious criticism on the debates, carefully kept free from all personalities, from the hand of some competent member of the Varsity staff, would form a not uninteresting or useless addition to that paper.

X. P.

VARSITY SPORT.

—As night closed in on Thursday with heavy rain and a particularly ominous-looking sky, the spirits of those who were to take an active interest in the sports must have fallen to zero; but with the next dawn all anxiety on the score of the weather was dispelled. A better day could not have been made for the purpose; it was warm enough to be comfortable for both spectators and participants. The beautiful green was crowded with spectators, some on foot, and some in "chariots of state," but all in a good humor and anticipating good sport. The fair sex certainly were in the majority, but then what more cheering to the heart of an undergraduate than to dare and do before the eyes of his "heart's delight?" Seldom has such an attendance been seen at our Annual Field Day. There were present all classes of society, even down to the inevitable small boy, ever on the *qui vive* to gather up the spoils in the shape of the little flags, with which the energetic committee of ways and means had decorated the course. Everything passed off smoothly with the exception of the tug-of-war. A slight hitch occurred here, one of the teams not being at the scratch when wanted. The races, as a whole, were well contested; but there was certainly not enough competition for Residence prizes. There should surely be some regulation in future years, as to the number of residents who must compete before a Residence prize will be given, or else Residence prizes should be abolished, as at present they fall to the grasp of men who have "cheek" enough to trot around about two laps in the rear of all other competitors. It is not only ludicrous to see one man so trotting around the course, "to rope in" a Residence prize, but it is also a lasting reproach on the proverbial industry and energy of Residence men, to allow their prizes, which, by the way, are generally the best, to be won with such pronounced languor. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. and the Misses Robinson, graced the grounds with their presence, and Mrs. Robinson, at the conclusion of the day, presented the prizes, in Convocation Hall. Professor Pike, Professor Hutton, Mr. Baker and Mr. McCaul acted as judges; Mr. Vines, Mr. Pernet and Mr. McDougall were the starters; and Mr. McMurrich kept the time. Thanks are due to these gentlemen for the entirely satisfactory way in which they performed their duties. By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Otter the band of the Queen's Own Rifles played during the afternoon. The following is the list of the races and the winners:—1. Mile Race, 1st, T. L. Morris; 2nd, G. G. S. Lindsey; Residence prize, F. A. G. Lawrence. Time 5 min. 10 sec. 2. Flat Race, (100 yards,) 1st, A. V. Lee; 2nd, D. C. Little; Residence Prize, E. Mackay. Time, 103/4 sec. 3. Graduates' Race, (220 yards,) 1st, F. W. A. G. Haultain, B. A.; 2nd, D. Hague, B. A. Time, 25 sec. 4. Half Mile Race, 1st, W. George; 2nd, G. Gordon; Residence Prize, J. A. McAndrew. Time, 2.23. 5. Hurdle Race, (220 yards,) 1st, A. V. Lee; 2nd, D. C. Little. Time, 22 sec. 6. Stranger's Race, (Quarter Mile,) 1st W. Bennett; 2nd, W. Gerry. Time, 57 sec. 7. Tug-of-War, (final tie) 4th year, Messrs. Armour, Blake, McAndrew and Stewart. 8. Half mile race, (open to undergraduates of Canadian Universities,) 1st, T. L. Morris; (Toronto) 2nd, W. George, (Toronto.) Time, 2.27. 9. Quarter mile race, champion cup presented by Mrs. Robinson, 1st, A. V. Lee; 2nd, E. McKay. Time, 56 sec. 10. Consolation race, (220 yards,) 1st, D. O. Cameron; 2nd, H. B. Wright, (Residence Prize Cake.)

—Harvard has sent a liberal invitation to the Rugby Club of University College. The success of last year's venture with the University of Michigan prompted the wish to test further the ability of other Foot-ball Clubs of the United States. This laudable design took the form of the challenge to Harvard, and an answer of acceptance comes, bringing with it a promise of \$200 as a contribution towards the expenses of a trip to Boston. The offer is handsome, and the prospect is delightful; but the team should allow neither of these reasons to betray them into a match with so famous a team unless there is reasonable hope of success. The condition of the players is at present deplorable, and their knowledge of the rules of the open formation is very limited. One of the stipulations is that the match shall be played on or before the 30th of the present month. As the interval is so short, the least violent of the severe methods of training should be resorted to. One or two hare and hounds would go far to strengthen the limbs and expand the lungs of the players.

—The battalion rifle matches of the Queen's Own were concluded on Saturday last. The University Company was fairly represented in the prize list, Private Tyrrell being 13th, with 55 points; (highest possible 75) Sergeant Ruttan, 20th, with 55, and Private Hagarty, 24th, with 53. In the non-prizeman's competition, Color Sergeant McDougall was 7th, with 20 points, and Private Hagarty, 9th, with the same score. Sergeant Ruttan wins the Barber medal for judging distance.

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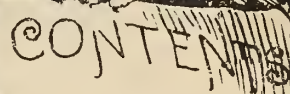
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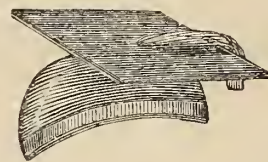
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THE 'VARSITY:

[27]

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 4.

October 30, 1880.

Price 5 cts.

A PRETENTIOUS PAPER.

We have been induced to publish, in another column, a communication from 'A Graduate' by reason of the opportunity it affords to define our position more clearly. Such a definition is necessarily uncertain when made prospectively, and is under a tacit claim to be emended as soon as a retrospect is possible. With this purpose in mind we shall offer a few comments on the 'Graduate's,' epistle.

In the first sentence the incorrect assumption that the 'Varsity' is a College paper considerably diminishes the relevancy of the succeeding remarks. A distinction, with an appreciable difference, between *College* and *University* journalism has been already maintained in these pages, and the declaration to adhere to the highest standard required by the latter, has met with the approval of men in all the different grades of University standing. In a paper so characterized, "the admixture of fun and sound common sense" is undoubtedly desirable; but also, inasmuch as, from the middle ages downwards, Universities have, to so large an extent, been the bearers and representatives of higher rational culture, a University organ should reflect more or less this mission and trust. Men do not come to Universities to acquire what is ordinarily understood by the term common sense; they are supposed to possess it already and to make use of it in striving after this higher culture. A "modest sheet of College gossip," however suitable in other institutions, would not correspond to the most arid conception of a University paper; and hence a "metamorphosis" was deemed necessary. The title "A Weekly Review of Education," was given whilst bearing in mind what has so often been insisted on by BUCKLE and others—that education is not books. The part examination papers play in University training is, from more than one point of view, comparatively insignificant. The social, religious and intellectual surroundings constitute the vital essence of University education far more than the bare exactions of the curriculum. Yet, to the 'Graduate,' a Review of Education, even when published in a University, only suggests the reproduction of examination papers. The baldness of the statement marks ignorance of the close relation existing between a systematic, sustained kind of study, and the gradual elevation of tone and feeling among those who live together for high and pure ends. The founders of the 'Varsity' have been guided in their course in a great measure by those who *have* so lived, who still retain a nominal connexion with their *Alma Mater*, and do her honor.

The 'Graduate' proceeds by informing us, very unnecessarily, of the competence of the "authorities," and of the cordial intercourse which should subsist between instructors and instructed. Language of this hortatory style is rightly expected from persons who are revered for the large experience they have acquired; but, from a young man, newly-pledged in academical rank, it savors of the pretentiousness which he patriotically endeavors to pin to the 'Varsity. To complete the metaphor, he only manages to prick himself badly. For instance, to carry out the injunction that the columns of a 'College' paper should always be open to, "essays and articles arising out of College studies," would render such a paper dull, past man's wit to tell of. Dissertations on the Absolute or the Past Participle would not, we venture to think, possess the attraction, which attaches to University Freedom and other subjects of more general interest, and, in all likelihood, would turn sour even the 'Graduate's' admixture of fun and common sense. The whole of his apparently- maiden criticism suffers starvation on the score of the latter quality, and it is refreshing to meet with one indisputably-correct statement. Few, who are in the slightest degree familiar with the Universities of the country, will dissent from the view expressed in regard to the absence of *esprit de corps* among Canadian Undergraduates. A coarse indifference to the sunny aspects of academic life seems to thrive amid an almost Calvinistic antipathy towards any ameliorating influence tending to infuse unity of feeling and the sense of a common purpose. But we are convinced our attitude hitherto does not warrant the least suspicion that we are unconscious of this void, and that it was high time for the Graduate to enlighten us as to the great object of a paper like the 'Varsity. Impatience is condonable when a would-be mentor manifests his sentiment of public spirit by flippant animadversions

against the tone of an enterprise yet in its inception. The right tone will be imparted in proportion as the undertaking becomes part and parcel of the community. The process involves time and perseverance through a series of trials, of which the smallest is the premature and anonymous carping of a few individuals.

To our own protest, it is incumbent on us to add one on behalf of the "numerous" class of University men, which is asserted to teem with conceit, parsimony and pedantry. The 'Varsity, in the opinion of the assessor, may be pretentious in maintaining these charges to be untrue and unprovoked, but in this case, at any rate, the pretentiousness will be shared with the whole body of Undergraduates.

We again feel compelled to call attention to the prefectorial attitude of the "Notre Dame Scholastic." The following is taken from the issue of October 23:—"Remember the sound advice given you on Sunday last by Rev. Father Walsh, and you'll (sic) blush to even think of doing what is prohibited by the disciplinary regulations of the University." The circumstances under which University and College papers are established, prohibit (if, of course, established by Students) the editors from sermonizing on infractions of discipline. A principle is here at stake, the glaring violation of which demands to be instantly and unreservedly condemned, and we earnestly request the University and College press in Canada and the United States to join with us in so doing.

TWENTY-FIVE dollars measures, for the nonce, the profligate expenditure of a number of gentlemen, who are collectively and grandiloquently styled the Finance Committee of the Debating Society. This sum is to be applied to furbishing up the President's private room, and represents about one-third of the amount in reality needed for the purpose. It should be pressed upon the Society, or rather upon its financiers, that the President's duties are manifold, at times arduous, and to give him quarters, from which an Irish landlord would not take the trouble to evict a Land Leaguer, looks like an advertisement of niggardliness.

CONVOCATION MEMBERSHIP.

The University Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 210, sec. 12), provides that the Convocation of the University shall consist of (1), All graduates in Law; (2), All graduates in Medicine; (3), All Masters of Arts; (4), All Masters in Surgery; (5), All Doctors of Science; and (6), All Bachelors of Arts and of Science of three years' standing. The same statute (sec. 64, sub-sec. 7), confers on Convocation "the power of requiring a fee to be paid by members as a condition of being placed on the register of members."

At the meeting of Convocation in June, a Committee was appointed to form a set of Rules and Regulations. The Report of that Committee came up for consideration at the adjourned meeting on Friday evening last, and a long and somewhat acrimonious discussion took place on the section recommending the imposition of a membership fee of one dollar a year, under the authority of the above sub-section of the University Act. In spite of the earnest protest of a very large minority of the meeting, and of their pleading for a postponement of so important a question, the report was declared adopted, and, unless something is done at the adjourned meeting on the 26th of November, to render the provision for the payment of fees inoperative, the membership of Convocation will for the next year be confined to those who pay the required fee. It is only fair to add that, at the meeting on Friday night, there were comparatively few graduates not resident in Toronto, and that, of those who were there, one or two stated that they had not received any intimation that the question of membership fees would come up for consideration.

As the matter must come up at the next meeting of Convocation, it is important that the issues involved should be clearly understood before a final decision is arrived at, and I therefore take the liberty of stating my view of it in the 'Varsity, leaving others to do the same, if they please. I am entirely opposed to the imposition of any fee whatsoever, at the present time, and for the following reasons:

1. It seems uncertain whether Convocation has the right to strike off the register the name of any member now on it for the non-payment of his fee, and, if a fee is to be imposed at all, it should be made compulsory on every member to pay it.

2. Convocation is a statutory body and not a voluntary organization, and is, in this respect, as much a public body as the Senate, is. It is, in my opinion, just as important a body as the Senate, in its relation to the University, and therefore, I hold that the trifling expenditure connected with its proceedings should be paid out of the "University Income Fund," just as the Senate's Expenses are paid.

3. I hold this view all the more strongly because I believe that the imposition at the present time of a fee has to be paid under penalty of loss of membership would have the effect of knocking out of Convocation what flickering life has been recently infused into it. This body was created nearly eight years ago, and, during the first seven of these years, nothing was done to justify its existence. It has now, to all appearance, commenced to live, but the attendance at its meetings is still far too small. What effect will the imposition of a fee have on that attendance?

4. There are, I believe, over 1200 names now on the register of Convocation of those who are entitled to vote for elective members of the Senate. The votes cast at Senate elections for any one candidate never amount to more than one-third of the whole number, and seldom to more than from one-sixth to one-fourth. Many who now vote would be certain, from inadvertence alone, to lose their franchise for the non-payment of their fees, and they would never think it worth while to renew the connection thus offensively served. The effect would be to confine the voting to the few who paid, and payment would be, to a large extent, the result of the personal solicitation of candidates for election.

5. The amount of money required by Convocation for the payment of expenses is so insignificant that a much smaller fee than one dollar would suffice if all were to pay. But all would not pay, and there is no reason to believe that the revenue raised in this way would be sufficient to meet even the small outlay which is connected into such a bugbear. A more certain source of revenue would be an occasional subscription like the very successful one taken up at the June meeting.

6. If it be said that the University income fund cannot bear any more additions to the expenditure, I reply that Convocation, if it becomes an active and influential body, can do much for the improvement of the University finances, but if it remains as dead as it has heretofore been, those finances must continue in a crippled condition. The Legislature is not likely to do anything, and with this fact staring us in the face, it would be the height of folly to take, at the present juncture, any rash step which would be likely to prove a bar to the usefulness of Convocation.

In conclusion, let me appeal to my fellow-graduates, not only to give this matter some attention, but to attend the meeting on the 26th of November, and help to find the best possible settlement of a troublesome question.

M. A.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

Initiation,
Communication,
Declaration (or),
Rustication.

* *

I am the most hard-worked of our hard-worked staff, the most abused and the least rewarded for my conscientious labor. So I stand in need of 'pick-me-ups' and the best one I have had yet comes from a decidedly unexpected quarter, the *Evangelical Churchman* :—

"THE VARSITY.—We give a hearty welcome to this new weekly, the organ of our Provincial University. It has a sphere of its own, which it promises to occupy worthily and successfully. It makes its first appearance very seasonably at the inauguration of a new *regime*, and we wish for it a grand career in educating a sound public opinion in regard to the position which a Provincial University should occupy.

* *

ON the evening of Saturday before last the President of the Debating Society gave a dinner at the National Club, to that eminently useful body of men known as the General Committee of the Society. The usual toasts were proposed and responded to with perhaps more than the usual enthusiasm, as it doubtless occurred to every one present that the entertainment bore the character of an innovation. I do not remember any occasions on which the geniality of former Presidents extended so far as to regale either the General or the Special Committees. At the next election the candidates for the position Mr. Manley now holds, will probably hint that the capital precedent he was the first to give should be followed.

* *

(Scene, the Dean's lecture-room, at ten o'clock prayers.)—Professor: "I'm in——" (Dreaming Residence freshman, interrupting :) "Cost yer five more to draw your cards."—*Columbia Spectator*.

I HAVE had another talk with my friend of the Residence. It seems that my remarks of last week have served as the breeze, to kindle into flame, the long, smouldering embers of discontent. Last Saturday evening a meeting was held, and a Committee appointed to wait on the President, and ask whether he would be willing to receive a petition. On his consenting, a petition was drawn up and presented to him, for for submittal to the first meeting of Council. Its chief requests are that the Steward be put on a fixed salary, and that all his accounts be submitted to, and audited by the Dean, that comfortable baths be fitted up in each house, and that the room rent be reduced. The other improvements, such as better maintenance, better attendance, better light, &c. will naturally follow, when the steward has no longer any object in reducing all comforts as nearly as possible to a minus quantity. Certainly those requests are not extravagant. The Residents do not demand luxuries, all they ask for are necessities. While improvements have been made in the main building, and large sums expended in altering and refitting lecture rooms, the Residence has been left to the wear and tear of twenty years. Up till now, improvement has not gone beyond the munificent addition of a crazy chair to each room, and a few fenders that have the appearance of being ingeniously constructed out of superrannuated bird-cages. Under these circumstances, the expenditure of a few hundred dollars in complying with the Residents' position would hardly be amiss. And now that it is before the Council, I expect to see part, at least, of their grievances, remedied by the beginning of the Easter term, when it is to be hoped the steward, instead of being a contractor, will become a servant in the pay of the college.

* *

UNFORTUNATELY the ostensibly-compulsory drill, frightened from its first meeting last Wednesday night many members of the Natural Science Association. They fled from this field of action to seize the opportunity to compete for the Company range prizes. The President, Mr. W. B. McMurrich, on taking the chair for the first time, thanked the Association for electing him to his present office. He took it as an especial compliment to himself, having been so long separated from the Institution. His presence among its members would enable him to be benefitted by the acquisition of much Scientific information. Owing to the gallantry of the uniformed analysts and the absence of several graduates, the inaugural address will not be delivered till next Thursday evening.

'THE GRAND REMONSTRANCE.'

To the President and members of the Council of University College,
GENTLEMEN,—

The resident undergraduates beg to submit to you the following statement of facts and expression of their desires :—

(1) The control of University College, including its Residence, being vested, by statute, in the President and Council, it is presumed that they have power to deal with all matters incidental to the management of the Residence and relating to the remuneration of its Steward.

(2) Your petitioners, in referring to an article on Residence affairs, which appeared in the College paper of the 23rd inst., wish it to be understood that the statements therein made are not new ideas and are not exaggerations of facts.

(3) The Steward should not be liable to the temptation of making profit at the expense of the Residents' comforts, which is the natural result of the present system.

(4) It is not in the matter of board alone that your petitioners desire improvement. They request that better care be taken of their rooms, that comfortable bath-rooms, (the present two being practically useless), be fitted up in each house, and that the existing high rent of rooms be reduced.

(5) Your petitioners regret to have to refer to Upper Canada and Knox Colleges as institutions in which Residence regulations and comforts are far superior to those existing here. The obvious remedy for the main part of the evil is the adoption of the plan which has been followed at Upper Canada College for several years, the chief features of which are, firstly: that the Steward is a responsible man and on a fixed salary; secondly: that he is under the immediate control of the Head of Residence, to whom all accounts are submitted, and by whom they are audited. For the details and successful working of this plan, we beg to refer to Mr. Maitland, of Upper Canada College, who has expressed his willingness to give all the information in his power.

(6) Above all, the expense of living in Residence, where alone true college life can be enjoyed, should be reduced to the minimum of expense, and raised to the maximum of comfort and health, consistent with those principles of moderation, economy and discipline, which should exist in all institutions of the kind.

The above, we beg leave to state, has the hearty support of every one in Residence.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray that all enquiries may be made, accounts be investigated, and steps taken to remedy the above-mentioned grievances, and that the existing system be entirely remodelled.

THE THEATRES.

The Toronto dailies are in the habit of publishing notes on musical and dramatic performances, which the public is supposed to regard as criticisms. But then, readers are pretty well aware that the remarks of these newspapers are certainly not prompted by any very high spirit of criticism, but are often both dishonest and untrustworthy. The theatre and music hall are generally 'done' by any spare reporter who happens to be free for the evening, and his standing instructions are to praise everything that advertises well. Whether the performer is Lawrence Barrett or Billy Rice, his efforts are noticed in almost the same strain and receive the same ladleful of indiscriminate praise. Our dailies are, in most particulars, very creditable newspapers, and it is to be hoped that they will soon have the good sense to secure the services of competent dramatic critics whose notices will be more than an echo of the advertising columns.

The present week has witnessed an event of some importance in the dramatic world. A lady who enjoys a world-wide reputation as a reader, and, as such, has justly won for herself admirers in every city on the continent, has returned to the stage after many years' absence from it, and made her *debut* in Toronto. Whether she has acted wisely or not, yet remains to be seen. As a lady reader she was *facile princeps*; as an actress she has never shone, and a dozen years' absence from the stage is not a good preparation for becoming a star. We have seen her this week in three different characters. The newspapers, as usual, have been lavish in their praise, and, although it has been again misplaced, she is a much worthier object of adulation than those who have often received it. Mrs. Scott-Siddons' readings of *Juliet* and *Rosalind* could not in justice be called successes. The first was but a cold representation of the warm-blooded daughter of Capulet. *Rosalind*, we are told, is her favorite character, and yet, in this, her failure was even more complete. Her acting was stiff and stagey, her utterance harsh and too rapid, and she contrived to throw a certain *quasi-grandeur* into the part which was an innovation, neither correct nor desirable. In tragic parts she succeeds tolerably well, but she should practice love-making a little more. One fact was patent to the audience in both these plays,—it was neither *Juliet* nor *Rosalind* they saw before them, but Mrs. Scott-Siddons. As a reader this lady made her reputation, and, although she may choose to go upon the stage, she will still remain merely an excellent reader in costume.

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION.

Whatever view may be taken of utilitarian education, whether we believe or not the theory of school training which maintains that a boy ought, in the process of learning his lessons, to acquire those general faculties or qualities which go far to insure his success in after life, there can be no question that the general qualities which promise success in any walk of life are precisely those which are the essential requisites of success in scientific research, and they are, therefore, peculiarly nurtured and strengthened by scientific work.

Very striking is the analogy between the difficulties one meets with in actual life, and those which beset the chemist in his attempt to solve a chemical problem, and between the intellectual resources necessary in each case to overcome the difficulty.

What philosophers call "the problem of life" cannot, with any degree of truth, be compared to a mathematical theorem, deduced by a long train of reasoning from axioms and definitions, still less with the construing of a Greek play or the construction of Latin verse; but it may justly be compared to a long series of experiments through which the investigator gropes his way, with broken light and faltering steps, now losing his way, now finding it again, and arriving in the end at a happy issue only by dint of perseverance, of a keen application of mind, of conscientious exactitude and cautious judgment.

One of the most common mental views is the habit of looking without perceiving, of stupid staring without comprehending. This fault is by no means confined to the uneducated, it is far too common among men whom the world credits with a liberal education; but these shortcomings are hardly to blame, for they have never been trained to see. Neither classics nor mathematics—though essential factions in the early part of a thorough scientific education—have the power of teaching the student the difficult art of accurate observation; such a power comes from the study of the physical and natural sciences only. To beget this accuracy is indeed their peculiar province, by virtue of which they claim to have a share in moulding the minds of the young.

There are very few among those who have taken a practical science course, who have not noticed this impediment either in themselves or their fellow-workers; who have not occasionally been wilfully inaccurate,

lazy or careless, allowing brown to pass as black, grey as white, and six and three as *nearly* ten; and whose attention has not finally been aroused by failure, to see written in large scrawling letters over all their labored work, that black is black only, as much as white is white, and that six and three make *nine*.

Perhaps the student's longest struggle is with the tendency which ever prompts to see what he wishes to see,—for human nature is very similar on both sides of the laboratory walls. It appears to him, for instance, that a certain series of experiments would end in establishing certain results. Beginning with this hope, he may, at first, find nature pliable enough, but, after a time, little clouds of suspicion arise, and he goes over the work again, the fear of having blundered causes him to see with keener eye, and the suspicion becoming absolute distrust, he finds his linked facts break up in absolute confusion.

Dangers of this kind are always hovering over one who aims at proficiency in any of the departments of natural science, and experience shows they can be avoided only by a steadfast watchfulness, carried on until the forced attitude of attention becomes a natural habit; and the question with him is not, What ought it to be? not, What can I make it be? but simply, What is it? He is thus taught, as he can be taught by no other means, through the painful exactitude of nature's ways, not only that there is such a thing as truth, and that it is within the grasp of man, but that by it alone can the nature of things be measured.

We may then place the qualities necessary for success in scientific enquiry, under the two heads of attention, and what may be called sincerity in the mind. They are qualities which do not belong naturally to the mind; they need, if not to be planted in all minds, at least to be cultivated in all. These mental qualities may be acquired in after life, but only in the repressive and painful school of experience; but the punishments of this school are, when inflicted at all, too severe and depressing in their influence on the average mind to produce the highest results. The punishment of science on the other hand though light, is quick and sure, seldom missing its mark. It is just this frequent repetition of little chiding blows that makes science so valuable, as an intellectual training. Characters cannot be beaten into shape by a few heavy blows; it is only by light taps and almost imperceptible touches, repeated day after day, that the careless, impulsive boy is moulded into the sober, watchful, sincere and successful man.

In dwelling thus, somewhat at length, on the intellectual qualities and the temperament most likely to be engendered by the pursuit of science, I may have wearied the reader, though I have by no means exhausted the subject. Practical science in its progress, is fast wrapping itself around our individual lives, and working itself so thoroughly into our national existence, that it would be difficult indeed to exaggerate the importance and value of a sound, practical science education.

There has been, until recently, in Canada, and even in the Senate of our University, a fear expressed that those dangerous rivals, the sciences, would prove too strong for the older studies, if placed on an equal footing with them, and that the light of classical lore would be quenched in the flood of utilitarian knowledge. Though this is complimentary to the growing strength of science, it is hardly just either to the tendency of scientific work, or the intrinsic value of the classics. The educationists of to-day are gradually waking up to the fact, that,—to borrow a metaphor from Chemistry—the molecule education is not composed solely of one atom of classics, united to one atom of mathematics.

Professor Huxley, in an able address recently delivered, answered the arguments of this class of scholars, in their capacity as Levites, in charge of the ark of culture, and monopolists of liberal education.

The educational value of classics and mathematics has had many able advocates; but it is a fact, admitted even by their strongest advocates, that the mathematics lack one thing.

Admirably rigid and exact, peculiarly powerful in accustoming the mind to clear conceptions and accurate reasoning, they lose half their hold on most students, just because they are so rigid and exact that a great gap seems fixed between their operations and the flexible uncertain occupations of everyday life.

That gap is filled by the experimental sciences, for they, while exact enough, to claim our respect, have another side, which, by its uncertainties, and experimental method of enquiry, establishes a common ground between themselves and every-day human life.

R. F. R.

'**VARSITY MEN.**—Messrs. J. A. Culham, M. A., F. W. G. Haultain, B. A., C. C. McCaul, B. A., W. A. Shortt, B. A., are studying law in the firm of Messrs. Bethune, Moss, &c.—Mr. J. McDougall, B. A., at present reading with numerous pupils, intends entering on the study of law in November.—Mr. W. K. T. Smellie is Assistant Master in the Gananoque High School.—Mr. J. W. Elliott, B. A., is a student-at-law in the office of Messrs. Pearson and Lees, of Toronto, and so is Mr. T. H. Gilmour, B. A., in the office of Messrs. Morphy & Morphy.—Mr. T. N. Marshall, B. A. has settled down to the study of law in his native hamlet, Brockville.

Messrs. J. P. McMurrich, B. A., and T. A. Haultain, M. A., are taking a course in the Trinity School of Medicine.—Mr. H. A. Fairbank, B. A., long and favorably known in University College, has annexed himself, and is studying medicine in Michigan University, Ann Arbor.—Mr. J. Balderson, the silver medallist of last year in Mathematics, is Mathematical Master in the Mount Forest High School.—Mr. W. H. Frazer, B. A. '80, the gold medallist in Modern Languages, now holds the position of Master of Modern Languages at Upper Canada College.—Mr. S. Mizner, who left University College last spring to compete for entrance from the Seminary of Wyoming to the Military Academy at West Point, and who stood first in the examination, having obtained 97 per cent. of the total of marks, was disqualified on the ground of insufficiently-long residence in Wyoming.—Mr. W. J. Loudon, B. A. '80, who obtained the gold medal in Mathematics, has wisely chosen the John Hopkins University as the place to pursue his favorite study; and Professor Silvester may be sincerely congratulated on this late acquisition.—The author of "Clinker" attends lectures in University College.

UNIVERSITY SPORT.

—THE general tendency of alteration in the rules which govern the more violent athletic games is towards lessening the amount of 'unskilled labour,' to borrow a phrase from Political Economy. There is little doubt in regard to this beneficial result being effected by the modification in foot-ball, known as the 'open formation.' Of course a protest is made by the party which deems it desirable that untrained muscularity should prevail in an athletic contest; and there is opposition from the quarter where vanity concerning size of arm and hardness of leg is equalled by an inability to employ strength in a scientific manner. The extreme upholders of the ancient regulations can hardly be congratulated upon the defence undertaken in their behalf by a writer in the *Mail*, who maintains that English rules in foot-ball are to be observed because it is an English game. The fallacious inference is in keeping with the ignorance of sporting history exposed by the premise; the origin of foot-ball has long been assigned to Ireland. Another remarkable vindication loses in print the plausibility imparted by tone of voice and vigor of expression:—"I stick by the old Rugby game. Who cares in England or Canada for the effeminate attempt to spoil the fun of the glorious scrimmages." The impression produced by this style of colloquial eloquence is often deepened by an exhibition of scars and other disfigurements received in the "glorious scrimmages." Believers in the convincing power of such rant, will have their faith rudely shaken if they try to win the undergraduates back to the Rugby fold. Even the "crusading" machinery of a certain journal would be unavailing against the hardened convictions of these young men. They have lost patience with the monotonous game, the issue of which depends not so much on the practice, which maketh perfect, as upon the capability of one side to shove harder and to sustain the shove longer than their opponents. The recent match between a team of the Toronto Club and Upper Canada College, on the grounds of the latter, showed by contrast the superiority of the Open Formation method. Both spectators and players were disappointed in the expectation of a display of skill. The ball was buried in scrimmages the greater part of the afternoon, and moved scarcely ten yards in as many minutes, giving very few chances to the forwards or the backs to display dexterity. Open Formation, on the contrary, requires very fast running as well as agile movement—requirements which, if fulfilled, immeasurably increase the interest deserved by so excellent a game.

* *

—The programme of events which accompanied the invitation to this University to be present at the McGill College sports, suggested some advantageous alterations which might be made in the catalogue of games in succeeding years. All contests, except those for the championship cup, are open to undergraduates of all universities. Second prizes are awarded only when there are three *bona fide* competitors. Amateurs alone can compete, and this is a regulation which should unquestionably be adopted and added to our already existing code. These alterations would prevent individuals carrying off just what prizes they determine upon between themselves to have—the determination resting on the grounds of the inefficiency and the sparse number of their opponents. Foot-ball teams would not then need to hesitate about accepting challenges on account of the untrained condition of men whose mantelpieces are ornamented with spoils.

* *

—The following important changes have been made in the foot-ball rules of Harvard University.—

1. A match shall be decided by majority of touch-downs. A goal shall be equal to four touch-downs; but in case of a tie, a goal kicked from a touch-down shall take precedence over touch-downs or a goal kicked from the field.

2. A scrimmage takes place when the holder of the ball, being in the field of play, puts it down on the ground in front of him and puts it in play (while on-side) by—1st, kicking the ball; 2nd, by snapping it

back with the foot. The man who first receives the ball from the snap-back shall be called a quarter-back, and shall not then rush forward with the ball under penalty of a foul.

3. If the ball either fly, bound, or roll in touch from a kick out, it must be brought back; but if it touches any player it need not be brought back.

4. In case of a punt-out, the players of the side to which the ball is punted out, must be at least fifteen feet from the goal line. The opposite punter-out has five feet clear, extending from his scratch in the direction of touch. Punter-out must not be in any way interfered with. A punt-out must be a kick from the toe.

5. If any player purposely foul an opponent or ball, when such opponent is about to try for a fair catch, the opponent's side may either have the ball down where the foul was made, or take a free kick, which free kick cannot score a goal.

To the Editor of the "Varsity":—

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to see so many encouraging notices of the new college paper, and I hope that it will meet with all the success that has been prophesied for it. There are, however, some points upon which I would like to make a few remarks. Compared with the *White and Blue*, one is immediately struck with the pretentiousness of the new paper. The title-page is excellent—just the sort of outer covering one would have expected the *White and Blue* to assume as soon as it began to look up in the world, and felt the need of a more gorgeous apparel—indicative, too, of that admixture of fun and sound common sense which made our first college paper such a decided success.

The *'Varsity* is a much more appropriate title than the *White and Blue*, which was rather meaningless; but what could have induced the Committee—or whoever manages these things—to metamorphose our modest sheet of College gossip into "A Weekly Review of Education, University Politics and Events"!! "O, Shakespeare, how could'st thou ask, 'What's in a name?' 'Tis the devil's in it!"

What can one expect from a "Weekly Review of Education," but a kind of school journal, devoted to the reproduction of examination papers, with amazingly elaborate answers to the questions propounded—a thoroughly respectable, orthodox publication on the principle of the Sunday Magazine, with which the unfortunate children of the present generation are afflicted by their Sunday-school teachers?

Surely, it cannot be the intention of the editor and his colleagues to really inflict his (*sic*) readers with a weekly review of education? The education of the students of University College is surely carefully enough looked after by the authorities without the establishment of a College paper to supplement their labours! Of course all true University men should heartily co-operate with the professors and tutors, and essays and articles on subjects arising out of college studies should always find a place in the columns of a college paper; but the advancement of education is not my idea of its main object. Leave that to the authorities, and devote all your energies to the *social* side of college life. The weak point with all our Canadian Universities seems to be the luke-warm interest taken in all matters which do not directly tend to help a man in obtaining a good place on the class lists; and the great object of a paper like the *'Varsity* seems to me to be the creation of a genuine, hearty *esprit-de-corps* among University men.

Perhaps it is rather soon to criticize, but, judging from the general tone of the first two numbers of the *'Varsity*, small encouragement will be given to light and amusing articles, and the reading matter will tend to become, perhaps, highly instructive—even "educational"—but, on the whole, heavy.

I hope I am wrong; I hope the editors have no such intention of allowing the paper to become the organ of a numerous but most objectionable class of University Students—the prigs—men who are so thoroughly impressed with the dignity of the undergraduate that they quite look down on all manly exercises, who assume the habits and demeanor of the Methodist parson, and who talk as though their spare hours were spent in learning by heart the unabridged edition of Webster's dictionary: men, who are utterly selfish, subscribe to no fund from which they do not expect to make a personal gain, and who, in short, are completely devoid of any true University spirit.

The success which attended the '*White and Blue*' was in a great measure due to the absence of anything approaching "priggishness." The public were so surprised at finding that there was some little life and sense of humor among the undergraduates of University College that they were quite delighted with that original and unconventional publication, and, with many other graduates and friends of the College, I would be very sorry if the new paper should not, in that respect, at least, be conducted on the same principle as the old one.

Trusting that my remarks will be taken in good part, and, with every wish for the success of the paper, I am, sir, yours, &c,
Toronto, Oct. 18th, 1880. A GRADUATE.

Erratum.—The 'College Gown' will appear next week.

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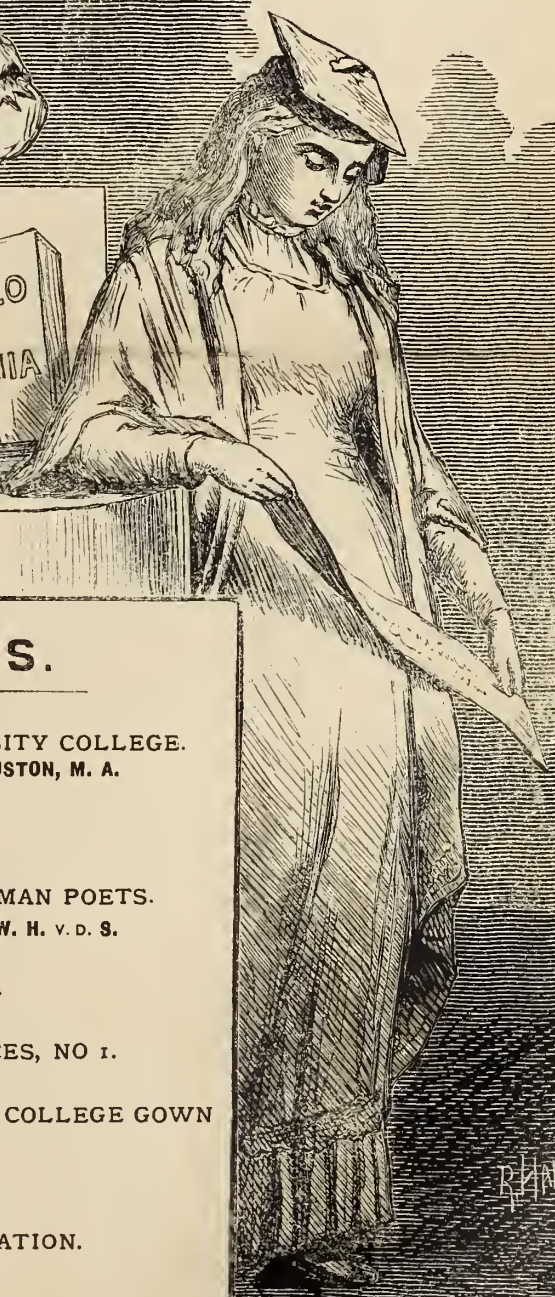
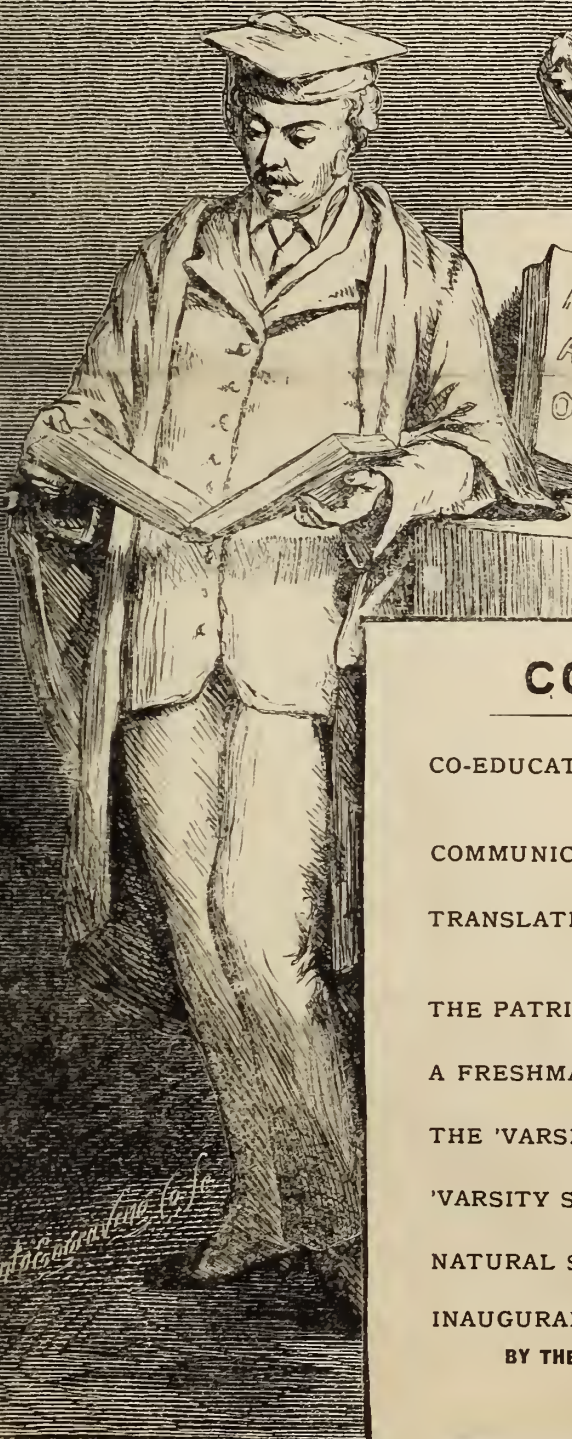
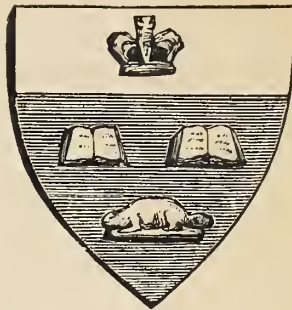
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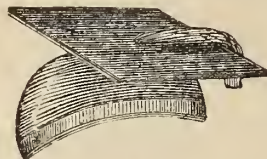
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CO-EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The paragraph devoted to this question in the November number of the *Bystander* must be my excuse for reverting to it in the *'Varsity*. In my former contribution, I took the ground that young women who are undergraduates in the University of Toronto should be allowed to attend lectures in University College if they desire to do so, and I propose now to enforce this view by a few additional considerations.

We are all interested in knowing what an educationist of such eminence as Prof. Goldwin Smith thinks about any educational problem, but I humbly submit that, in discussing University topics, he would do more good if he would master for himself, and impress on his readers, the distinction between 'Toronto University' and 'University College.' He would not confound 'Victoria University' with 'Owens' College,' and if he were to do so in discussing matters connected with either of them, he would inevitably land himself in confusion, as he does in the paragraph above referred to. It is not correct to say that, 'at Toronto University the co-education movement has come to a crisis,' for, as a matter of fact, the question of co-education has been so successfully fought out in connection with the University, that the softer sex occupies the more advantageous position of the two. Not only can girls come up, as of right, to every examination open to boys, but there are special local examinations instituted by the Senate for girls, to which boys are not admitted. Believing this arrangement to be unfair to the boys and objectionable on other grounds, I hope to see the local examinations thrown open, before long, to both sexes, but meanwhile I am safe in saying that, in so far as the Provincial University is concerned, the advocates of women's rights have nothing more to ask.

If any one is disposed to say that this confounding of the University with the College is a trifling matter, I answer that it can easily be shown to be nothing of the sort. Those who have, for some years past, been striving to remove the obstacles from the path of girls who are seeking to procure a higher education for themselves, knew perfectly well what they were about. They knew that it would be much easier to pave the way for their admission to the University examinations than to the College lectures, and, as the institutions are quite distinct in their academical management they naturally and properly attempted the easiest part of their task first. Their success there will only embolden them to press the case still further, until girls are either admitted to University College or have provided for their exclusive use a similar institution. Any person who knows much about the politics of Ontario does not need to be told that the chances of seeing a College, the counterpart of University College, provided for girls is of the slimmest kind; and it is simply preposterous to say that, in view of this fact, the sex of an applicant must forever debar her from attendance at lectures in the only affiliated institution which teaches the University curriculum for the third and fourth years.

During the past five years a large number of young ladies have passed the junior matriculation examination and thus become undergraduates of the University of Toronto. Several of them have passed the first year or senior matriculation examination, and are therefore of second year standing, and one lady has passed the second year examination and is now in her third year. Since my former article appeared, I have been informed that she applied some time ago for admission to University College, and was refused on the ground that the Council did not consider it compatible with due order and discipline that young men and young women should attend lectures together. I can only say that I regret this decision very much for the sake of University College, no less than of those ladies who would, by attending it, be put in a much better position to earn their own living, as many of them have to do. The matter, however, is fortunately not likely to end with this one refusal.

Mr. Goldwin Smith says that if expediency is opposed to the admission of women to University College 'there can be no plea for it on the ground of right.' This is a most unfair statement of the case. How can it be known whether expediency is opposed to their admission or not until the experiment has been tried? The experience of other institu-

tions is of some value, but certainly that experience tells as strongly in favor of their admission as of their rejection. If women were admitted, and if their attendance were found to be incompatible with due order and discipline, there might be some ground for subordinating the 'right' of a class to expediency. Only a session or two ago, two young ladies attended Prof. Croft's lectures on chemistry in the School of Practical Science, and their presence in the lecture-room created no unusual disturbance. On the same plea Mr. Smith might as reasonably oppose the co-education of young men and young women in our High Schools, and yet I doubt if there is a High School master in the Province who would not prefer a mixed class to one made up of either sex alone, as a mere matter of 'order and discipline.' On this point I can speak from experience, and I am sure that many others will endorse what I have said. Nor is the citation irrelevant, for in attendance at the same High School are frequently to be found male and female students of all ages from twenty to thirty.

Mr. Smith correctly points out that the subject involves these three distinct questions: (1). Ought women to receive a higher education than they receive at present? (2). Ought they to receive the same education as men? (3). Ought they to receive it in the same place as men? In answering these questions he leaves it to be clearly understood that he would not be content with answering the last in the negative. He seems to think that because the sphere of woman's usefulness, happiness, and dignity is domestic, and not public or professional life, a knowledge of classics, modern languages, natural sciences, mental and moral philosophy, or mathematics must in some way militate against her becoming a wife or a mother, apparently by giving her a dislike to 'matrimony and maternity.' It is difficult, in discussing of the simple question, whether female undergraduates of the Provincial University shall have a right to get their education in the Provincial College affiliated with it, to read such a sentiment with patience. Mr. Smith says 'the barriers of artificial privilege ought to fall,' and this is precisely what I am advocating. He must know that thousands of women are, at the present moment, engaged in public school teaching in Ontario, and yet he would debar them from the hope of rising higher in their profession. Unfortunately for some women—and these not the least worthy or honored of the sex—they are compelled to fight life's battle alone, and those who are opposed to the removal of one serious obstacle out of the way of this class may rest assured that some more valid reason must be given than has yet been given for the maintenance of this 'barrier of artificial privilege,' if its existence is to be long continued.

The legal right of any woman to be admitted to University College when she has complied with the Statutory requirements is a matter which will, in all probability, be determined some day by one of the Superior Courts should the Council persist in the refusal. Of that aspect of the case I would like to say a few words, but the length of this article forbids.

WM. HOUSTON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

'UNIVERSITY OF ONTARIO.'

To the Editor of the *'Varsity*.

In the report of the Committee on Legislation, to be considered at the next meeting of Convocation, is to be found the following clause:—

"The Committee beg also to report that, as the University of Toronto is in fact the Provincial University, and is usually so designated, that it would be proper for its name to be changed to that of The University of Ontario."

The introduction of the second *that* in this sentence is evidence of the haste with which the Committee had dealt with the matter, but, without stopping to be hypercritical on a point of grammatical construction, I hope I may be allowed to say that, with all due respect to the members of the Committee, I think their recommendation a highly improper one. The only reason assigned for the proposed change is that the University of Toronto is the Provincial University and is usually so designated. This is quite true, but it appears to me no good reason

for the change. Are not all the great Universities in the world known by the names of the cities in which they are situated? We are all familiar with such names as The University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge, the University of London, of Edinburgh, of Glasgow, of Dublin, of Heidelberg, of Gottingen, of Berlin, of Dorpat, of Padua, but who ever heard of the University of England, of Scotland, of Ireland, of Germany, of Russia, or of Italy? The majority of the Committee are lawyers, and they know in their profession the value of precedents. What then can have induced them to depart from precedent and recommend the extinction of the good old name "University of Toronto," hallowed as it is to its thousand graduates by the prescription and the associations of thirty years, and the substitution of the placeless name "University of Ontario?" Can it be that they have been influenced by some element of that provincial jealousy of the Metropolitan city which would extinguish Upper Canada College because Toronto boys are educated there, which would prevent the erection of new Government buildings because the money must necessarily be expended in Toronto, which has no pride in the progress or the prominence of this beautiful city? I cannot but believe that the suggestion was made in mere thoughtlessness, and adopted without reflection.

At any rate, as an old graduate, I don't want the name on my parchments to be wiped out in this way; I don't want to feel that *Alma Mater* has been blotted out of existence, and her place taken by a step-mother who knows me not. I do therefore most sincerely trust that the Committee, on second thoughts, will withdraw the recommendation, or, if not, that my fellow-graduates will resist it strenuously and vote it down by an emphatic majority.

20th October, 1880.

AGRICOLA.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity:

SIR,—'M. A.'s' paper on 'Convocation Membership' seems to me to call for some reply.

I would have preferred to see 'M. A.' sign his name to his communication, as, in my poor opinion, University men, writing on University matters, should write over their signatures. However, as your rules require names to be sent in with contributions for your columns, 'M. A.' is unquestionably a University man, and I am willing to meet him as such. It seems to me clear enough that, as Convocation has the power, under the Act, of 'requiring a fee to be paid by members as a condition of being placed on the register of members,' it can do what it has done, namely, require a fee to be paid for that purpose. But, to save quibbling, and so that there may be no mistake in the matter, and that your reader may know exactly what has been said, I will, with your permission, state what is the precise effect of our action. When it is understood very few will be found, I believe, to sympathise with the agitation it is sought to create, or even to comprehend it.

In the first place, any member can become a life member by paying five dollars, and then he will never have any more trouble. So far as he is concerned his cares are ended—surely, at a low figure. But, if a man does not care to become a life member, then his annual subscription is one dollar. This one dollar, is, it is true, required to be paid by the first of April in each year. But it is carefully provided that any member who forgets or omits to pay his one dollar can resume his privileges, including that of voting, by sending in his dollar any time in the year. Even at the time he sends in his voting paper, should he have been a non-payer for ten, fifteen, twenty years, and all of a sudden awake from his torpor and desire to vote, what has he to pay? All his arrears? No. What then? A dollar. That magic sum restores him to the charmed circle.

What, then, is 'M. A.' dissatisfied about? He admits, everybody admits, that some funds are required for expenses,—they must be met. How? 'M. A.' says, 'Send round the hat. Raise the wind by whistling for subscriptions.' No doubt money would dribble in as required; but will 'M. A.' seriously defend the plan?

'M. A.' seems rather afraid that this terrible fee will knock the flickering life out of Convocation. I use his own phrase:—If the candle is not worth a dollar a year to all the graduates in law, graduates in medicine, masters of arts, and so on, who make up Convocation, then the sooner the poor little light goes out the better. *Nomen et umbra sumus.*

If we are to make Convocation what it ought to be, it will not be by squabbling over an entrance fee. The question was fairly raised, fairly argued, fairly decided, and should have received its *quietus*.

We have plenty of other materials to consider on the 26th of this month, and I hope the graduates who attend will not allow their attention to be distracted from more urgent questions by any attempt to re-galvanize opposition to a system which is adopted by every association, society, or club, whether for religious, political or social purposes.

I am, your obedient servant,

54 Avenue Road, Yorkville.

R. S. KINGSFORD.

'MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.'

To the Editor of the 'White and Blue.'

It may be of some interest to the readers of the 'White and Blue' to know how Medical Examinations are conducted in Great Britain.

The first part is, as in the University of Toronto, 'Written.' The papers set are, on the whole, very similar, with the difference of being more practical in their nature. There is more of the 'how' and less of the 'why' in British as compared with Canadian papers. The percentage is something over fifty, which, of course, must be made on every paper, and in many cases on every question.

The second part of the examinations is clinical. In this part the candidate is sent to the Infirmary—for that is the name generally used instead of Hospital—and shown a number of cases, Medical and Surgical, which he is to report upon. His diagnoses are to be made out and then the treatment indicated is to be stated. Great importance is attached to the manner of making these examinations, which must be so conducted in presence of the two examiners as to exclude every element of guessing. During this part of the proceedings the candidate is tested with the microscope in the examination of healthy and diseased tissues, deposits from urine, pus, and in fact almost anything that strikes the Examiner's curiosity. A large variety of medical and surgical instruments are shown, their uses asked for, the inventor's name, their length, and other details entered into. This part being over the third part comes on.

This is 'oral.' The candidate is ground by two men until they are either tired or satisfied. On each subject there are two different men. In this way the candidate is passed from room to room until the range of subjects is exhausted.

Each set of examiners are quite different from the others. The men having charge of the 'written,' 'clinical' and 'oral' examinations constitute three distinct staffs, and each act apart from the others, keeping their results quiet till the evening for summoning all up. The successful competitors are then called into a room, complimented, and their Diplomas presented.

I was up for examinations before the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Surgeons, Glasgow; I was successful in obtaining the Diplomas of both places, namely, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, and L.F.P.S., Glasgow.

In another communication I shall give some account of medical and clinical teaching. For the present I bid my former fellow students good-bye, wishing them all a happy and prosperous Session.

Yours very truly,

J. FERGUSON.

Edinburgh, 25th Oct., 1880.

THE COLLEGE GYMNASIUM.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity':

SIR,—In its first number *The 'Varsity* showed its appreciation of the necessity for a College Gymnasium, and I know of no better medium than its columns through which to appeal to the generosity and *esprit de corps* of the undergraduates of Toronto University.

That a public appeal should be deemed necessary to supply such an evident want shows a lamentable deficiency of spirit on our part.

No College in Canada or the United States, and very few of our High Schools, are without a gymnasium; and it is no small disgrace that University College, so far in the van in her facilities for medical culture, should be, through the apathy and short-sightedness of her students, so far behind the smallest of her sister colleges in facilities for physical culture.

The College Council have shown their anxiety to see a gymnasium by giving us a building and a grant of \$200, but conditionally. The conditions under which we may avail ourselves of this liberal grant are that, we collect and deposit with the Bursar the sum of two hundred dollars; more than this is annually required for our college games. When we have fulfilled our part we will have a building very conveniently situated, and \$400 placed at our control.

It is the intention of the committee to proceed at once to collect this sum and, it is to be hoped, they will meet with a ready response to their call from every student.

We must not forget that there is a limit to the patience even of a College Council, and the grant may be withdrawn, or, as is very probable, the space now allotted to us devoted to some other object.

Yours, &c.,

R. F. RUTTAN,

Pres. of Gymnasium Committee.

TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN POETS.

I. THE ERLKING.

[GOETHE.]

Who rides by night so fast and wild?
It is the father with his child.
He has the boy well in his arm,
He holds him fast, he keeps him warm.

Father: "Why hidst, my son, thy face in fear?"

Boy: "Seest thou not, father, the Erlking there?
The Erlking with his crown and train?"

Father: "'Tis but a mist-streak on the plain."

Erlking: "Thou lovely child, come, go with me,
Right merry sports I'll play with thee,
The gayest flowers my gardens bear;
Bright robes thy mother shall prepare."

Boy: "My father, my father, and dost thou not hear,
What Erlking whispers in my ear?"

Father: "Be quiet, pray, be still my child;
In the leaves rustle the night-winds wild."

Erlking: "Say, pretty boy, wilt go with me?
My daughters fair shall wait on thee.
With thee their nightly revels keep.
And rock, and dance, and sing thee to sleep."

Boy: "My father, my father, oh! seest thou not
The Erlking's daughter in yon dark spot?"

Father: "My son, I see full clearly; nay,
'Tis but the old willows that look so gray."

Erlking: "I love thee, thy fair form tempteth me.
Wilt not? Then I'll use force with thee."

Boy: "My father, my father, he seizes me now;
The Erlking hath done me harm, I trow."

The father shudders, he hastens on,
He holds in his arms his meaning son.
He reaches home in fear and alarm,
The boy was dead within his arm.

W. H. V. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

EVERY morning I see, passing my ranch, a lugubrious individual robed in a College gown. I want him to read the following sensible remarks from the *Acta Victoriana*, and be converted in the reading:—

"We think the time has come when this last 'relic of the dark ages' should be abolished. And indeed the only argument which seems to be advanced in favor of the costume is that it is a 'part of college etiquette.' What etiquette there is in this nineteenth century of modern civilization, in a four cornered black cap and a long, sable, seamless, shapeless robe, flipping and flapping and flying in the wind, would require the sensitive eye of Lord Chesterfield or some other master of etiquette to determine. Does not the student manifest sufficient etiquette in his upright conduct and gentlemanly demeanor in all his relations to college life?"

Can anything be said in favor of the utility of the costume. It conduces but little, if any, to the protection of the body. It impedes locomotion. It diverts the attention of strangers. It frightens the lower orders of animals. It is uncouth, unfashionable, and altogether useless as an article of clothing.

WHERE! oh, where! is our Business Manager, Associate Editor, Personal Editor, Editor-in-chief, Financial Editor, Local Editor Exchange Editor, and goodness knows how many other highly-neededful personages whose sounding titles are so neatly printed in most University papers? To cover all our deficiencies in this line, I brand myself Editor Plenipotentiary, and—well, that will do just now. By next week I will have another for one of us, whom we have hitherto called 'Spot' in playful allusion to a speck resembling the proverbial mark on the tip of the tongue, which accompanies statements of a certain character.

THERE is a company in the Queen's Own Rifles to whose charge will be laid the souls of this regiment's officers. Countless emphatic ejaculations, though earnest enough, seem to produce no improvements. In the selection of its corporals, the other day, men holding sergeants' certificates were passed over to make way for successfully canvassed competitors. Evidences of the ill effect of favoritism in promotion have been numerous enough lately to call for its prompt suppression, since etiquette apparently offers no barrier to its progress. The crooked policy, of which this selection offers is an illustration, should be vigorously denounced. Efficient, painstaking, non-commissioned officers alone will produce the competent, hardworking commissioned officers of whom there is so much need.

THERE are eighteen Smiths, one Smyth, and one Smythe, graduates of the University of Toronto, and ten Smiths and one Smyth Undergraduates. Who says the ancient and honorable family of Smith is becoming extinct?

AN amusing story is told of a proctor at Cambridge, whose inclinations were of a very sporting type. Arrived in chapel one morning to

take the service, and, being short-sighted, he failed to perceive one solitary undergraduate who had taken up his position in an obscure portion of the building. He opened the book and commenced with 'Dearly beloved brethren;' then, finding the church, as he thought, quite empty he slammed his book, saying out loud: 'Well, I never expected to draw this d—— cover blank.'—*Sporting Times*

I AM an optimist, but I think the worst pessimism is preferable to the exaggerated optimism of the *Crimson*.—A position on a College paper is not only instructive, but is also accompanied by many pleasures which are looked back upon in after years as among the most enjoyable of undergraduate life. Now 'Spot' is an undergraduate of great 'fluency.' When I saw him, three months ago, for the first time, he was a fair-haired youth, with blue eyes, fresh complexion and clothes of an unmistakably good cut; to-day a sallow, emaciated countenance, locks unkempt and grey, and disreputable rags give evidence of the havoc 'Varsity' cares have played with his earthly bliss. By the way, the *Crimson* is head and shoulders above any University paper I have yet seen. There is a ripeness in its literary style which sets it apart from, and above, the deluge of boyish contributions one finds in the stack of exchanges.

"A Miss SHERPARD passed the second year examination at the University of Toronto last spring, and now applies for admission to the University College. She cannot complete the course entered upon in any institution devoted exclusively or partially to female education, and, therefore, asks to be permitted to attend lectures at Toronto University. The Council of the College have informed Miss Sheppard that they do not consider it compatible with due order and discipline that young men and women should attend lectures together. This strikes us as an injustice. What right have the 'lords of creation' to claim a monopoly of the educational advantages of this Province? The Government subsidizes an institution for the exclusive benefit of the male portion of the community where all the higher branches of a collegiate course are taught by experienced and qualified professors, and where special facilities, provided by the Province, are sought and enjoyed. Women, who are ambitious to 'drink deep of the Pierian spring,' and who have the ability to accomplish what they undertake, must content themselves with the opportunities provided by less favored institutions, or do without. Is this not class legislation? If the Council of University College cannot see their way to the admission of female students to the lectures of the University, on an equal footing with the male students, then the Provincial Government, which specially endows the institution, must provide other, and similar educational facilities for the sex now placed at such a decided disadvantage. We trust the women will insist upon fair play, and the press will support them"—*Bellefleur Ontario*.

I HAVE often been amused at the contention of some young men that they could live cheaper and better lives in a country town than in the city, and for this reason they preferred to study law in the former places. A graduate of the present year came across my path the other night and I questioned him on the point. He replied that it cost him a dollar and a half a day for beer the first two weeks that he was in the county town of ———, and that he spent nearly all his time 'bumming'—that is the word he used, if I recollect aright. Moreover he described his companions as 'bummers' all. This was not the first time in my varied student-life, both here and abroad, that the thought was forced home to me that a garret in the city was often more conducive to a steady and studious life than the limited circle of a small place, where every one knows you, where you are expected to do as others do, and where good fellowship is often more dangerous than desirable.

'VARSITY MEN.—I was on fairly intimate terms with the graduating class in Arts of 1880, and I still hear from its members from time to time. Of the fifty-three who then secured their B. A. hoods, at least seventeen have gone into theology, eleven are studying the law and the profits, the same number is teaching, merely as a stepping-stone, however, three or four have bought scalpels, one has taken a farm, another aspires to be an editor, two or three have turned commercial, and the others are gentlemen at large. Mr. W. A. Shortt and Mr. W. Cook, B. A.'s of 1880, have lately returned from pleasant trips to Europe. They both entered the law society this week.

We learn that Mr. H. A. Fairbank, who was awarded the degree of B. A. at the late Toronto University examinations, and who is at present taking a course in chemistry at Ann Arbor College, Mich., will complete his education in medicine at McGill College, Montreal.

Mr. J. P. McMurrich, B. A., has been appointed assistant to Professor Wright, and is at present preparing specimens for the "chick."

Mr. Wood, of the third year, has just returned with Professor Macoun's party, after a five months' visit to the North West.

A FRESHMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

NO. 1.—THE COW.

One beautiful summer morning he arose with the lark, while the silvery dew drops still sparkled on the fresh green grass, and the sun was shooting up its golden shafts preparatory to rising from behind the distant hills.

The cook had gone far away to attend an Orange pic-nic, and his sister, who generally managed the lacteal department in his absence, was away too; and no one there but he—James Henry—could manipulate a large-boned, yellow cow. Throwing off his coat with exceeding nonchalance, and rolling up his snow-white sleeves, he set about collecting the necessary panoply for the attack. Grasping a coal scuttle for stool, and a large tin pail, he approached that cow and anchored on the starboard side, abaft the paddle-boxes. Now, as soon as that cow saw him nicely settled down for action, she just got up and walked calmly off to the furthest corner of the yard, whence she contemplated him with a happy wink and a pleased swing of her aft appendage. He felt a little riled, but being an optimist in politics, he smiled at this little discrepancy, and again approached her. He still believed in the eternal fitness of things. His attention was again concentrated on her, but that square-rigged, spavined old cheese-box skirted round the yard like a fire-work till he finally resolved on scuttling her. This he did with the coal-scuttle, but, since then, that article has gone up to a higher sphere where they don't use coal.

After this she became docile and tractable, out of spite, and he again sidled up to her, when something suddenly lifted, and he went into a "committee of the whole" in a very nasty mud-puddle, whence, in season, he found it necessary to 'arise and report progress.' It was now evident to the most obtuse that that bovine was running things pretty much her own way, and all his old pessimistic thoughts suddenly recurred. At last he got her moored, took a half-hitch round one of her pendants, and pulled like a house-a'-fire, till that osseous old brute gave him a wipe in the mouth with a soiled tail, put her foot calmly in the pail, and walked majestically away. He then went into the house, got a double-barrelled gun, and returned. I've no doubt there was a business air about him then, for she became reverent forthwith, and he opened out for a new trial. He'd just commenced, hand-over-hand, dog-fashion, when a lady visitor and her little daughter came out to see. He felt sad and pensive:

"Pretty bossy, isn't she, Maudie?"

"Yes, ma, pa had a tow once, but—"

"Get over there! you blasted old hay-condenser! you blam—whoa!"

"Oh, ma, the poor tow didn't mean to do anything, did she, ma?"

"Take your prong out of that, you——. Stand still, will you!"

He crawled out from under an old window-sash, with a large and varied assortment of manure diffused over his person, and all covered with milk, a dinge in his eye, and a lacerated nose. The cow was looking wild, with one foot through the coal-scuttle, which she sported as a kind of shirt-collar, while his new hat was trampled in the ooze, the milk-pail was a grizzled ruin, and the little girl and the little girl's fond mama were shocked. He had consulted that cow with a cord of wood, and called her very naughty names; so the little girl said he would go to the 'bad place,' and her ma said something didactic about cruelty to dumb animals. James Henry was going to say 'd—n animals,' but restrained himself, and went ruefully away.

THE DOLEFUL BALLAD OF THE 'VARSITY MAN AND HIS COLLEGE GOWN.

1.
It was a young man of the 'Varsity
Went through the Park to walk,
And he met, eftsoon, a fair ladye,
With whom he fain would talk.

2.
For oft, full many a goodly day,
He had met that maid before,
And every time engaged were they
For dances full a score.

3.
Arrayed in gorgeous coat and vest
Himself he proudly bore;
No other swell was dressed as well
When he met that maid before.

4.
Her father was a rich house agent,
(Old Jones, of Jones & Co.),
Oh, he had got the corner lot,
And of greenbacks a goodly show.

5.
"Now, greet you well! my dear Miss Jones!"
That 'Varsity man, said he;
"No! I will not be your dear Miss Jones,
Since that horrid black gown I see."

6.
At the weeds you wear all men would stare,
And scoff as you go by,
And the little boys and the gutter-snipes
Ask, 'How is that for high?'

7.
"I wear these weeds, for, the 'Varsity,
It hath ordained so,
Because they were worn by the monks of old:
Three hundred years ago."

8.
"With no such guy, through this good town
I'll walk!" Miss Jones did say,
"Nor to a monk in a sackcloth gown
Will I give myself away."

9.
She hath taken the cars for Toronto town
All on the Spadina track;
And, because he wears the sackcloth gown,
She hath given to him the sack!

10.
He hath taken the mitten, the willow he wears,
And the sack, too, he hath got;
Singing, "Woe! for the lack of the good greenback,
And Jones's corner lot!"

11.
And he wears that gown still every day,
Through King Street eke, and Yonge;
And this is the song he sings so gay,
All in ye Latin tongue:

12.
Circa meum pileum, circa meum pileum!
Fero virentem salicem pro anno et die—;
Et si quis interroget,
Causam perferendi;
Respondeo amicam meam deseruisse me.

13.
L'ENVOI.
Ye rulers that be in the 'Varsity,
To this grievous tale attend;
Whoso shall put down that doleful gown
Shall be the student's friend.

M.

'VARSITY SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL.

KNOX COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

After having issued several challenges, the Secretary of the University Foot-ball Association succeeded in arranging a series of matches, the first of which was played on the University lawn on Friday, last against Knox College. This, being the first match of the season under the Association rules, it attracted quite a number of spectators, who had no reason to feel disappointed, as some really-fine play was shown on both sides.

The game was commenced at about half-past four, the home team kicking towards the South. During the whole game neither side appeared to have much advantage. The Knox goal, however, had two or three narrow escapes, owing to the vigorous assaults of the University forwards. After half an hour's play, ends were changed, and the Captains agreeing to play for only twenty minutes more, the game was resumed. Both teams set to work with a determination to win a goal before time should be called. The last part of the game was characterized by quick and scientific play on the part of several players on both sides, the kicking of Mr. Broadfoot, and charging on goal of Messrs. Hughes, Miles and Milligan, of the University, being particularly noticeable. Before, however, a goal could be scored, time was called and the match ended in the usual 'draw.'

It is difficult to say which of the two teams was really the better, for, although the Knox men were much heavier than their opponents, the latter made up for their weight by their quickness in passing the ball to one another.

Besides those already mentioned Mr. E. Mackay (Half-back), and Messrs. Palmer and Elliott (Forwards) of the University team, distinguished themselves, while for Knox College, Messrs. McNair, J. S. Mackay, Ramsay and Dobson did some good work.

* * *

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE VS. TORONTO LACROSSE FOOT-BALL CLUBS.—The first tie-match for the Dominion Association Cup was played last Saturday on the University lawn, between the above-mentioned Clubs. Notwithstanding that the Lacrosse men had not practiced this season, the fact that they were the holders of the cup last year raised some expectations of a close contest. Play was commenced at half-past 3, and, from the beginning, it was evident that the College team had the game in their own hands; and, although their opponents at first played with some vigor, they only once succeeded in forcing the ball past the College backs. In fact, the game was little better than a continuous assault on the Lacrosse goal. After an hour and a half's play, time was called,

the College team gaining a complete victory, having taken more goals than have ever before been gained in any match in Canada. Of the seven goals secured by the College, two were kicked by Mr. Palmer, three by Mr. Martin, one by Mr. Hughes, and one by Mr. Miles. Of the College players Mr. Hughes showed best form, and along with Mr. Miles played the best game ever seen in Toronto; Mr. Martin in the centre, and Mr. Milligan on the right side, played well. Messrs. Helmcken, Caven and Campbell, played best for the Lacrosse side. The following was the College team:—Mr. Nelson, goal; Messrs. Broadfoot and Houston, backs; Messrs. Laidlaw and Mackay, half-backs; Messrs. Hughes, Miles, Martin, Palmer, Elliott and Milligan, forwards.

* *

RUGBY FOOT-BALL.

—On Friday, the 29th of October, the 'Varsity team played Upper Canada College, fifteen a side, open formation, and were victorious by two goals and a touch down to nothing. On Monday, the 1st, a return match came off on the U. C. College grounds, eleven a side, when the University men were again victorious by one goal and two tries to one try.

* *

—On Thanksgiving Day a match was played with Hamilton, fifteen a side, open formation. The visitors tackled well and played a strong defence, but two tries to nothing lost them the victory. In justice to the Hamilton men it must be said that they were novices at the newly-adopted game.

* *

—Unfortunately the weather of Saturday prevented a satisfactory test of the relative abilities of these two teams, whose representatives, with their weights and field positions, are as follows:—

Ann Arbor. Forwards, Messrs. Chase, (captain) 178 lbs; Allen, (President Ann Arbor Athletic Association) 170; Horton, 155; De Puy, 150; Mr. Graham, 150; quarter-back, Mr. Barmour, 147; half-backs, Messrs. Calvert, 158; Johnson, 150; Brown, 165; Dott, 145; Back, Mr. Hathaway, 158.

University. Forwards, Messrs. Blake, 157; Morphy, 156; McCallum, 149; Macdougall, 153; Campbell, 150; quarter-back, Mr. Armour, 164; half-backs, Messrs. Keefer, 145; McAndrew, 164; Gwynne, 140; McKay, 140; Back, Mr. Helmcken, 165.

These weights give the visiting team an average advantage of 3½ pounds. Messrs. C. C. McCaul, and F. F. Wormwood, acted as umpires, and Mr. P. D. Ross as referee.

Ann Arbor won the toss and chose the north goal, having their backs to the wind and rain, which for the first half gave them a decided advantage. At five minutes to three Armour kicked off, and Chase securing the ball got it some distance back again. McKay then got it, and made a good run before he was tackled by De Puy. Armour received it and passed it to Gwynne, who made a fair run, but fell into Horton's clutches. Here a scrimmage ensued, and Armour succeeded in getting through, but only to be caught on the other side, and here scrimmages became the order of the day. One fact was noticeable, that the University lost ground every time they passed the ball back, because of their determined opposition to kicking it. The ball was now worked down to within fifty yards of the University goal by Chase and Calvert, when Keefer got a chance for a run, but fell over the ball, and shortly afterwards Blake kicked it into touch. When thrown out, Blake got it, passed it to Keefer, who passed it to McAndrew, who made a pretty run up to centre field with it. Armour got it, and when tackled by Graham passed it to McKay, and a series of scrimmages ensued. Afterwards Armour passed it to Gwynne, who passed it to McCallum, who lost it, when Hathaway kicked it to Morphy. The ball now began to work well down to the home goal, Barmour and Chase assisting its progress, and Morphy and Campbell working well to prevent it. Here again the home team lost ground by passing back, the Ann Arbor forwards being so soon down on them. Brown got it, and gained some distance when he passed it to Calvert, who did likewise, and then Keefer got it, but was forced into touch by Brown. Gwynne got it from touch, but lost it to Dott, and a scrimmage ensued. Here McKay got a kick, and Dott secured the rolling ball, gained some distance, and then passed it to Graham, who passed it to Johnson, when Blake tackled him. McKay and Morphy passed it up field, when Brown got it, and tackled by Armour at the same time. Gwynne passed it to McAndrew, who made a second splendid run. The ball was again worked back, and a kick sent it to Helmcken, who slipped over it, but secured it in time to send it up field again. Here Johnson kicked it nearly fifty yards, bringing it into too

close proximity with the home goal. Calvert received it, but was tackled by Campbell, and again it went a short distance up field. Allan made a good kick, and the ball rolled into touch close beside the University goal line. When passed out Calvert rolled over with it beyond the line securing, for his side, the first touch down. Chase punted it out, Allen caught it, but failed in his try at goal. Again the ball was kicked, but was quickly worked back on the University goal, when Horton got a kick off Armour, which was well stopped by McCallum, when Johnson kicked it, Keefer missed it, and Chase ran on and touched it down. Allen made a magnificent kick and secured a goal. Half time was called, and the temporary shelter was apparently so enjoyable, that some of the Toronto men refused to leave it to resume play. Persuasion, however, brought them out, and this time they had the advantage of hill, wind and rain, which now seemed to come down with greater violence than ever. During the second half the condition of the men was pitiable, and the pluck which had so characterized the first part of the game, seemed to vanish. However, Morphy and Armour played well for their side, and Dott, Chase, and Horton for theirs, but all the efforts combined and individual, only seemed to keep the ball in centre field or its vicinity.

Early in the second half, Calvert received a kick for Allen, but the distance was too long. McKay got it, and made a good run, carrying it to centre field, when De Puy received and carried it back again. About this time the home team were forced to back down behind their goal for safety, but they afterwards carried the ball well down on the Ann Arbor goal. Dott again brought it up, this time to centre field, when time was called, leaving the visitors victors, by a goal and a try.

Of the players, the University were the best runners and dodgers, but the systematic play and frequent kicking on the part of their opponents, gave them the victory. No doubt the circumstances were extenuating, but it must be frankly admitted that the Michigan secured on an equal footing, a fair victory over the Toronto team.

* *

—The foot ball match between Columbia and Harvard was played on Saturday, in New York. Columbia kicked off, but the ball was returned, and most of the game was played on the Columbia side of the field. Thacher making the first touch-down for Harvard in the first three-quarters, from which Keith kicked a goal. In the second three-quarters, Columbia played up better, Henry playing very finely indeed, but Harvard was equal to it, Boyd and Clark scoring a touch-down each, from one of which Keith made another goal, and Kent kicked a very pretty goal from the field. For Harvard, Atkinson, Thacher and Foster played well, and for Columbia, Burton and Henry. Owing to the state of the weather, the number of spectators was not very large. Mr. F. E. Cabot, '80, umpired for Harvard, and Mr. J. E. Cowdin, '79, refereed.—*Harvard Echo*.

* *

—The names of members of K. Company, are conspicuous by their absence from the list of prize winners in the Queens Own Rifles' athletic sports. A certain injustice was done the tug-of-war men. The shot fired, K Company pulled their opponents over the line, thus winning the third tie; but although they began pulling after the command, 'are you ready?' with no dissenting voices, yet on complaint of some of the A's men, they were compelled to tug over again.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Association was held on the evening of Thursday, the 4th inst., in the School of Science. In his remarks preliminary to his inaugural address, the President made reference to the power at present vested in the Literary Society, to dispose of the McMurrich Medal. He thought that the awarding of a prize for essays on scientific subjects should belong to the Association. So confirmed was he in this opinion, that he decided, should the Literary and Scientific Society offer any strenuous opposition, to duplicate the medal.

The word scientific, in the name of the last mentioned society, is a dead one, and out of its ashes, phoenix-like, has grown up the present Natural Science Association. Never in the proceedings of the Literary Society are scientific essays read, or debates on scientific subjects discussed, nor are the McMURRICH essays ever read, except by those who award the prize. It is true, that in one single instance, the essayist was not an undergraduate in science, but this is the exceptional case, and, though such conditions would debar him from membership of the Association, yet his essay could be read before it, and his competition for the prize remain unfettered. The change is a desirable one, and we would be sorry to see any opposition to Mr. McMURRICH's wishes, necessitate his duplicating his generosity.

After the inaugural address, a discussion arose as to "what constitutes a zoological individual." Mr. STEWART, in introducing the discussion, cited the various definitions given by HUXLEY, SPENCER, and others, but held that all were deficient, leaving unprovided for such cases as the progeny of the honey bee, and the plant-lice, for in the former the generation process is limited to the queen bee and the drones, and in the latter the single fertilized ovum gives rise to thousands of beings. The opinion, based upon the theory of evolution, that a simple unicellular animal is a primitive individual, which may become differentiated and combined, merging its individuality into that of a higher organism, —a compound individual,—overrode, he thought, most of the difficulties, but was not without defects.

MR. CRICKSHANK maintained with SCHLEIDEL that the multiplicity of applications of individuality, was principally owing to the misunderstanding, that the individual is not a conception, but the mere subjective comprehension of an actual object, presented to us under some given specific conception. HERBERT SPENCER contends that a biological individual is a concrete whole, having a structure, which enables it, when placed amidst suitable surroundings and appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external ones, so as to maintain equilibrium of its functions, in other words which enables it to live; but a slip from a geranium will grow just as well, under suitable circumstances, as its parent stalk, so that a plant may according to this theory, be made up of numberless individual plants. The speaker concluded that the word *Individual* could not properly be used in a strictly biological sense. MR. RUTTAN urged HAECKEL's definition; that there are three kinds of individuals, Morphological, Physiological, and Genealogical, as being free from all the objections urged by the other speakers. In opposition to HUXLEY's explanation, he referred to the willow, which, though it grows in all parts of Europe, yet is incapable of producing an ovum on that continent.

THE 'RESIDENCE.'

A propos of the 'Grand Remonstrance,' an article, has come out in the *Saturday Review* of the 16th ult., on College Expenses. It reveals the fact that the same state of corruption, on a far larger scale, exists at Oxford as in the Residence. It must be owned, however, that at Oxford they display far greater ingenuity. The 'bed-maker,' for instance, is paid there several times. First as bed-maker proper, second, under the head of general expenses, and third as waiter in hall. To say nothing of "three or four pounds in private donations from each undergraduate." Again, each undergraduate gives yearly £1.17.6. for dusting carpet and cleaning windows. And if the gnawing suspicion that the bed-makers dust the carpet, even if they do not clean the windows, be true, this is another remembrance for these useful officials. Besides other charges such as those for water, furniture, etc., it appears that the unhappy undergraduate is further subject to the playful vagaries of the indispensable bed-maker, the summit of whose ambition is not reached until he 'has sold his master's corkscrew to everyone on the staircase, including the original owner.'

It would doubtless be discouraging to the pious framers of the Residence system of board to find that at Oxford they so far outstripped them in ingenuity. But allowance must be made for the difference in age in the two institutions. Give the Residence time and there is every hope, if it continues its present rate of progress, that before long its system will prove, if not as ingenious, at least as effectual as the Oxford 'battells.' I will cite one out of many instances of its encouraging development. This year some four or five rooms are unoccupied. Accordingly the board has been raised from \$12 to \$13 a month. In other words, the owners of the occupied are obliged to pay board for the unoccupied rooms! And by following out the induction we arrive at the cheerful conclusion that in proportion as the number of residents decreases the rate of board increases. This is of course the direct result of the farming system. If the Steward received a fixed salary it would make no difference to him whether the Residence was filled or not. *Fraser's Magazine*, quoted by the writer in the *Saturday Review* thus briefly sums up the whole difficulty. Speaking of the cook, it says, "He is not paid a fixed salary by the College, but he pays himself by what he can make out of the confiding and comparatively helpless undergraduates. And here, we opine, it will be his interest to supply as little for the money as he conveniently can. This he has every encouragement and every facility for doing. He stands in the position of a tradesman with a monopoly and something more besides." These remarks show exactly the position of the steward of Residence.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following communication was received by Mr Armour:—

DEAR SIR:—

Concerning the petition of Resident Students, laid before the College Council on Friday last, I am directed by the Council to inform you that in reference to the matters of indifferent food and attendance, you are referred to the Dean, to whose province such affairs belong; and in reference to the matter of making the Steward a salaried official, the President, Prof. Loudon and the Dean have been appointed a Committee to report thereon.

You will lay this note before your co-petitioners.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED BAKER, Registrar.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me, again, to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, in electing me as your President for the ensuing year. Coming in as successor to one with whom I have been so long acquainted, and for whom I entertain the highest respect, not only for his talents and abilities as a scientist, but also for the direction and scope of his work, I am constrained to say—which I do without any mock modesty—that I confess my inability to do that justice to the position, which he has done. I do not accord to him a greater love of the sciences than I possess myself, for the same feelings animate all our hearts for the studies and pursuits which science opens to us. But, fortunately for your late President, his course in life has allowed him to tread the path which charms us more and more, the further we journey on; while I, leaving the beaten paths of science with regret, have now for many years been wandering along the more arid highway of legal lore, and amidst the dusty tomes and weighty precedents of bygone ages, rejoicing when, from time to time, the engrossing attentions to my life work would allow me to stray, even for a short time, into the quiet and shady retreats along the pathway so unwillingly left. Divorced so long from scientific pursuits, I crave your indulgence while occupying the chair, and I feel that you will cordially extend the same to me, and I trust that, whether in the chair or out of it, you will always find me ever ready to do my part in helping on the work of the Society. You cannot over-estimate the advantages connected with your work, and its importance has always impressed me, especially when we have around us such a vast field for exploration, not only in this Canada of ours, but in the vast continent of which we form a part; whether it be in the range of botany, geology, mineralogy, or other kindred subjects, the field is but as yet simply entered upon and rich rewards in the future await the plodding and persevering student. Original research; not diffusive, but confined to some particular branch of study, is what we want at the present day. Active workers in every department, filled with love for the work, and given to minute and critical examination, not merely laboring to make facts bear out preconceived ideas, but from facts ascertained and proved, deducing necessary and logical conclusions. Such should be our work, such *shall* be our work if in this busy age, this practical age, we understand aright the responsibilities resting upon us in the pursuit of science.

But we must not overlook the character of this present century, which, whether the term be complimentary or not, has been styled the critical age, so far as regards matters bordering on the domain of what has been called the world of Religion, but the constructive age as regards practical science, the age of pulling down as regards the belief in those grand principles embodied in the oldest of books, and the age of building up as regards the practical work just referred to. Science *versus* Religion has become the key note that sounds from the battle-field of the scientific world, forms the rallying-point around which wages the war of Speculation and Truth, and it is this fact that has led me to crave your indulgence to a few thoughts, not original on my part or presented before you in any original manner, but compiled by me during my readings in connection with the first chapter of Genesis—the book of beginnings—and the story of creation as revealed in the same. I would that the critical were changed as regards religion, in the aspect of science, into the constructive, that union, not divorce, should be the grand characteristic of the age as regards science and religion, that the glorious harmony that is revealed in the study of nature's laws and products should be more and more recognized and felt to be a mighty force, a vital principle, permeating the whole ground covered by each. It is so easy to act the part of the critic—to call attention to the faults, the inconsistencies, the want of harmony, the unreliable data, the apparent incorrectness, to take the negative side of a question, to pull down and overturn without supplying anything in its place; but it is hard to be constructive, patiently and with care, assiduously, from personal notice and examination, to add to and augment, to increase and fortify. It requires a good mechanic, and time and money, to construct a locomotive, but a tramp may destroy the whole work in a moment by obstructing the track and throwing it off the rails. If I may be pardoned, therefore, in offering a word of caution I would earnestly say, let the constructive habit, be that to be donned by us, that we be among the number of those

Slaves to no sect, who take no private road,
But look through Nature up to Nature's God.

"In beginning,"—so runs the opening sentence of the oldest historical work in the world—meaning no time. Science takes up the refrain, and we enter on a field of investigation the magnitude of which we cannot sufficiently realize. We cut down a tree, and from the annular rings contained in the same, determine its age, so, in like manner, we dive into the inner recesses of this earth, examine its bands of rock to find its age, to find out its antiquity. We gain some information as to this head at our very doors. A short trip across Lake Ontario and we reach Charlotte, and a short sail up the Genesee river brings us to the falls of the same name. An examination of the rock, over which the mass of water is constantly tumbling, reveals the fact that it is wearing away under this constant friction at the rate of one foot in every four years. As there are 5,280 feet in a mile it necessarily follows that it takes the river to work back this distance no less a space of time than 21,120

years. The falls are now seven miles back from Lake Ontario from the point where the river first overflowed into its waters, and if the retrogression has followed the same rate throughout, the wearing away of this rock over this distance must have covered a period of at least 147,840 years and even granted that the rock was in places soft and friable, the lowest computation would give at least 50,000 years as a minimum period within which the operation had been carried on. We are thus brought face to face with the operations of nature during great periods of time, and to the value of such knowledge in determining the periods during which the successive ages of the world's history have developed themselves. Now let us consider what geology reveals to us from the rock book of Nature's history. What does it reveal to us of its beginning and subsequent advancement, what was the order of creation, and how does the information thus derived by science correspond with the description given to us by one to whom the science of geology was unknown? "Beginning"—this word carries us back to a period when there was a commencement, and what *was* that commencement?

It is valuable to note how almost every age and civilization had its idea of what this "commencement" was. The Egyptian had his idea of the beginning: a chaos, an intermingled condition of elements constituting heaven and earth. The Phœnician had his void—the deep—to potential power imparting form and law. The Babylonians believed in a chaos, and the Nineveh Tablets are very precise in regard to the same. Hesiod the poet, says, "In the beginning was chaos," and Ovid describes our earth at its beginning as a rude and unformed bulk. Science of the present day takes up these traditions, and, in the words of Prof. Taylor Lewis, says of the world's commencement, "It was without form and void. Without form referring to utter irregularity of dimensions and outward extent; and void, as to deficiency of gravity, denoting not so much an absolute but a relative want of weight, and adds, this language would describe a fluid or rarified condition, with an absence of all solidity or cohesion, or it may be a huge nebulousity that has been floating through space for millions of years." And this theory is now the one generally accepted, that, at this introductory part of its history, our universe was nebulous matter with little or no cohesion, without shape and diffused through immense space out of which has been constructed our globe and the other planetary worlds with suns and satellites that now form part of our solar system.

But you may ask. What is a *Nebula*? In a few words, as I have just indicated, a mass of vapour, a faint misty appearance like a fog as seen even yet in our stellar system, existing in a state of darkness; and so it lay diffused throughout space, a huge vaporous mass, with no light shining upon it, but the blackness of darkness itself—and yet out of this was to be evolved the *clear blue expanse of the heavens*, the brilliant sun—the earth with its variegated landscapes and the rivers and lakes in all their beauties. Now science informs us that our world at an early date was subject to an intense heat, that the shape of our world with its flattened poles and bulged out equator is similar to what would be the shape assumed by a drop of liquid matter rapidly whirling on its axis, and that, it would appear that the world was once in a state of vapour, became condensed into a molten state and subsequently became solidified and in time assumed its present shape. Now let us take two substances, a piece of steel, say a watch spring, and water, one a solid and the other a liquid. If we take the former in its solid state and heat it, it becomes a molten or liquid mass, if we heat it still further with a heat more intense it burns away or becomes vaporized, or changed into an invisible vapor. So with water; if we freeze it, it becomes a solid; if we apply an intense heat we vaporize it, and get an invisible vapor which we call steam. Now what we may do here with the above two substances could be done with the whole Universe, and the whole material mass could be changed into vapor by imparting a sufficient degree of heat, and so the converse of the rule must hold good, that if all matter were once in a state of vapour a process of slow cooling would in the most natural order of things account for the condition of our Globe as we now find it. Now to shew that there is a great deal of truth in this theory, we have only to consider our stellar system. By aid of the wonderful little instrument, the Spectroscope, we find that the sun has in its glowing atmosphere all the bodies which we find in a solid state on our earth, in a state of vapour. Our moon, small among the world's, has cooled rapidly and is a waterless, lifeless thing. The world we inhabit has cooled slower, and is habitable; while Jupiter and Saturn, being very much larger, cool slower still, and are very much in the condition of steel while red-hot. Thus we get the Nebular Hypothesis, now generally accepted by all Scientific men, and in which we can see in our system the whole process still going on and forward. The 'coal sacks' in 'the milky way' showing us the original nebulous matter without form and void, and dark. The Nebulae which have become luminous, the melted burning systems, and the gradually cooling planets. And now let us picture to ourselves the changes which at this period of its history the world went through. We see our world a revolving mass of gaseous matter, gradually condensing itself around a central nucleus. This vaporous mass (containing all the elements that now exist in the world; not only the solid rocks, but also those of the seas and atmosphere) whirls round about the centre of the still vaporous system, the atoms kept apart by the influence of heat, preventing not only mechanical but chemical combination. Now, as this journey is made, we know, from our distance from the sun, (some 95,000,000 miles) that in the course of its annual revolution around the centre—our sun—a distance is covered of some 570,000,000 of miles, and this long journey is through cold space. We may get some faint idea of the intensity of this cold by reading the accounts of those who have ascended great heights on the earth's mountain ranges, or have soared aloft into the blue vault of heaven in balloons, and we know that even in the Torrid Zone, at the highest altitudes the thermometer stands at zero. Could we ascend fifty miles above the surface of the earth, we would experience a cold so intense that we can have no conception of it, and it is estimated that the temperature of space is about 250 degrees below zero, and Rev. Dr. Barr in his "Ecce cælum" estimates it 50,000 degrees below zero. You can now imagine what effect this intense cold would have upon this heated vaporous body, the heat is rapidly radiated into space, while the atoms gravitate towards a centre and soon form a liquid nucleus. As this process continues the globe becomes a fluid mass surrounded by a vast cloudy pall in which condensing vapours gather in huge masses, and amid terrible electric explosions, these vapours falling in acrid corrosive rains upon the seething molten mass, are shot up again into space in the shape of vapours. Thus darkness dense and gross would settle upon the vaporous deep only lit up as some of the more incandescent matter would burst through the slag, rapidly forming, or the electrical explosions would dart athwart the sky. By degrees the surface slag sets permanently and the covering remains in huge wrinkles—giving here an incipient mountain chain, and there a sea basin too shallow at first but rapidly deepening and now for unnumbered years the rain pours down. It was the storm epoch—and the epoch of pulverizing the surface of the rock. Things grew quiet, water remains in the hollows and pours down the mountain side, and one great ocean covers the world from pole to pole. The fire is got under, the hatches are battened down, and water is triumphant. We have

the chaos of boiling seas. Thus we have, in the changes I have thus indicated, a chaos of cosmic matter which we call nebula—a chaos of melted rock, and a chaos of corrosive rains, thick vapors, black skies and boiling seas:—

An earth, formless and void;
A vaporous abyss, dark at its very surface—
A universal ocean!

Pardon me, now, if at this stage I ask you to retrace our steps for a moment for the purpose of enquiring how, and in what manner, these changes occurred; what was the principle or force that set into active operation the molecules of nebulous matter, endowing them with the power to produce these results.

This enquiry brings us face to face with one of the great mysteries of the material Universe—namely *motion*. This principle cannot be explained—science can give no explanation—the most natural state of matter is rest, and unless some energy is imparted to it, it will remain forever in this condition, and yet to this dark, nebulous mass, resting in the immensity of space, certain potencies are imparted, certain vital forces by which the great mass is quickened. Whence came gravitation; whence came the impetus that set the original nebulous mass revolving around a centre; whence came those chemical affinities, so apparent to us, now magnetic and electrical action, laws of crystalization &c. We can only explain them by the theory of some outward interposition—some divine power came into play, brooding over this dark mass and imparting to cosmic matter those qualities to which I have just alluded, qualities which it did not formerly possess. As Dr. Carpenter observes, "so was the dead matter impregnated with vital forces, making it productive of higher forces, and so was it uplifted by these repeated impacts of Almighty power till it stands before us to-day the study of our philosophers and the wonder of our minds." Vital principles such as motion and gravitation imparted to the mass, created and developed chemical combination, and electrical action, and light, the first element of order and perfection is introduced. Light heat and electricity,—potent three. At first as the atoms acting under the new law, obeyed the same light as a faint Aurora would run through the nebulous mass, or if I may use a better illustration, light as a mild phosphorence, such as we may see emitted from decaying wood; but gradually it becomes brighter and brighter, until it assumed the light-giving proportions as we at present find it. Thus, in accordance with the Divine fiat, light appeared and the light after that never went out. Once, it was considered a standing argument against the Mosaic record that the author had falsified his record by speaking of the creation of light before the formation or setting apart of the sun, and yet science corroborates the truth of the Mosaic account that light existed, and was naturally created before the sun.

Thus up to this point we have traced the history of the world as embodied in the first record of the first creative day, and by the term day, I do not mean a solar day, "the obvious meaning of the author" as alleged by Prof. Tyndall, but the day which a critical examination of the term as used by Moses, shows to have been something very different namely, that each successive creation was a dawning out of the previous darkness and disorder. Each was a new morning rising upon an unfinished world. As we examine more and more into the domain of science, we are impressed with the fact that these dawns run on after the commencement parallel with one another, one is started and sent off in its plane of creation, then another is started and goes on side by side, the one keeping pace with the other, or as one author very succinctly puts it, the light making begins but is not completed till a firmament also begins, and while the firmament is preparing, the dry land begins to appear and vegetation to spring up. But both the upheaving of the dry land and the up springing of vegetation are in process when the sun first shines on the earth, and the creation of marine life begins almost immediately after vegetation appears, and a long time before all the new orders of vegetation are completed and so, through to the end. The successive creations are successive only as to their mornings, or their beginnings; one stands close behind the other, and they are going on side by side at the same time, so Moses leaves it. He closes no day's work by saying then came evening. He opens the morning and then starts the next day at its side.

Taking it for granted that the Nebular hypothesis is adopted, as I have endeavoured to explain the same, it naturally follows, that motion imparted to the mass, as I have already indicated, would lead in time to the breaking up of the large mass into smaller Nebulae, and these becoming detached, formed our stellar systems. The fragment that forms our solar system filled all the space now occupied and marked by the planets in their journey round the sun. Thus, a process of space making was instituted. As the great disc of nebulous matter whirled more and more rapidly in proportion as it cooled, and shrank it would throw off from its outer rim a ring of vapor. After a time this ring would break and roll up into a huge vaporous ball, which at last became a solid globe, and so on, by the formation of another inner ring, until all the planets and stars of our system were born, and in the centre blazed the sun. Thus the original nebulous mass has imparted to it motion, and it becomes luminous. Acting under the new principles imparted to it, it separates into great masses, with spaces between. These great irregular masses of vapour take form, huge discs spin around, rings of bright vapour are thrown off, break, form worlds and blazing planets, and with their attendant satellites, pursue their journey round the sun.

TO MAIDIE B. B.

PASSED THE SENIOR MATRICULATION AT TORONTO UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER, 1880

Seen in the brilliant sunshine of success,
The summer days and winter nights of toil;
The ghastly hours illumed by midnight oil;
The weary study, dull suspense, the stress
Of thought that soon outwears hopefulness,
Have vanished utterly; and naught remains
But the proud record of the year's sure gains.
Take the glad greeting I can not repress!
Dear one, for thee, in all the woods about,
October flings her scarlet banners out.

Fenwick.

A. E. W.

—Educational Monthly, October

NOTICE.

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Education Department, (Ontario).
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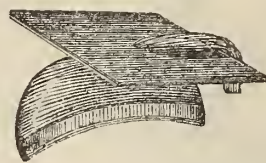
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 6.

November 20, 1880.

Price 5cts.

LADY STUDENTS AND THE COLLEGE COUNCIL.

It is becoming more apparent every day that some provision must soon be made in this country for the higher education of women. In England and the United States this question has received considerable attention, and means have been provided in both these countries for affording to women the advantages of college training. The University of Toronto apparently admits everyone to compete at its examinations, without distinction of sex. It is in the affiliated institutions, or teaching bodies, such as University College, that the great difficulty occurs. A girl may present herself at the University examinations, she may compete for the honors and scholarships, and attain the rank she proves herself entitled to. But the strange anomaly exists, that if she is once registered as a matriculated student in one of the affiliated colleges, she must attend the course of lectures prescribed for that institution or be debarred from competing in any future University examinations. The University Act provides that students in affiliated colleges who have completed the preliminary course of instruction in their respective colleges, shall be admitted as candidates at the University examinations, and persons who are not students in such colleges may be admitted to these examinations, subject only to such conditions as the Senate may determine.

The Council of University College refuses to admit women to the benefit of its lectures. The consequence is that several ladies who have matriculated with high honors are unable to take advantage of the course of instruction afforded by the College, and have been discouraged from attempting to proceed further in their University career. It is submitted, with all deference, that it would be well for the College Council to reconsider its decision, both as to the expediency of the measure, and as to their powers of bringing it into effect. In our whole system of Public and High Schools in Ontario, girls are admitted as freely as boys to share in all the educational advantages that are afforded. Both sexes are to be found in all the classes, studying the same subjects, competing for the same prizes, instructed by the same teachers. Should any one at the present time endeavor to exclude girls from our High Schools, on any arguments of convenience, morality or expediency, he would meet with little encouragement. And if the question of co-education has been settled so successfully in our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, why should our Colleges be afraid to try the same experiment?

Moreover, it is very doubtful whether the College Council has power to exclude women who have passed the matriculation examination, from attending lectures and participating in any of the advantages provided for students of the College. In chapter 209 of the Revised Statutes, section 8, the powers of the Council are fully defined. The section is as follows:—

"The said Council may make statutes for the good government, discipline, conduct and regulation of the said College, and of the professors, teachers, students, officers and servants thereof for regulating the fees to be paid by students, or persons attending lectures or receiving instruction in the said College, and the times of regular meetings of the Council, and generally for the management of the property and business thereof, and for any purpose necessary for carrying this Act into effect according to its intent and spirit in cases for which no provision is made, so that such statutes be not inconsistent with this Act or the laws of this Province; and the Council may from time to time amend or repeal the same."

There is nothing in the above section that could possibly be construed in such a manner as to give the Council power to exclude, by a single resolution, a whole class of persons who have never shown in any way that their presence would injure the discipline of the College, or interfere with its purposes. The words "conduct and regulation" can only refer to the internal management of the institution, and gives the Council no discretion to say who shall be students of the College, and who shall not. There is nothing in the Act which shows any intention on the part

of its framers to prefer one sex to the other. Were the Council to pass a statute excluding from lectures all persons of African blood, it would be *ultra vires* and void. And why should it have power to refuse admittance to all individuals of one sex, if it could not exclude a particular race, or indeed any large class of persons?

The question has already excited considerable discussion, and it is scarcely probable that it will be lightly dropped. If the Council should persist in retaining the present resolution, it will only remain to test the extent of their powers. If some fair matriculant wishes to win fame for herself and privilege for her sisters, let her apply to a court of law for a *mandamus* to compel the authorities of University College to admit her to attendance at lectures. The merits of the question can then be discussed and settled in a valid manner, and if it should be decided against the fair aspirants, they could still have recourse to Parliament for legislation upon their grievances.

The cause of co-education in University College, as a means towards establishing a similar college for women, is now a victorious cause so far as the intentions of the undergraduates and of a not inconsiderable number of graduates are concerned. A sign of the spirit of justice pervading the former was given at the meeting of the Debating Society three Fridays since, when a happy allusion to the admission of women to attendance on lectures drew forth undissenting and prolonged applause. A still more unequivocal evidence of unanimity of opinion was offered by the proceedings on the night of the tenth of November. The speeches made on this occasion will be for some time remembered as most creditable specimens of undergraduate oratory. A certain significance attaches to the ably-expressed objections against an article in the *Bystander*, and to the general sentiment of opposition to the rigid conservatism which unhappily reigns in that quarter where a spirit of compromise would be regarded as a dignified concession to public opinion. The significance arises from the independent reflexion valuably evidenced at the meeting—a reflexion which chooses to be affected by the tendencies of the day rather than by the utterances and halting attitude of a gentleman who is more or less sincerely said to be 'educating' Canadians.

The *College Argus* gives a list of books recently added to the library of Wesleyan University. Among the number is ALEXANDER'S Essay on *Mill and Carlyle*. It is to be hoped that readers of the *Argus* will also be readers of this work. The great majority of Americans are ungratefully ignorant of the man who, throughout the Rebellion, was the firm and fast friend of the Union. BRETE HARTE puts into the mouth of SCHROEDER, "Der Rebooplicans don't got no memories;" and the non-recognition of MILL's powerfully-expressed sympathy with their cause may well induce belief that the statement is not altogether an exaggeration. One of the most salient marks of culture is sensibility to the noble rectitude of purpose and high moral character, such as these great Englishmen possessed. From this point of view, the young men at American Universities have shown themselves unsusceptible and unrefined. Among fifty who have read any work by EMERSON, it is doubtful if five could be found to say positively that MILL wrote on other subjects besides Logic and Political Economy. The Eastern and Western University press is at loggerheads over this very question of culture—the former making an exclusive pretention, and the latter indulging freely in the obvious retort. On neither side is there the slightest ground for dispute. With exceptions that may be counted on the fingers of one hand the University papers are the fit organs of young men who are directly uninfluenced by any of the master-minds of this century. Professor JEVONS mentions that for the last twenty years the world of journalism has been thoroughly imbued with the views of MILL. But, as far as University journalism is concerned, there is not the faintest indication of his ascendancy.

It is difficult to conceive how the University press can ever attain power and respectability so long as it holds aloof from the great influences which direct the press of the outside world.

\$500,000 have been expended in erecting the new building at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The fine old residence of the Shireburns must present a still more ancient appearance by the side of this magnificent addition as well as substantially symbolize the old fashioned system of training maintained within its walls, a system unparalleled for its cramping effect on mental and moral growth. The College is in happy possession of a valuable and extensive library, a model farm with game preserves, a Government observatory, gardens with hedges which belong, like the present owners, to the mediæval times, billiard rooms and a swimming bath. The establishment is splendidly equipped, but, for its youthful inmates, it is a gilded cage from which that freedom of opinion and action is excluded which is elsewhere deemed needful for the formation of a broad and independent character. In more favorable circumstances of early youth, Shiel would have acquired those qualities which are requisite to distance our competitors in the life of the world, and to maintain the position when once acquired. The education he received at Stonyhurst fettered his native energy throughout a strange and sad career. Charles Waterton was also a student at this College. Where did he acquire the taste for the pursuit which for him, was all absorbing? Certainly not at an establishment where boys are not permitted to take walks in the country round about, unless shadowed by a 'prefect' or 'master' who drives them on drover fashion. Both these men, then, obtained their reputation by talent which was undeveloped if not repressed by the training of their College. From the standpoint of their fame, they were not children or results of the Stonyhurst system; and the great Irish orator and the English naturalist are alone known to fame of those who have gone through the Stonyhurst course. From a pamphlet by the Honorable William Petre, published about two years ago, it may be gathered that the College dignitaries with their cloth-soled slippers and noiseless tread, are adepts at *espionage*. The boys are watched and guarded as if they were rare specimens of an almost extinct race in the animal kingdom, and the element of trust seems to be designedly eliminated from the intercourse between them and their keepers. If the impressions of youth are the most vivid and lasting, how dreary the lot of those who at a comparatively-tender age are consigned to such a Bastille!

PATRIARCH.

TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN POETS.

II.—MIGNON.

[Goethe.]

NOTE.—This ballad, from 'Wilhelm Meister,' contains Mignon's faint reminiscences of the Italian home from which she had been stolen.]

Know'st thou the land, wherein the citrons bloom,
The golden orange glows 'mid leafy gloom,
A gentle breeze blows from the azure sky,
Where gentle myrtles stand, and laurels high?
Know'st thou the land?
Ah there, ah there
With thee, O my beloved! would I were.

Know'st thou the house? It rests on pillars tall,
Its chambers glitter, shines the spacious hall;
The marble statues stand and gaze at me,
Poor child, they ask, what have they done to thee?
Know'st thou the house?
Ah there, ah there
With thee, O my protector! would I were.

Know'st thou the pathway o'er the mountain's peak?
The mule amid the mist his way doth seek;
In caverns dwells the dragon's ancient brood,
Down falls the rock, and o'er it pours the flood.
Know'st thou the path?
Ah there, 'tis there
Our journey ends; my father, home is there.

W. H. V. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

Professor Chapman has just received a case of chemicals for assay work, from New York.

* * *

—The Georgetown College Journal objects to the tone of criticism which is generally adopted in regard to exchanges. It wishes not only

to 'inaugurate' a reform in this direction but also to 'evolute' the exchange column. The Journal, apparently unconscious of a barbarous style lectures the *Illini* about *sesquipedalia verba*, and the *Princetonian* about discouraging literary efforts. I should like to know what is its conception of a model University or College paper. The probable character of the conception may be conjectured when the fact is revealed, that a *padre* is always the virtual editor of the Journal. The publication announcement contains the names of some students under the title 'Editorial Committee.' In truth very much editorial! The committee are not allowed to accept a single article without the sanction of its paternal overseer. Before a contribution is inserted, it is read at a meeting of the committee and, votes are then cast for or against its acceptance. A favorable decision, however, is null unless ratified by the benevolent *padre*. Some years ago, a young friend of mine gave in an article which of course did not escape this tortuous process. The writer of it committed himself to the dreadful statement that all knowledge has its source in experience. This was too much for the orthodoxy of the clerical editor. He forthwith, regardless of the confidential nature of unpublished contributions, rushed to the President and delivered the poisonous production into his hands. The latter summoned the unfortunate author to his room and bade him abjure his error or vacate the College precincts. The reproof sounded somewhat like a recital of the statute *De Hæretico Comburendo* and the reprover might have stood for a seedy Torquemada. A paper so managed and so controlled is not a College organ in the proper sense and, as a cat's-paw for the Faculty, deserves an inglorious extinction.

* * *

Professor Wright has just had completed a rabbit-hutch, but as yet it has no inmates. When these come, they will find themselves the companions of the frogs, which for some time past have rendered day hideous in the basement of the School of Science. Mr. Pride tells me, that a strong fence has been put round the hutch to keep off freshmen, as rabbits are fond of eating anything green.

* * *

The Spanish word *xaymayco* from which Jamaica gets its name, and the Indian word from which Toronto is derived, both signify, 'there's plenty here.' As regards Jamaica I know not, but the reference in the case of Toronto must have been to mud.

* * *

The celebrated passage from Macaulay's Review of Ranke's History of the Popes, which reads; 'And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's,' will seem by comparison to be a borrowed one. The translator, in his preface to M. Labillardiere's Voyage in search of La Perouse, written in 1800, while speculating on the possible transfer of the centre of civilization from Europe to New Zealand, adds; 'If so, the period may arrive, when New Zealand may produce her Lockes, her Newtons, and her Montesquieus; and when great nations in the immense region of New Holland, may send their navigators, philosophers, and antiquaries, to contemplate the ruins of ancient London and Paris, and to trace the languid remains of the arts and sciences in this quarter of the globe.'

* * *

The following roundelay is in the crisp style characteristic of the *Crimson*. When the blessed day arrives when I shall be free from the duty of having to fill up a column or two of the *'Varsity*, I will subscribe to this paper.

TO ANNEX '83.

THEY are the undergraduates
Of 1883.
The prettiest undergraduates
That ever you did see.

In Hebrew and in Calculus,
And in Hindostanee,
Their learning is quite fabulous,
As well as Botanee.

The verb abstruse, *amo, amas*,
In Latin and Chinese,
In every tongue each clever lass
Can conjugate freelee.

In Optics, they are learned as
A specialist, M.D.;
In Painting, all this skilful class
Will take M.A. degree.

From every State in all the land,
From South Amerikee,
From Popocatepctli, and
From Moscow and Fijee.

These pretty modern Eves have come,
This Class of '83,
To pluck the golden apples from
The one forbidden tree.

* *

We have been in the habit of hearing the American Universities spoken of with something very like contempt, in a tone implying a certain well-established superiority on our part. Usually, I imagine, we have felt too much pleasure in the thought to trust it to an inquiry. The belief is in most cases unfounded, in some most unfair. Nor is it generous. Knowing perhaps less of us than we of them, American students think and speak of us often better than we deserve. Of course it is useless for Canadians to plead our poverty and our comparative youth, for the question is not *why* our Universities are so and so, but *what* they are. I suppose the only appeal is to results, and though the instances of literary eminence seem in great measure to the point, I can afford to leave them out and indicate purely academic examples. Now to estimate success in such a matter we must look to an impartial and competent critic. No one, I apprehend, will deny these qualifications to the scholars of Germany. And what do we find? American students in Germany meet with the highest respect for their ability, ingenuity, care and enthusiasm, and obtain from famous professors the most flattering testimonials. Professor Draper of New York is regarded as one of the most painstaking and successful physicists of this century. Dana on Crystallography is counted the fullest and most trustworthy text-book they possess. Not only, however, are the American Universities held to be the home of some of the best modern Science; even greater triumphs have attended the studies of American philologists. A famous Leipzig firm has been for some years publishing a series of grammars, and has employed the most accomplished professors in Germany. The only foreigner whom they have engaged has been entrusted with perhaps the most difficult and important task of all. Professor Whitney of Yale has written for them a magnificent Sanskrit Grammar, and Professor Lanenan of Cambridge, Mass., was occupied this summer in editing a Sanskrit reader. Curiously enough Sanskrit is a subject of which our comparatively blindly-loved models, the English, are as ignorant as of the way to eat Indian corn.

* *

The long expected apparatus for volumetric analysis, the determination of vapor densities &c., has arrived, and Professor Pike has been using it to illustrate his lectures.

* *

I am glad to notice that the shingles are once more posted, properly and in order, on the bulletin at the Residence entrance. These will, besides affording information to visitors as to the whereabouts of their friends and relations, give opportunity to the *washee*, to appropriate goods and chattels in quantities sufficient to cover long-unpaid laundry bills.

* *

Neither CURATOR nor *Globe* were to be found last Wednesday morning.

* *

A slight taste of literary 'phiz' may be had for the reading of the *Sunbeam*. Our old frontispiece served as a target for its feminine cruelty: "The most striking picture about it (the *'Varsity*) is the title-page, which is resplendent with the representation of a self-satisfied young student gazing sternly at a well draped figure opposite, while 'mamma' looks approvingly on and gives her blessing." Be equally gracious, SUNBEAMS to the Patriarch, and I'll cheerfully go through the drudgery of my observations for a month longer. To provoke the needed benison, I will just italicize a few words in 'Les Circonstances de la Vie' an article in French contributed to this same Whitby College paper.

Que les circonstances fassent l'homme ou que l'homme puisse s'en rendre maître c'est une question qui a été beaucoup débattue. Quelques personnes ont cru l'poète Gray ait en tort quand il dit: "Ci-gît peut être un Milton muet et inglorieux." En disant que nous sommes d'accord avec cette pensée de Gray, nous risquons la ridicule de beaucoup de monde; mais ayant Emerson pour supporter une belle opinion, nous pouvons braver les opinions d'autrui. Qui peut croire que l'entourage des premières années ne prête pas sa couleur à toute la vie. Les années de la jeunesse ne donnent-elles pas la direction, et les années ensuite ne donnent-elles pas la force aux capacités naturelles d'un homme? Vous dites que beaucoup de personnes ont surmonté les obstacles qui ont entourés le commencement de leur vie, et qu'ils se sont rendus fameux. Vous dirigez notre attention à un tel homme comme Napoléon en support de votre théorie, "Les circonstances ne font pas l'homme." Mais, n'est-ce possible

que les temps dans lesquels Napoléon vécut, étaient remplis de conditions exactement nécessaires pour développer ces talents qui le rendirent si fameux. Cromwell eut une disposition qui pouvait le rendre digne du respect de ses compagnons, mais si ces conditions qui firent sortir son génie ne se furent pas formés il ne vous aurait pas montré une nature si grande et si héroïque. Si nous pourrions penser qu'un homme véritablement grand n'ait jamais été l'esclave des circonstances, cependant il n'est pas possible que nous le croyions de la majorité du genre humain. Chacun a des qualités individuelles. Deux personnes élevées ensemble ne développent pas le même caractère; mais ces deux personnes étant mis dans les situations dissimilaires, la différence de leur caractère deviendrait beaucoup plus grande. Nous pensons que chacun parlant d'expérience personnelle ne peut que dire les circonstances l'ont fait ce qu'il est. Les incidents liés à sa vie, les occupations auxquelles il a entrepris, les amitiés qu'il a formées—tous ont en leurs effets plusieurs à la perfection de sa disposition. Sans doute, quelques-uns se sont élevés des profondeurs de la pauvreté et de l'ignorance aux hauteurs des richesses et de la science, mais au même temps, leurs natures intérieures rendus plus amères ou plus bien-faisantes par l'effort.

De grâce Mesdemoiselles !

* *

The following paragraph may give the impression that the spirit of unanimity in a political club is sometimes confined exclusively to politics.

About 1.30 o'clock this morning, as the Harvard Garfield and Arthur club was returning home, a party of the students, comprising a portion of the sophomore, the junior and the freshman classes, detached themselves from the main body and proceeded up Harvard street, the rest continuing on up Main street. This party got into a dispute about wearing their caps home. The sophomores refused to allow the freshmen to do so, and commenced to pull them off. A scuffle ensued at the corner of Harvard and Norfolk streets, during which street lamps were broken, torches piled in every direction, and not a few of the festive collegians were pretty badly used up. Several are reported to have been conveyed home in carriages. It is reported that a party in a hack set fire to the carriage accidentally and ruined the whole interior, and when the driver remonstrated he got a black eye for his pains. As there were 200 students in the crowd, the police, of which there are about half the number needed in Cambridge, were unable to prevent these representations of the best blood and high-toned culture of New England from having their little frolic out in their own peculiar thoroughbred fashion. As they were the only persons who were punished, and as the presidential election comes only once in four years, the boys, perhaps, may be excused for making the most of their otherwise very creditable parade.—Boston *Daily Globe*.

I hope the Harvard freshmen will always show fight against this sort of childish tyranny which was exhibited by the sophomores in the Republican parade. The creature who endeavors to dignify the superiority of a 2nd or 3rd year undergraduate over one of a 4th year by absurd though humiliating exactions, may be rightly suspected of having gained his early education amid barbarous surroundings. There are certain infallible receipts for extinguishing the bumptiousness of freshmen which render infantile and capricious oppression quite unnecessary.

* *

MR. A. D. PONTON is studying law in the office of Messrs. Macdonald, Macdonald and Marsh, but purposes graduating next May.

MR. MAGILL, B. A., has been appointed assistant to Professor PIKE at the School of Practical Science.

'VARSITY MEN.—Mr. Liggett, of the *Chronicle* staff, accompanied the Ann Arbor foot-ball team to Toronto.

Out of thirteen judges constituting at present the Bench of Ontario three are graduates of the University of Toronto,—the Honorable Chief Justice Moss, in the Court of Appeal, Vice-Chancellor Blake in the Court of Chancery, and Mr. Justice Armour, in the Court of Queen's Bench. Incomparable Trinity !

What has become of Mr. —, who was specially charged to furnish notes on the last Public Debate of the Literary Society ?

Mr. Phelps, of the second year, states that he is studying Civil Engineering at the School of Science for his brother, who is unable to attend lectures.

PREJUDICE.

Of all the weaknesses of human nature there are none more subtle in their depths and far-reaching in their influence than prejudice. With its roots deeply laid in the springs of personal action which are original to our nature, its destruction could only be accomplished by that of the native impulses. Originating in the hereditary tendencies and original impulses of our nature, developed by education or external associations, prejudice in all its multitudinous phases we consider may be resolved into, and explained by, these two fundamental principles. Though pervading all, this feeling is shared by different individuals in

different degrees of intensity, and, since its opposite would involve the assumption that the judgments of the learned are no more correct than than those of the illiterate, we are led to believe that this degree is regulated in each person by the relative force of his intellectual and active powers, that the more the intellectual predominates over the active the less influence prejudice has over a man's nature, and *vice versa*. As thought advances this prejudice recedes.

The effects of this passion are at once peculiar and mournful, peculiar since the many are unconscious of the tyrannical power they wield over their actions and opinions; mournful, since they have ever been the most intolerant enemies of physical, moral and intellectual advancement. Firmly anchored to the rock of prejudice, mistaking their opinions and tenets for absolute truths, despotic towards those who are contrary to their views, social, political and religious institutions in a spirit of narrow dogmatism have, in all ages and climes, endeavored to shake that cosmopolitan thinking-spirit which is the lever of the world's greatest and most brilliant innovations. With the advance of intelligence these prejudices are forced one by one into the back-ground, new institutions take their place, which, though they tend towards absolutism with the lapse of time, are less imperfect than the preceding, and these again are compelled to succumb to superior enlightenment, and thus history unfolds itself.

It is truly interesting, though sad, to observe how this tyrant sways the judgments and conduct of an individual. Viewing things through the medium of his own interests and feelings, he evolves judgments which the master passion of vanity leads him to believe are absolute, contemplates with emotions of wonder and pity those who are so little capable of appreciating him that they even have opinions of their own, laughs at what he believes to be their errors while he forgets his own profound ignorance, his own littleness, and that he is but a tempest-torn bark tossing about on the waves of the sea of opinion. The more violent among men, overflowing with their own originality, oblivious of all but their own success, hurl offensive epithets at their adversaries, confound personalities with arguments, effectually silence their opponents—through contempt—and retire from the field superior—in ignorance—forgetting that violence and ignorance are twin sisters.

Of all the instruments of prejudice 'policy' is the most powerful, a principle grounded on the law of self-interest. In the various professions of life an individual in order to promote his interests is, under the present constitution of society, often forced to resort to policy, that is to sacrifice his own personal convictions to gratify prejudice; otherwise he would lose patronage and power, since society smiles upon those who favor its opinions, and regards those who do not with coldness and distrust, and this latter spirit moreover is the empire by which it endeavors to crush individuality. But since love of power is one of the ruling passions of human nature, men usually prefer to coincide, or appear to coincide with society—even at the sacrifice of their own private opinions. than to vindicate their convictions and lose influence, and in this way policy is a powerful minister of prejudice,

The impossibility of totally eradicating prejudice, since its foundations are laid in the original possessions of our nature, has been hinted above. But there is a partial remedy—intellectual culture. As we endeavored to show, the prejudice of an individual is stronger or weaker according to the relative force of his higher and lower powers. Increase then the mental power by culture and prejudice retrogrades. Led on by this evidence, which is also corroborated by the testimony of history, we believe that, as intelligence advances, the absolutism of the various societies will become less and less accentuated, that a narrow dogmatism will be supplanted by a broad, universal thinking-spirit, that 'policy,' the present lever of personal advancement, the canker which consumes the fountain of manliness because it makes him false to himself, that social fungus which darkens the moral atmosphere of institutions, since it cannot but procreate a spirit of duplicity will give way to honest conviction, and that a helping and not a restraining hand will be extended to all earnest seekers after truth.

A. W. P.

A PAGE OF COLLEGE HISTORY WITH A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED COLLEGE HONOR LIST.

Amongst the old books of the Rifle Company handed over by Major Croft to the present Captain, is one containing many items of interest relating to the history of the corps. From it the following extract is made. The handwriting is not that of Major Croft, but it must have been written by one, having an accurate knowledge of the circumstances he relates. We give it *verbatim*, the plain statement that marks it throughout imparting to it an interest and freshness which any modification would seriously interfere with.

"In March, 1866, the Volunteer Force being called out for active service, the company paraded in full strength and was never in a more efficient condition. The whole company was under arms on the 17th of March in the shed, from early in the morning till 5 o'clock, p. m.

During April and May, the Volunteers were drilled twice a week, being for those days on active service.

On the night of the 31st of May, the Force was again called out, and on the 1st of June a number of the company proceeded with the Battalion to the Frontier, and on the 2nd took part in "the Engagement at Limeridge," under command of Ensign Whitney, of No. 8 Company, and Acting-Lieutenant Davison; Capt. Croft and Lieutenant Cherriman, having been ordered by General Napier, to remain in Toronto, on account of examinations. During the engagement, No. 9 was further advanced than any other part of the Battalion, being at one time within 150 yards of the main line of the Fenians. On the retreat being commenced the company suffered severe loss. It is not exactly known where Private Mackenzie was killed (by a shot through the heart), whether in the "advance" or "retreat." Private Tempest was shot through the head, on the road across which the company had advanced, and Private Newburn died through sunstroke or over-fatigue. From a slight mark on his forehead, it is surmised he might have been struck by a *spent ball*. He lived for some hours after falling, and was attended to by his wounded and captured comrades.

Private Vandersmissen was shot through the groin, receiving a wound, his recovery from which was miraculous. Private Kingsford was shot through the leg a little above the knee. Private Patterson, (E. G.) received a slight wound in the arm, and was captured. Private Paul, although wounded in the leg, and obliged to remain in the Hospital for several weeks, yet, brought off the field his rifle and all accoutrements. At some distance from Ridgeway he was picked up by Hughes in a Hospital wagon, and conveyed to Port Colborne. Lance-Corporal Ellis was taken prisoner near Acres' House while loading his rifle, and saved from being bayoneted, by an officer of the Fenians, and Private Junor was captured while attending to his wounded comrades. All the prisoners reported good treatment at the hands of the Fenians, especially their officers. The list appended shows the men engaged in the conflict, and attached, is the Roll of No. 9, at Port Colborne, on the night of the 2nd of June.

Acting-Lieutenant Davison,	Private Deroche,
Quarter-Master, Sergt. Brown,	" Robertson,
" Sergt. Bryce,	" McMurphy,
" Shaw,	" Dowsley,
" Corporal Smythe,	" Malcolm,
" Delamere,	" Hughes,
L. Corporal Ellis,	" Goodwillie,
" Hill,	" Campbell,
Private Patterson (wounded),	" Grover,
" Paul, do	" Wright,
" Vandersmissen, do	" Steele,
" Kingsford, do	" Crozier,
" Junor,	" Williams,
" Taylor,	" Clarke,
	" Watt,

"Private Mewburn (killed), Private Mackenzie (killed), Private Tempest (killed)."

(Pasted in the book from which this extract is taken, and alongside the preceding list, is a crumpled and pocket-worn piece of paper on which are most of the foregoing names, evidently the identical piece on which were hurriedly scribbled, on that memorable night, the names of those who answered the roll-call.)

"The following is the return at Port Colborne:

Returned; Sergts.—Davison, Bryce, Shaw, Brown.

Corporals—Delamere, Smythe, Hill.

Privates—Williamson, Watt, McMurphy, Crozier, Malcolm, Taylor, Wright, Campbell, Goodwillie, Clarke, Dowsley.

Missing; Corporal Ellis.

Privates—Mackenzie, Kingsford, Steele, Robertson, Vandersmissen, Junor, Patterson, Deroche, Paul, Grover, Tempest, Mewburn.

(Signed) GEORGE BRYCE, Orderly Sergt.

"The dead and wounded were brought in by Dr. Tempest during the night, and conveyed on Sunday, to Toronto. The coffins containing the remains of Private Tempest and Private Mewburn, were followed from the wharf by all the students in residence attended by the "Upper Canada College Corps."

The corpse of Private Tempest was left at his father's residence, on Yonge Street, and the remains of Private Mackenzie were conveyed to the College, and deposited in the Reading Room, when the coffin lid being removed his fellow-students had an opportunity of viewing their late comrade.

On the following day the corpse was conveyed home under the charge of Private Pattullo. On Sunday, after news having been received of the engagement, Lieutenant Cherriman and a large number of Volunteers proceeded to join the Battalion.

On Sunday the whole force marched up to Fort Erie, under command of Captain Acres. R. E., and on Tuesday were conveyed to Stratford. Various old members joined them, and from the 11th the company was commanded by the Captain.

The following was the nominal Roll of No. 9:

Captain, H. Croft, Lieutenant, J. B. Cherriman, Acting Ensign, Davison, Quarter-Master Sergt. Brown, Hospital Sergt. Hughes, Color Sergt. Baldwin.

Sergts.—Bryce, Shaw.

Corporals—Smythe, Delamere.

L. Corporals—Carney, Ellis, Hill.

Privates—Anderson, A. Privates—Patterson, J. A.

" Barker,	" Patterson, E. G., (in Hospital),
" Bell,	" Paul, do
" Beecher,	" Preston.
" Campbell, J.	" Moderwell,
" Crawford,	" Radenhurst,
" Clarke,	" Rennie,
" Crozier,	" Robertson,
" Curry,	" Ryerson,
" Deroche,	" Steele,
" Dowsley,	" Taylor,
" Duggan,	" Watt,
" Farewell,	" Williams,
" Goodwillie,	" Wright,
" Grover,	" Vandersmissen, (in Hospital),
" Holmestead,	" Wilson,
" Jackes,	" Yokome,
" Junor,	" Drummers,
Kingsford, (in Hospital),	" Mace,
" Malcolm,	" Cooper,
" Mitchell,	" Regt. Employ,
" Mulock,	" Private Loudon,

Total strength 52.

On the 17th the Battalion was kept in quarters expecting an immediate call to the front, but on the 19th it was conveyed to Toronto and dismissed, having received a most hearty welcome from the citizens."

COGITATOR AND THE DONKEY.

A cogitator once there was
A learned man was he,
Who all day long would cogitate
Beneath a spreading tree.

On Locke and Schwegler too he could
Most learnedly descant,
Though what he said, I will not tell
Because you see I can't.

He'd cogitate for hours upon
Th' Empirical Finite,
On thoughts like these his mind would soar
To quite a dizzy height.

A donkey who was browsing near
There chanced that way to pass,
This donkey was upon the whole
A most sagacious ass.

Oh ass, the cogitator cried,
I find at last in thee
A friend to love and educate,
Come rest beneath this tree.

This world is immaterial quite,
I'll very plainly show,
And when you've mastered that you will
Be happier far I know.

That I am quite invisible,
I next will clearly prove,
And after, that the sun stands still
And that the stars don't move.

Oh bother! said the ass, I am
A donkey born 'tis true,
But yet may Heaven he pra' e! I'm not
Quite such an ass as you.

E. M. R.

'VARSITY SPORT.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE VS. NORMAL SCHOOL.

A match was played last Saturday on the University grounds between the above clubs. The weather was all that could be desired, and quite a number of spectators were present, who seemed to take considerable interest in the game.

The College club did not put its first team in the field, as Messrs. Mackay, Campbell, Martin, Broadfoot and Palmer were unable to play. Worthy substitutes, however, were found in Messrs. Keefer, Cody, Creelman and H. B. Wright.

Mr. Laidlaw, captain of the College team, having won the toss, kicked off, and an assault was immediately made on the Normal goal by Miles and Hughes on the left flank; the ball, however, was lost by Miles and returned to centre-field by the Normal backs. After the rubber had been passed backwards and forwards for some time, Keefer got possession of it, and kicking for goal, placed it just beyond the goal-keeper's reach, thus scoring the first goal for the College after ten minutes play.

The Normal men kicked off, but the ball was returned by Keefer and secured by Hughes, who made a splendid run down the field. One of the Normal men kicked behind his own goal line and the College had a corner kick, but in the scrimmage which ensued, the Normal forwards got possession of the ball and carried it down the field. The College backs having allowed the Normal men to pass them, their goal was endangered and was only saved by the Normal man kicking over the tape; Wright kicked off, but half-time was almost immediately called.

Ends having been changed, the game was resumed, the Normal men kicking off from the centre. The ball was immediately returned by the University backs, and being passed from one forward to another was returned by Hughes, who kicked it through, thus winning the second goal for the College. The ball was again kicked off, and although several vigorous assaults were made on both goals, neither sides succeeded in scoring before darkness put an end to the game. The College thus vanquished their opponents by two goals to none.

RUGBY SECOND ELEVEN V. KNOX COLLEGE SECOND ELEVEN.

This event came off on the Toronto cricket ground on Monday. The start was made about four o'clock, the Knox men playing against the wind but downhill, which on the whole gave them something of an advantage. Though no goals were taken on either side the University men had clearly the better of their opponents, as Mr. Wright, the goal keeper of the former, had only one opportunity of handling the ball during the first half of the game. At one point of the contest the Knox men claimed a goal but it was not allowed, as Mr. Langstaff of the 'Varsity team had fouled the ball immediately before its being kicked through. The *Globe's* report charges Mr. Langstaff with having deliberately knocked the ball forward with his hand, so as to save his own goal; as a matter of fact, however, the foul was quite unintentional, and it is only a wonder that more fouls were not made by the University men, who have been accustomed to the Rugby rules and some of whom never before played the association game. The 'Varsity team played a much faster and more combined game than their opponents, who, however, had the advantage in weight. Messrs. A. H. Campbell, Creelman, was the team:—Goal, H. B. Wright; backs, Messrs. Donald and J. Cowen, Donald and Clarke played well for the University. The following Cowen; half-backs, Messrs. Clarke and Grierson; forwards, Messrs. Keefer, Creelman, J. Caven, Langstaff, Campbell, and E. Wright.

THE HARVARD-PRINCETON FOOT-BALL MATCH.

Between two and three thousand people witnessed the game on Saturday. Princeton won the toss and chose the north end of the field, with the wind in their favor. Within the first five minutes Princeton was forced to make a touch-down for safety, but soon succeeded in bringing the ball near Harvard's goal. A long kick was made by Princeton, and Edmunds, in his endeavor to catch the ball, unfortunately slipped and fell, leaving an open field to Loney, who got the ball and made a touch-down for Princeton. A goal was kicked from this touch-down.

Harvard now forced the ball within a few feet of Princeton's goal, and Atkinson made a touch-down from which a goal was kicked by Keith. At the end of the first three-quarters Princeton made five touch-downs for safety and Harvard one, while each had made a goal.

At 4.15 game was again called, and it was not until the last quarter of an hour that Princeton won the game, while the darkness at the time was such that the different sides could with difficulty be distinguished. Harvard, in endeavoring to make a safety touch-down, fumbled the ball, which was doubtless caused by the darkness, and Princeton made a touch-down, kicked a goal and won the game—*Harvard Daily Echo*.

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY SINCE MAY 1ST.

CLASSICS.—*Xenophon's Hellenica*, edited Dindorf; *Curtis*, The Greek Verb; *Homer's Odyssey*, 13-24, edited Merry; *Virgil* by Nettleship; *Homer's Odyssey*, 1-12, edited Merry and Riddell; *Cicero de Officiis*, edited Holden; *Liwy*, Book 1, edited Seeley; *Aristotle*, Rhetoric, edited Cope; *Catullus*, by Munro; *Munro*, Pronunciation of Latin; *Roby*, School Latin Grammar; *Mahaffy*, History of Greek Literature.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.—*Bruce*, Lapidarium Septentrionale; *Wilmann's Exempla Inscriptionum Latinarum*.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.—Marquess *Wellesley*, by Torrens; *Freeman*, Comparative Politics; *Bismarck*, Letters; *Martini*, Regni Sinensis, &c., Enarratio; *Burckhardt*, Renaissance in Italy; *Rimbaud*, History of Russia; *Geddes*, John de Witt; *Max Muller*, Growth of Religion; *Hearn*, the Aryan Household; *Wilson*, Memorials of Edinburgh; *Sparks*, Life of Washington; *Mad. de Remusat*, Memoirs; *Burton*, Reign of Queen Anne; *Simon*, Government of Thiers; *Milton's Life* by Masson, Vol. vi.; *Helps*, Spanish Conquest in America; *Seeley*, Life of Stein; *Freeman*, Norman Conquest; English Men of Letters, *Chaucer*, *Bunyan*, *Cowper*, *Byron*, *Pope*; *St. Simon*, by Collins; *Todd*, Parliamentary Government in Colonies.

CANADIAN HISTORY, &c.—*Bouchette*, British America, three vols.; *Sebastian Cabot*, Memoirs of; *Kalm*, Travels; *Weld*, do; *Hawkins*, Picture of Quebec; *Bosworth*, Hochelaga Depicta; *Canniff*, Settlement of Upper Canada; *Sir Francis B. Head's* "Narrative;" *Hubbard's* Indian Wars; *Sandford Fleming*, Reports of Canada Pacific Railway, 1877-80; *War of 1812* by *Van Rensselaer*, *James* and *Auchinleck*; *Lamb*, American War; *Theller*, Canada in 1837-38; *Rolph*, Statistical Account of Upper Canada; *Murphy*, Conquest of Quebec; *Morgan*, Celebrated Canadians.

ANTHROPOLOGY, &c.—*Topinard*, Anthropology; *Peschel*, Races of Men; *Keller*, Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland; *Pouchet*, Plurality of the Human Race; *Gastaldi*, Lake Habitations of Italy; *Rutimeyer*, Thierreste a. d. Pfahlbauten, &c.; *Boyd Dawkins*, Early Man in Britain.

METAPHYSICS, ETHICS AND CIVIL POLITY.—*Lewes*, History of Philosophy, last edition, two vols.; Problems of Life and Mind, two vols.; Physiology of Common Life; *Taine* on Intelligence; *Bastian*, Brain as an Organ of Mind; *Spencer*, Ceremonial Institutions and Education; *Bucke*, Man's Moral Nature; *Cairnes*, Character, &c., of Political Economy; *Ueberweg*, Logic.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—*Shakespeare*, fac-simile of edition of 1623; *Wilson*, Spring Wild Flowers.

PHILOLOGY.—*Pott*, Wurzelworterbuch d. Indogem. Sprachen, eight vols.; *Farrar*, Language.

NATURAL HISTORY.—*Claus*, Traite de Zoologie; *Huxley*, Anatomy of Vertebrates; *Diagrams* and *Charts* of Natural History.

FRENCH.—*Wall*, Student's French Grammar; *Littré*, Supplement to Dictionary.

GERMAN.—*Düntzer's* Erläuterungen z. d. deutschen Klassikern; *Goethe*, Faust, Dramen, Lyrische Gedichte, &c.; *Schiller*, Dramen, &c.; *Klopstock*, Oden; *Lessing*, Dramen; *Uhland*; *Grieb*, Dictionary, two vols.; *Grimm's* Goethe; *Preytag*, Staat Friedrichs des Grossen; *Immermann*, Oberhof; *Vischer*, Goethe's Faust; *Goethe*, Faust, edited Von Loeper; *Schmidt*, Gesch. der deutschen Literatur, 1781-1867; *Palleske*, Schiller's Leben, &c.

CHEMISTRY.—*Berichte d. deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft*, 1868-79, nineteen vols.; *Wiesner*, Technische Mikroskopie; *Hoppe-Seyler*, Handbuch d. Chemischen Analyse.

MINERALOGY, &c.—*Palaeontographical Society's Memoirs*, 1870-79, ten vols.

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, &c.—*Hirsch*, Algebra; *Barnard Smith*, Arithmetic; *Bindseil*, Akustik; *Chladni*, Akustik and Neue Beiträge; *Gavarret*, Acoustique Biologique; *Mach*, Optisch-Akustische Versuche; *Melde*, Schwingungscuren; *Marielle*, Repertoire de l'école polytechnique; *Moigno*, Projections; *Müller*, Physiologie des Menschen; *Opelt*, Theorie d. Musik; *Pisko*, Apparate d. Akustik; *Radan*, l'Acoustique; *Jamin & Bouty*, Cours de Physique.

University of Toronto, Library, 6th October, 1880.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Literary Society, with a view to an arrangement by which the McMurich medal, —awarded for the best essay on some scientific subject—be transferred to the Association.

MR. C. C. McCaul read an excellent paper on 'Misconceived Ideas of Evolution.' He urged that erroneous conceptions of the theory, were in many cases the instigators to opposition. The various Schools of Evolutionists are unanimous in the belief, that the higher types are developed from a primeval organism, though by no means admitting thereby that all forms of life, living and extinct, constitute the links of one long chain.

To each form, can be assigned a place on a 'Genealogical Tree,' giving specialization the widest range in the branches most distinct. This 'doctrine of divergence' accounts for the occurrence of 'missing links.' Evolution satisfactorily explains all biological phenomena; it is in fact the key to biology, and bears to this science the same relation as the Atomic theory does to Chemistry. A man may be at once a consistent Christian and a genuine Evolutionist, for in no respect do these beliefs clash.

MR. G. A. SMITH read a paper on 'The Distribution and Development of the Tissues in the Vascular Stem,' which was in the main explanatory.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

(Concluded.)

And now at this time the water-covered world lies surrounded with a heavy cloudy sky. The sun is blazing, but his powerful rays cannot pierce this gloom of vapor, but by degrees the vapors thin out, light struggles through, and the atmosphere comes out bright and clear. This atmosphere as we now have it is composed mainly of two ingredients, Oxygen and Nitrogen, the former life-giving, but being of too intense a nature is diluted with the latter, while a third element, Carbonic acid gas, is added, now present in small quantities, at this early period of the world's history, however, this latter gas existed in great quantities, so that no living beings could have breathed the vaporous atmosphere and lived, but by a process which will be presently alluded to, the preponderance of this gas was gradually reduced, by being eliminated from the atmosphere so that now the great aerial ocean stands pure and perfect from the lowest valley to the highest altitudes.

Following the arrangement so happily given by Dr. Carpenter in his "Story of Creation," I now desire to call your attention to the order of creation, as given in the first chapter of Genesis, presenting it in a tabular form, the substance of which is to be credited to Professor Gayot. You will notice as we go over the scene, that so far as we have gone, science corroborates the order as thus given, and this will be still more observable as we deal with the facts which are still to follow. The outline of creation contains first an "Introduction," then the work of the six days, in two chapters, the work of the first three and the work of the last three, and then winds up with a conclusion. Thus the Introduction gives us:

1. *The origin of matter*—In beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
2. *Matter Nebulous*—And the earth was without form and void.
3. *Motion and Potencies*—And the spirit of God moved on the face of the waters.

THE SIX DAYS.

- | <i>The First Three Days.</i> | <i>The Second Three Days.</i> |
|---|--|
| 1. Light. | 4. The Lights. |
| 2. Firmament dividing the waters. | 5. Birds that fly in the Firmament and fish that swim in the waters. |
| 3. A Double Work. | 6. A Double Work. (1) Land animals. |
| (1) Dry Land. (2) Highest unconscious life. | (2) Highest form of conscious life. |

CONCLUSION.

7. Creation Ended. Rest on the Seventh Day.

It is very instructive and at the same time interesting to note the resemblances between the work in the two series. The first, beginning with the formation of light, the latter with the great sources of the same, the sun, moon and stars. The first with the firmament, the second with creatures moving in the same, and then on the third day of each chapter a double work, as just mentioned, first unconscious life, then conscious life, allowing its highest creation in the *Human*.

And now let us pursue our work of investigation. We left our world a world under water, the storm age was over, the rain had poured down for years and now the water had sway. It was a deluge that has left its imprint on all the continents of the world, for they all shew that they had their foundations laid under the surface of these primeval seas. There are rocks in the interior of continents, as Sir Charles Lyell remarks, at various depths in the earth and at great heights above the sea, almost entirely made up of the remains of zoophytes and testacea, and we have only to study the Geology our own Dominion to have ample corroboration of this generally accepted fact. How then came it that these vast continents were raised above the surface of the seas that swept without obstruction from pole to pole? From the evidence which we now have before us in the present age, of forces still acting in a similar manner, it is apparent that the work of uplifting the vast continents must have been a slow process, it was not a work of twenty-four hours. Formed below the surface of the water, the mountain ridges caused by the wrinkling of the earth's surface, would first make their appearance, and then by slow degrees the rest would appear. We see a similar action still going on in the world around us. At St. Augustine in Florida, the stumps of cedar trees can be seen standing where they grew but completely submerged and not appearing even at low tide, says Professor Mitchell in his Sketches of Creation. In the harbour of Nantucket the upright stumps of trees are found eight feet below the lowest tide with their roots still buried in their natural soil. The Island of Grand Manan off the mouth of the St. Claire River, whose picturesque beauty has been made familiar to us by the brush and pencil of our fellow townsman, Mr. L. A. O'Brien, the worthy President of Art Union of Canada, is said to be slowly rotating on its axis, gradually subsiding on the South coast and being gradually elevated on the North coast. I might give numerous other illustrations along our own coast and that of the United States and in Ontario, Norway, and other parts, of a similar rising and depression of the land. Thus we see, as a writer remarks, that "the mountains from their rude and shattered condition bear testimony to repeated violent convulsions similar to modern earthquakes, while the higher table lands and that succession of terraces by which the continents sink down from their mountain ranges to the plains of the ocean and even below it, shew also that the land must have been

heaved up occasionally by slow and gentle pressure such as appears now to be gradually elevating the coast in many places, as we have just shown. The periods in which these mystic operations were effected must have been incalculable, since the dry land occupied an area of nearly 38,000,000 of square miles. Thus the dry land appeared. Had time permitted, it would be very interesting to note the manner in which these vast continents emerged from the seas, their general contour in its operation as to the water-shed and other agencies which have affected the civilization of the world ever since the advent of man. And now we arrive at the origin of life. The gradual elevation of the land as it emerged from the waters gradually formed lagoons, and in the sediment formed along their shores the lowest type of reputable life made its appearance, that type which could exist in the still heated waters. Gradually as the continents increase in size, the higher types of vegetable life appear fitted for the atmosphere in which they were to exist. Thus the dawn of vegetable life, which goes on developing through successive periods up to the advent of Man. The origin of unconscious life as well as, later, the origin of conscious life, naturally brings up some of the great questions that are now agitating the scientific world, viz: Spontaneous generation and Darwinism, or the Theory of Development. I am sure it is not necessary for me to dwell on these matters, to point out what these things are, for doubtless you are far more familiar with them than I am, but I do desire to call your attention to one or two facts in relation to the same, so far as they affect the Mosaic account. Granted that by spontaneous generation, the earth brought forth germs of unconscious and conscious life, and that these germs by the Development theory, during great periods of time, attained the higher forms in which we now find them. Does this nullify or contradict the record as given to us in the first chapter of Genesis? Notice first in this connection that the Hebrew word used in the verse "Let the earth bring forth grass!" is not the Hebrew word *bara* to create nor yet the word *asa* to make, but a Hebrew word meaning to *give birth*. There was no creation of either a lower or higher type full grown, no creation direct, but a potency or life principle was imparted to the soil by the fiat of the Almighty, and the earth as the subordinate agent obeys, and as the necessary circumstances and surroundings call this potency into power, the verbal principle thus imparted, springs into being and produces the results which were intended to be accomplished. Now if such verbal principle were thus imparted to the earth, it is not opposed to reason, nor can it be decided, that there still may remain on our globe a remnant of such potency, ever ready to display itself when the circumstances occur that call it into active operation. That this may be the case would seem to be shown by some peculiar phenomena which we see happening around us. For example, in some parts of this continent, where the land has been thickly covered with pine,—and a tornado dashing through the pine forest, has dismantled it and left it a wreck,—the vegetation that springs up in course of time, is not a new growth of pine, but nearly always a new forest of hardwood. Now how does this happen, have the seeds or germs of these hardwood trees been brought hither to supply the lack?—the extent of forest and the regularity of this occurrence, and the knowledge which we have of the vitality of seed when deposited in the ground, negate this idea—but it may be that the vital principle first imparted to the earth as it emerges from the ocean, now under certain circumstances is called into power, and the result follows as we have thus shown. So in regard to the development, the vital principle may act in such a way as to attain higher forms, but we are carried back under all circumstances to that higher power which first imparted to the earth the power of bringing forth. And now in the order of vegetable life, we find in the lowest rocks the embedded remains of Marine Algae, the "grass" of Moses, the plants of lowest form, which either are found floating in the water or spreading out closely along the soil, at a later period the aerogens, the ferns and ground pine, still later the gymnosperms, including trees, the "herb yielding seed," the intermediate forms, and latest of all the angiosperms the tree yielding fruit whose seed is in it-self. Nothing is done in a hurry, but each development takes place and operates and grows from the dawning of such life until its highest development.

Thus, as has been well remarked, the germination of plants follows very closely upon the beginning of the uplift. The continents increase in size and the orders of vegetation increase in number and improve in character, so, the two processes go steadily on together. The first day, the second day and the third are all in progress at the same time. The opening of the light, the fitting up of the atmosphere and the double work of uplifting the land and starting new orders of vegetation, though successive as to their beginnings, are, as to their chief history, quite contemporaneous. They came in like the opening of an overture, where a single instrument sounds first and one by one the others fall in, till we have the full chorus.

And now it is during this "noon-day of vegetable life" that we find the atmosphere being purified for the higher types of conscious life. The great preponderance of Carbonic acid gas which existed therein is to be eliminated. This gas so noxious to man and living creatures, is essential to vegetable growth, and the fern forests of the coal period flourish with a luxuriance that is startling to the student who first considers the same. There also, was the formation of the great coal beds of the world, the great treasure houses of Nature formed ages before the advent of Man, to await his use when the proper time came. Nothing is more interesting than the study of this period of the world's history, and a visit to a coal mine reveals to the enquirer the great fern fields, the gigantic rushes and great club mosses as delicately preserved in the markings of the rock, as if the plant has been specially preserved in a herbarium of our own Association.

And now as the first dawning of vegetable life appeared upon our globe in the sediments around the lagoons, all was light, just as we now see the sun surrounded by a corona of light,—a blazing atmosphere that surrounds it,—suddenly shooting out to the light of 80,000 miles, and sometimes it breaks, showing us what we call "spots" in the sun, but which is only a darkness which our telescopes cannot fathom; so too, the earth had its corona or blazing atmosphere, all was light, but by degrees this photosphere died out and our world was left dark. As that occurred the sun came into view, and the plan of alternation and periodicity came into play, for the low type of life was to be succeeded by a higher development, and under the influence of the great luminary, the forests of the coal period were to come into play, to be urged on by his rays, in turn to give place to higher development in the plan of creation.

Each step we take raises us on to a higher plane. The continents have risen from the waters and the first dawn of vegetable life has made its appearance, the photosphere has departed and the blazing sun has taken its place, a higher type of vegetation has sprung up, and at last has massed it self into beds of coal and now close upon the dawning of vegetable life, we have that of animal existence. The *crawlers* or rapidly multiplying creatures make their appearance, then the fowl or flying creatures, and lastly the whales or properly the *long creatures*. The life principle was a creation, and yet the earliest type; the specimens were true children of the sea. We know, as geology informs us, that the first type of animal life in the scale of creation, was that which existed in the seas. It was life in its simplest or most

elemental conditions, and the remains of these early types went largely to make up the sedimentary rocks that formed during the period of their existence. But higher types were soon developed and we come to the Reptilian age, introduced by the race of Batrachians of which the frog of the present day is the only representative. Then there was the lizard species, the swimming reptile, the Hadrosaur, and other animals of that class, and embracing also the Pterodactyle which could fly like a bird. These enormous reptiles had sway over a vast period, and it has sometimes occurred to me, that as the frog is the sole representative left of the batrachians, and the sturgeon, garfish and a few others of the ganoid fishes of this age, that there may still be in existence in the waters of the ocean some representative of this reptilian class, the veritable sea serpent of our modern navigators. So far, the class of animals we have alluded to, may be considered as the type of animal life brought forth by the waters, but we now come to the class which may be termed the land animals, the Mammalian tribes, for the creation of this sixth day is divided into two parts, all Mammalian, but distinct, first Mammals of lowest grade, then Man, or using the Geological divisions, this portion of the creation occurred in the Neozoic time embracing;

1. The Tertiary age or age of Mammals.

2. The Quaternary age or the human period.

You will thus note in Neozoic times, this subdivision of the period, and the first subdivision has a three fold unfolding, viz: The Eocene, Neocene and Pliocene periods, showing the natural development of "cattle, creeping things and beast of the earth." I need not enlarge upon the types of Mammalian life occurring during these periods, they are so well known. Then came the latter part or second subdivision, but between the two there occurred "a pause in creation," as we should infer from the Mosaic record, and geology presents to us the "Ice-age," our own rock formations everywhere around us testify to the operations carried on during this period of the earth's history, the glacial and alluvial deposits being quite marked. Then at last the work thus far finished, the earth being fitted and prepared for the advent of a higher creation; Man makes his appearance on the surface of the globe and to-night engages in seeking to determine in some measure the laws that have been in operation to form, and the power that has caused the formation of, all things with which he finds himself surrounded.

I have thus endeavoured, very imperfectly, to lay before you a short outline of the operations which have been successively carried on in the creation of this world, and to show their close analogy and harmony with the Mosaic record, and I cannot better close my paper than by gathering together the leading thoughts I have called attention to, and place them side by side with the Mosaic record, and this I cannot do better than by giving you *verbatim*, the admirable summary contained in Dr. Campbell's work from which I have so freely compiled, and whose arrangement I have very closely followed. He says:—

1. According to Moses matter was at first formless, void, dark, chaotic, and it is now generally agreed that all matter was originally nebulous, while certainly it must be admitted that our own planet at least was once in a confused and chaotic condition.

2. Moses represents that the spirit of God moved upon this formless waste, and we are quite certain that something has set matter everywhere in motion.

3. Moses represents this moving as a kind of circulation, and says that it was followed by light, and we know that by some process not only has motion been imparted to matter, but it has also received such qualities as electricity, chemical affinity, and gravitation, which, with motion, would soon create light in a nebulous body.

4. Moses puts the creation of light before the appearance of the Sun, and in this luminary nebula we find his words made good, for it was light long before the Sun was formed, or if we suppose that he is speaking of our planet exclusively, it is easy to point to a time when for ages there must have been light here, though no Sun was to be seen.

5. Moses said that God made an expanse, and when the original nebula broke up, wide expanses were opened, or if we suppose that by the expanse he means the sky, he uses the right term to designate it, though till long after his day men thought it a "firmament."

6. Moses does not at first call the expanse 'good,' and, if he refers to the atmosphere, it was not good, but as first formed was reeking with deadly vapors.

7. Moses teaches that before life appeared our globe was covered with water, and no scientific man doubts that there was a primitive universal ocean.

8. Moses marks one era of the appearance of dry land, and geology tells us of the uplifting of the continents.

9. Moses calls all those early waters ("seas,") and the water from which the continents were lifted, was neither lake nor river, but sea.

10. On the day when dry land appeared, says Moses, "the earth brought forth grass," and the indications of life begin in just that early age.

11. Moses puts vegetable life before animal life, and the geologists all agree that so it undoubtedly was.

12. Moses gives an ascending scale of vegetation, culminating in "fruit trees," and the geological record runs up from the sea-weeds to the angiosperms.

13. Moses states that next after vegetation began, the Sun, appeared, and scientific men hold that soon after vegetation sprung up, the earth's photosphere passed away, showing the Sun and sky; some, however, refer this change to a clearing up epoch after an age of warm, moist, cloudy weather.

14. Moses says that animal life appeared first in the waters, and geology shows that all early life was marine.

15. Moses calls those early creatures "Spawners," and geology shows that such creatures were amazingly fruitful.

16. At a later stage Moses shows us the tanninim, or long-drawn creature and this well describes the Saurian race of the Mesozoic ages.

17. Moses connects reptilian life with that of the flying creature, and some of those reptiles not only got to themselves wings, but produced quills upon their tails, while bird-life was in the same age abundant.

18. The last great life epoch is designated by Moses, mammalian; and mammalian life characterizes Neozoic time.

19. Though man is a mammal, Moses makes a break in the story between the mammals and man; and that break exactly matches the great ice age.

20. Man's creation finished the six days work and God rested; and since the human era began, the earth has been quiet and no further forms of life have appeared.

W. B. McMURRICH.

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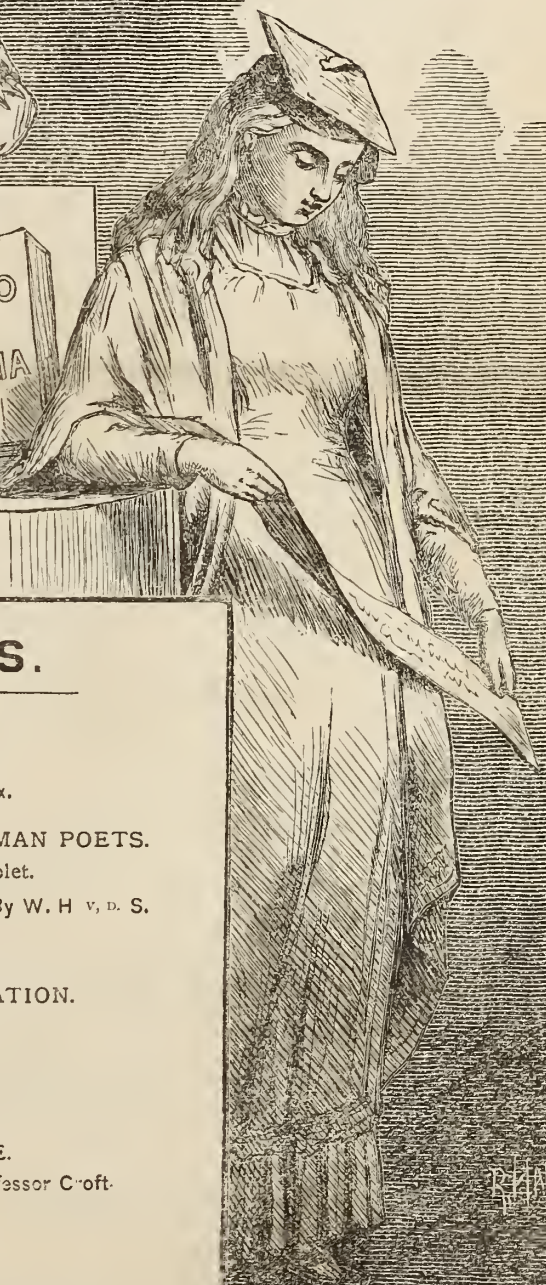
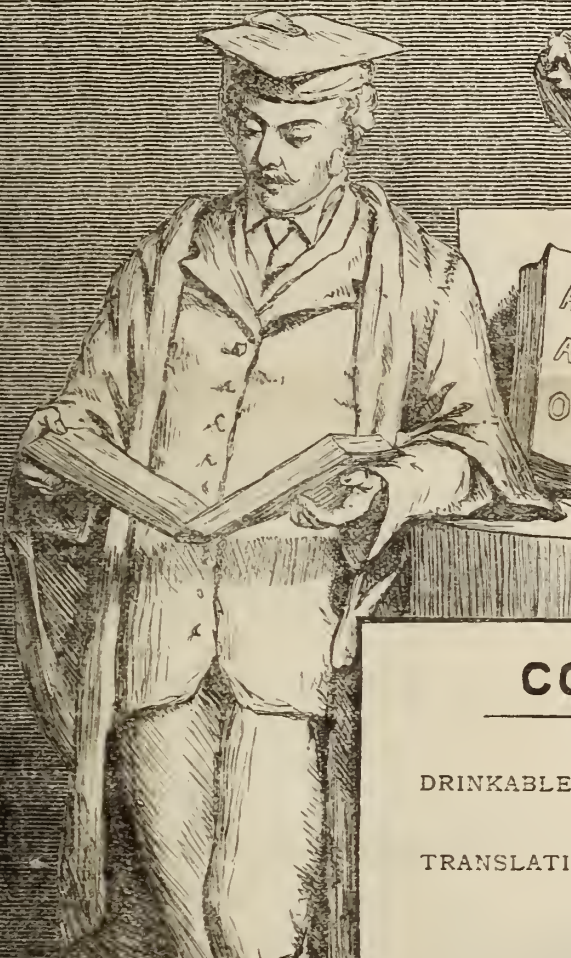
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. 1. No. 7.

November 27, 1880.

Price 5cts.

DRINKABLE SEWAGE.

Such is the title of a leading article which recently appeared in one of our prominent Canadian Medical Journals, the writer taking as his text an extract from the *Medical Press and Circular*, which stated that "the guardians" of the Newcastle West Union, in the County of Limerick, had been informed by Dr. Cameron, the County analyst of their district, that the water which is consumed by the population of Newcastle West, is nothing better than sewage, slightly diluted. Starting on the presumption that the water supplied to this city naturally falls under the same heading, the "city fathers" are berated upon their "apathy," and the potent, grave and reverend guardians who cultivate Limerick West Union sanitation in our Bæotian metropolis, are gently reminded that they have failed in their duty to the public. "It would be," says the writer, "a very interesting hydrostatic calculation to determine the degree of dilution which the sewage of this city * * * undergoes, in the big currentless pond, euphemistically styled 'the lovely bay of Toronto.' Who can imagine the multifarious chemical combinations and decompositions perpetually going on in our huge trough, into which are continually flowing saturated solutions of hydrosulphurets, chlorides, phosphurets, and the whole family of excretory abominations?"

We must presume, from these quotations, that, naturally the chemical combinations above alluded to, take place, and that their influence on the water contained in the "vast trough," is so appreciable as to be capable of measurement and of hydrostatic calculation. This we find to be the case, and from the varied reports issued from many centres by those who have made such matters a study, we can get a very good basis from which to judge of the comparative merits or demerits of our water supply, and of the relative purity of the article we have to drink as compared with that in use in other parts of this continent and elsewhere.

The solid matter in water is not to be regarded always as an impurity, although sometimes, to use an old adage, "we can have too much of a good thing," for the preponderance of solid matter, for example, in the city water supplied during the past week, has been the combined average of the proportion distributable over the space of twelve months or more. Those who have been compelled to use the same, are oftentimes in doubt as to the character of the liquid consumed, and as to whether it should be classed under the head of "scrip," or sour beer. There is no doubt that a certain proportion of solid matter in water is essential to the same as a beverage, their total absence, as in the case of distilled water, rendering it unfit for use.

Probably the purest known river water in the world is that of the river Laka in Sweden, which contains 1.25 of a grain of solid matter in a gallon. Now, taking this as a standard, let us compare the city water with it and with others. Mr. O. W. THOMAS, of Chicago, has collected together some information as regards the proportion of solids contained in some of the more prominent water supplies of the world, and I venture to make use of his facts as also of the various analyses of our city water, made by Professor HENRY H. CROFT and DR. W. H. ELLIS. Thus, from the following table we find that the proportion of solids in every gallon in the following waters named differ very materially:

Croton River, N.Y., contains 6.660 grains.	
Schuykill,	4.261 "
Delaware,	3.535 "

River Clyde	7.860	"
River Dee	4.000	"
East London Water Co.	23.510	"
Lake Michigan at the crib.	7.232	"
Toronto bay water	9.000	"
" filtering basin, 1877.	13.000	"

An examination under the microscope of the sediment left to settle from our city water reveals the fact that it is largely made up of earthy matter, the organic being present in very small proportions. An examination of the lake water, when the supply was being taken from the lake-pipe through the basin, in the latter end of 1877, by Professor CROFT, showed the solid matter to consist of

Not earthy	8.21
organic . . . . .	.54
	8.75

There is no doubt that, if the scheme which is under the consideration of the City Council, namely, that of carrying out the pipe so that the supply shall be taken from the lake at a depth of 30 feet, meets with the approval of the ratepayers, and is adopted, as it should be, the analysis of the water then to be obtained will give as good a record, if not better, than that above quoted for Lake Michigan, and will prevent, to a great extent, our pipes being filled with muddy sediment and decomposing vegetable matter on the recurrence of every storm, to the intense dissatisfaction of those compelled to use the same.

Now, turning to the tests which show sewage contaminations in the water, namely, the presence of ammonia or chlorides, we find from the analysis made by the gentlemen already named and others quoted by them, that the following is the proportion in the following waters named:—Chlorine—

Toronto Filtering Basin, 1877, per gallon . . . . .	.05
Toronto city water, July, 1880 " . . . . .	.02
Michigan Lake water, " . . . . .	.02
London water supply, Thames Company, "	1.2
Kent Company, "	2.1

parts in a million.

	Free Ammonia.	Albuminous Ammonia.
Toronto Filtering Basin, 1877	0.79	0.32
Toronto city water, July, 1880 . . . . .	.01	0.11
London water supply,—Thames Co. . . . .	.01	.06
Kent Co. . . . .	.01	.02

From the above figures it is quite clear that the city water appears to compare favorably with those already named, and hardly calls for the sweeping indictment laid against it in the article from which we have quoted. The chemical combinations are without doubt taking place. Sewage in large quantities is poured into the bay, but so far, at least, it does not seem to have affected the source of our water supply to any appreciable extent.

But it is quite evident that this state of things cannot long continue, that the time has arrived when, with pure water, and the very best at that, at our very doors, steps must be taken to supply the 'missing link' required to complete our water-works system, by extending our pipes into the lake in the manner suggested by the manager, Mr. BROUGH.

It would be beyond the scope of this short article to take up and discuss the reasons why this should be done, and the manner of the doing thereof, but it is a matter of vital interest to all con-

cerned and should call forth the anxious thought of everyone, not merely these who for the time being may have the management of the works, but the large clientele of water takers, for whose benefit the same are carried on, and at whose cost, in connection with their fellow-ratepayers, the same will be required to be constructed,

There is one point more in connection with the water supply, namely, the *fish-like taste and smell* so often acquired by the water, and which has led many to believe that the pipes are filled with fish. This peculiarity has been noticed all over the continent, and many suggestions have been made concerning the same. Professor S. A. LALLEMORE, in his report on this head, in connexion with an analysis of the hemlock water supplied to the city of Rochester, states, "In the light of all the facts which I have been able to obtain, it is my opinion that the recent fish-like odor which has affected the water supply of the city, is immediately due to some obscure condition of the algae, probably to their decay and decomposition." This opinion is corroborated by Professor C. VAN BRUNT, of Poughkeepsie, who states, "water obtained from a running stream or lake, exposed to the sun, in an open reservoir, becomes filled with forms, mostly vegetable, that are unpleasant to the taste, that they die, or partially die, in the dark pipes, and become diffused through the water by breaking up so as scarcely to be seen by the microscope, and hence the increase of unpleasant taste at the hydrants." This is doubtless the true explanation of the phenomenon, and the remedy in all cases seems to be to pump as much as possible, in such circumstances, direct from the water supply to the consumers.

It is very satisfactory to learn from the city press that, notwithstanding the impurities in the water, and the presence of the chemical and vegetable matters in the same, as above alluded to, the general health of the city is good. Still, delay is dangerous, and an effort should be made at once to complete the work and render the chances of disease as remote as possible. DAX.

A FEW weeks ago, the President of the Debating Society expressed disapproval of any member reading his arguments. Arguments so delivered constitute an essay or article which is entirely out of place when introduced in a debate. The well-known patience of Americans at public meetings would not be proof against this practice and the toleration accorded it at University College betrays indifference to the chief object of the Debating Society. If the new constitution has any inherent tendency towards improvement in this direction, it should, from such consideration alone, be actively and impartially tested. The opportunity is now presented to gentlemen wishing to become debaters to assert themselves and to break the domination of those who are conspicuous by their harangues on disputed points of order and on other interesting portions of 'Preliminary Business.' At Oxford, in his youth, the father of ENDYMION, according to Lord BEACONSFIELD, distinguished himself in the debating societies, which "hailed with acclamation clearly another heaven-born minister." A gloomy future may be augured, from the standpoint of excellence in public discussion, for the present race of undergraduates. They may find some small consolation in reflecting that an association, which professes to encourage and bring out the debating talent in the University, has hitherto taken the most effective means to estrange that talent.

TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN POETS.

III. THE VIOLET.

(Goethe.)

Upon the mead a violet blue,
Unknown, in lowly guise, there grew;
It was a lovely flower.
There came a shepherdess so fair,
With lightsome step and golden hair;
Across, across,
Across the mead, and sang.

"Ah!" thinks the violet, "would I were
The fairest flower among the fair,
Ah! but a little while,
Until my love had pluck'd and press'd
Me fondly to her snowy breast;
Oh! grant me, pray,
This boon before I die!"

But onward, ah! the maid did speed,
She to the violet paid no heed,
But, crushed it with her foot,
It sank, it died, and yet it joy'd.

"What tho' I die, still do I die
Thro' her, thro' her;
'Tis at her feet I die!"

W. H. v. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A little peach in the orchard grew,
A little peach of emerald hue.
—*Kansas City Times*.
A little boy climbed the fence,
And took that peach from hence to thence.
—*Detroit Free Press*.
A little colic found him there,
And then he climbed the golden stair.
—*Illini*.
His weeping playmates could not tell
Whether he went to heaven or—not.
—*Vidette*.
The colic simply *up* him drew,
That he went *down* can not be true.
—*Oberlin Review*.
The little boy is not yet right;
These jokes prevent recovery quite.

* *

SOME people collect pictures, others encumber their rooms with pipes, sticks, theatre bills, and, worst of all, photographs. I am going to join the 'hobby' men with a precious and magnificent store of newspaper mottoes. With a truly philanthropic spirit I have resolved to give to the public some of the fruits of my labors. The *Halifax Mayflower* is propped up with no less than two apothegms:—"If it is time, what does it matter who says it;" *Marcus Aurelius*; and "Bonis nocet quisquam pepercit malis." The *Port Hope Daily Times* splurges into political sentimentality:—"A Free and United People Cherishing British Connexion." The *Brantford Evening Telegram* preaches:—"First, Have Something to say; Second, Say it." The *St. Mary's Journal* tries to look patriotic:—"The Interests of St. Mary's and Canada our Criterion." The *Notre Dame Scholastic* is appropriately ascetic:—"Disce quasi semper victurus; vive quasi cras moriturus." The *Hamilton Portfolio* is desperate—*Vita Sine Literis Mors Est*. The mild type is represented by the *Belleville Daily Intelligencer*:—"Let there be Harmony in things essential—Liberality in things not essential—Charity in all."

Here shall the Press the People's right maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain.

—*Whitby Saturday Night*.

'Gain' is something possessed. How noble not to be bribed by one's own possessions! The *Sunbeam* is true to its sex and wants to be newsy:—"Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit;" and the *Pennsylvania University Magazine* wishes to be 'a nice boy':—"Literæ Sine Moribus Vanæ." The *Vidette* is:—"In Loco Parentis"—nurse them well. "Manhood, Learning, Gentleness," *Kings College Record*. "Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur," *Edinburgh Review*, which makes me feel a little guilty. "The Subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures," explains the *Globe's* pugnacity. The *Philosophian Review* takes the 'rocky road to Dublin':—"Non Vi, sed sæpe Cadendo." The *Winchester Review* is discouragingly obscure:—

ΠΟΛ. ἄγριος εἶ,

ΑΜ. τοιόσδ' ὄριον ὁρᾷς τῆς σῆς γε μὲν οὐκ ἐπιβαίνω.

Little is known about this new English Quarterly, and small wonder.

* *

I LEARN that those unfortunate resident students are saddled with yet another burden in the shape of a new rule which stipulates for the shutting of the gate between half-past six and seven o'clock in the evening, during the continuance of tea. The object of this is only conjecturable, but it is said to be another safeguard for the rather weak virtue of the resident students, who are supposed to be unable to withstand the temptation of the world, the flesh and his Satanic Majesty.

* *

CHIEF JUSTICE MOSS, who has been suffering since April last from saurosis, sailed this month for the south of France where he will spend the winter.

* *

AT a recent scholarship examination at Oxford, amongst other questions appeared this one: "Give an instance of a mortal who attained immortality." One of the candidates instanced "the discoverer of alcohol." This philanthropist died nearly a thousand years ago. But (wrote young Hopeful) his spirit lives still, and is likely to.—*Sporting Times*.

If an editor omits anything he is lazy. If he speaks of things as they are people get angry. If he glosses over or smoothes down the rough points he is bribed. If he calls things by their proper names he is unfit for the position of an editor. If he does not furnish readers with jokes he is an idiot. If he does he is a rattle-head lacking stability. If he condemns the wrong he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion. If he lets wrongs and injuries go unmentioned he is a coward. If he exposes a public man he does it to gratify spite, is the tool of a clique, or belongs to the "outs." If he indulges in personalities he is a blackguard. If he does not his paper is dull and insipid.—*Ibid.*

* *

I AM precluded, for obvious reasons, from replying, either in the 'Varsity, or elsewhere, to a communication in last Tuesday's *Globe*. In any case, the personal nature of the writer's remarks makes a reply undesirable.

* *

"THE 'Varsity is very much liked here; and for myself, personally, I can say candidly that I do not know of one American college paper which can be compared to it." (*In a letter from Vassar*). Slightly ironical, I imagine, since we have not yet caught a glimpse of the *Miscellany*. 'Spot' says it is a power among college papers. It must be.

* *

THE Kingston *Whig* obligingly announces that the 'Varsity is now a fortnightly paper. Little piggy Whiggy, you must not say that again.

* *

THERE was a most satisfactory attendance at the first practice of the Glee Club. That the warblers acquitted themselves well might have been inferred from the complacency of their countenances after the meeting. Did not Mr. Torrington prophesy that the club would be a success? Yes, and besides he congratulated the students upon having many good voices among them; in fact, their fame would spread among music-loving people in Toronto, provided, of course, the reunion in the building of the Debating Society (every Friday at half-past four) was largely patronized. The encouragement, though lavish, is very judicious. As I have said before, a Glee Club is eminently productive of good fellowship. Vocal music, especially, excites our sympathetic emotions, and men who participate in the excitement have their amiable feelings towards each other intensified. The gentlemen who this year have taken pains to establish the association on a firm footing should now be enabled to rest on their oars by being accorded a wide and cordial co-operation. Support, to be effective, should be afforded in three ways:—Firstly, by becoming members; secondly, by going to the meetings; thirdly, by singing if you have a voice, or by modestly joining in the choruses (as I do) if you have not.

* *

I AM led to believe that the *Portfolio* is a wonderful paper. On one of the Montreal-Toronto boats last June I espied a damsel absorbed in reading—what do you think? None of your Tramps Abroad, or Histories of our own Times, but old numbers of this organ of the Wesleyan Female College. I can picture to myself some exemplary youth in his vacation trip showing his appreciation of the 'Varsity by carrying half-a-dozen copies under his arm, and marvel at my strong imagination. In the November issue of the *Portfolio* an article on "Unrealized Ideals" contains only seven quotations from poets. The information is also given that "Everybody knows what an ideal is. It is subjective. If it is of any strength, or worth it cannot long remain a mere ideal. It will develop and work itself into a living reality. As soon as it takes this tangible form and becomes objective, it ceases to be an ideal, for an ideal must always be beyond our reach." Too delightfully encouraging! My ideal of what the 'Varsity subscription list ought to be is most vivid, so of course, I now expect it will "work itself into a living reality."

* *

"The 'Varsity, published weekly, from University College, Toronto, Canada, is one of our new exchanges. It is so entirely different from the usual college paper, that we hardly know what to make of it. Although at present, there are no very well-defined parts, consisting of literary, editorial, and so on, which condition would indicate that it belonged to one of the lower orders, but we will not be hasty in judgment and place it there. The title page, however, is a very attractive feature. The letters of the name at the top are very grotesque, being composed of triangular shaped sections that remind us greatly of the wings of a wind-mill, or perhaps of exaggerated ears of a donkey. So far, so good; but the rest of the page almost beggars description. In the fore-ground

stands a meek-eyed young woman in drapery, whom we strongly suspect is Minerva; having many of her characteristics, but is without the spear. The helmet, or, what answers for one, is present, the breastplate with the Gorgon's head, and the sandaled feet, are all there; but alas, the form is not such a one as Pheidias would have made. The other figures, one on each side of Minerva, are two students, a gentleman and lady, wearing Oxford hats and gowns. The young man looks as though he boarded at a club, and the young lady as though she were sitting for a photograph. Scientific apparatus and heavy volumes are arranged below the figures, and on a page of one of the open volumes are the words, "Amica ante omnes," a very good motto, perhaps, only we never *ante* more than five; but if they want to play that way, why let 'em. Above, and to the right of the dyspeptic looking crowd composed of the goddess and students (three is a crowd) perched in a canary swing, sits the traditional bird of wisdom "lookin' mighty solemn" with wings outstretched and staring eyes. "These are the solemn decorations all." In the background are trees and the University buildings. Taken all in all, we like the paper well."—*The Illini*.

* *

THE second meeting room in the Debating Society's building has been fitted up, and the President's room is in course of furnishment. The latter will be carpeted, papered, and generally fitted up so as to be ready for next Friday evening. The expenditure may exceed the magnificent appropriation by a few dollars, but no doubt this extravagance in so good an object will be overlooked.

* *

THE freshmen, it seems, are getting a little boisterous and unmanageable, but it is hoped their natural good taste and manliness will prevent the recurrence of such a disgraceful proceeding as took place in the Classical Lecture Room on Wednesday morning.

* *

THE Dog fish (*Amia*) has subsisted for a year on nothing, or rather on what he could gather from the city water of the tank he lived in.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. W. L. BAIN read a paper on "Injurious Insects," referring more particularly to the Canadian pests. He described and sketched the life history of the principal insects injurious to the pine, fruit trees, vegetables, roots, grasses and cereals. He dwelt especially on the sub-order *Curculio*, and particularly on the common plum *Curculio*, which causes the drop of the fruit, and the pea-weevil. Besides these, the *Scavallacidae*, or diggers, so injurious to grasses, the *Chrysomelidae*, including the potato beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*), the midges *Cecidomyia tritici* so injurious to wheat, and the Hessian Fly (*C. destructor*), received due attention. The means used to check the ravages of these pests are often injurious, for their worst enemies are the parasites that feed upon them as hosts, and the destruction by means of poisons is often as wholesale among the former as the latter.

Mr. E. F. LANGSTAFF made a few remarks on "Fire Damp," which provoked a lengthy, though very interesting discussion on the subject.

'Varsity MEN.—AMONG the successful candidates at the recent law examinations are the following names, which will sound familiar from their connection with the University:

Mr. W. H. PONTON, M.A., and Mr. E. B. BROWN, B.A., were called to the Bar and sworn in as Attorneys. Messrs. T. A. O'ROURKE, B.A., H. NASON, B.A., J. W. RUSSELL, B.A., and E. R. C. PROCTOR, B.A., passed the second intermediate examination. Mr. W. A. D. LEES, was admitted as a matriculant of the University and Mr. W. A. SHORTT, B.A., as a graduate.

Mr. DOLSON, B.A., is taking a medical course at Trinity.

UNIVERSITY COMPANY.—The annual match of the University Rifles was recently shot over the ranges on the Garrison common. The scores were very low this year, as the weather was conducive to making "muds." A strong "fish-tail" wind blew the smoke and rain first on one cheek then on the other, while the lamp black on the bull's eye streamed half way to the bottom of each target. The following is a list of the probable prize winners in order of merit:—

Match I.—Range, 600 yards. Open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of K Company who made 40 points or over at 200, 400 and 500 yards in match two. 1. Lieutenant Manly: 2. Sergeant Tyrrell.

Match II.—Open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of K company. Ranges: 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each range. Rifle, short Snider. 1. Sergt. Tyrrell: 2. Lieut. Manly: 3.

Pte. McBride; 4. Sergt. Ruttan; 5. Col. Sergt. McDougall; 6. Corp. Blake; 7. Pte. Mickle; 8. Pte. Clarke; 9. Pte. Hagarty; 10. Pte. O'Meara; 11. Sergt. McAndrew; 12. Corp. Stewart.

Match III.—Open to non-prizemen only. Conditions same as in II. 1. Pte. McBride; 2. Pte. Clarke; 3. Pte. O'Meara; 4. Sergt. McAndrew; 5. Corp. Stewart; 6. Pte. Scott.

Range Prizes.—200 yds., Sergt. Ruttan; 400 yds., Pte. Clarke; 500 yds., Sergt. Tyrrell.

Match IV.—Open to ex-members of K Company. Ranges etc., same as II. 1. Sergt. Bruce; 2. Capt. Delamere.

Match V.—Open to members of the staff. Ranges as in match II. 1. Staff Sergt. Baldwin; 2. Staff Sergt. Cunningham.

A LA WATTEAU.

1

I'll sing you a pastoral ditty
A song of a maid you all know,
Her exquisite name it is Chloë,
Dresden China and a la Watteau.

2

But Oh, she loved fondly, ay madly,
That interesting shepherd who stands
Just behind the French clock on the mantle,
With short oaken pipe in his hands.

3

They met first, 'twas at a Fete galante,
Sweet Chloë was looking her best,
And every one said who was present,
She fairly eclipsed all the rest.

4

And each Minuet or Cotillon,
Tall Strephon with Chloë would dance.
'Twas then that he told her he loved her,
More than any in all la belle France.

5

But alas! that romantic young shepherd
He fell into lasting disgrace,
While the housemaid was dusting the mirror
Poor Strephon fell flat on his face.

6

Of course he was picked up directly,
And put into thorough repair.
But some things can never be mended,
And sweet Chloë was plunged in despair.

7

She, of course, could not think of espousing,
A man with a rivetted nose.
His arms, too, were far from perfection,
Not to speak of his legs or his toes.

8

So the faithful disconsolate maiden
Renounced all connubial hopes,
But still she seems cheerful and happy,
I don't think myself that she mopes.

9

And she looks all day long at her shepherd,
In quite an encouraging way.
"Don't acknowledge that you've been defeated
For my sake," her lips seem to say.

10

But she shows an aversion to dusting
And housemaids she cannot entice.
As I never know how she may show it,
I dust her myself to make sure.

11

But her life on the whole is a sad one,
I think though her heart didn't break,
And those amorous and interesting shepherds,
Are a serious and fatal mistake.

12

Of the life of this charming young creature,
This really is all that I know,
And I think 'tis enough, for the present,
Dresden China, and a la Watteau.

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Some fun and quizzing have arisen from the awfully-long names at tached to recently-discovered compounds, the length of their names only rivalling their numbers. The complexity of the names has been increased of late years by the introduction of the allotropic modifications of alcohols, acids and hydrocarbons; hence necessitating the use of such prefixes as ortho, para, meta, beta, etc., etc.; also by the use of such terms as, hydroxyl, nitroxyl, sulphonyl, etc., to indicate groups of compounds of Oxygen with Hydrogen, Nitrogen and Sulphur, capable of replacing Hydrogen, hence the descriptive names become somewhat long, of which fact the writer was pleasingly reminded while poring over the "Reports of the American Chemical Society."

A few of those sesquipedalians may be admired. I. Azobenzol trinitro oxy benzol. This is an infant! II. Dinitro oxy azobenzol ortho sulphonyl benzol. III. Azo naphthalin sulphonyl ortho nitroxyl benzol; and last, but not least, this interesting institution, Para azo sulphonyl beta onyl sulphonyl naphthaline. This, the author says, may be prepared in several ways; which we can easily imagine but deeply regret. It must be remembered, however, that these names are not intended to be spoken, because, like a German sentence, the beginning would probably be forgotten before the termination was reached (*sic*), but they show the derivation.

A simple formula on the blackboard would express all that is meant. Take one instance, the formula of the first mentioned, azobenzol—Mitscherlich's azobenzol is $\text{N C}^6\text{H}_5$ or $2 (\text{N C}^6\text{H}_5)$. The compound with the very respectably long name is $\text{N C}^6\text{H}_5\text{—N C}^6\text{H}_5$ —in which the latter half of $\text{N C}^6\text{H}_5$ is converted into $\text{N C}^6 (\text{H} (\text{N O}^2)^3\text{H O})$ in which three groups of N O^2 take the place of H^3 and one H O of H . The formula is exceedingly simple as you perceive; the other names may possibly (?) be equally clearly deciphered.

H. H. C.

'Varsity Sport.

Canadians deservedly enjoy the reputation of being an athletic people, which Hanlan's late victory will greatly increase. When such is the case it is hard to understand why they should have such an unathletic University, which is supposed to represent the best of the land both in brain and muscle. Beyond a little football, in which about ten per cent. of the students take part, there is literally nothing to induce the undergraduates to take part in manly sports. Even in the annual games, the Residence, which prides itself on taking the lead in everything for the good of the College, allows its prizes to be taken without the slightest competition. Something evidently ought to be done to instil a little enthusiasm into the lazy ones, and some common sense into the hard-workers, who seem to forget that to reap the full benefit of their mental, they must keep their physical powers in good condition; *mens sana in corpore sano*. To be sure there are difficulties in the way—too short a term, impecuniosity, etc., but such deterrents should only incite the athletic undergraduate to more strenuous efforts to overcome all obstacles. The gymnasium scheme should be pushed forward with a little more energy. Sad experience has taught us that newspaper notices and circulars, even when printed on the most delicately-tinted paper, and embellished in the most elegant manner, will not bring in subscriptions enough to pay the printer's bill. The only way is to personally canvass the students. If asking once is not enough, ask again and again, and persist, till they are forced, for the sake of peace, to contribute. So, fall to with a will, and do not let \$200 stand in our road. The same efforts used in canvassing that were made to induce the Council to grant us that sum ought to raise treble the amount. Then, why should we not have a snow-shoeing club this winter? It is a very inexpensive and a thoroughly-national amusement. The Residence would be a splendid meeting place. And then hurrah for a jolly tramp over the open country! The snow crackles under our feet, the blood courses through our veins, and all cares are thrown to the winds. One could tackle Thukydides with ease, and Aristotle would be almost child's play after such glorious exercise.

We might also take advantage of our lovely Canadian moonlight nights to persuade some of our lady friends to help to make up a party. A jolly tramp to some hill, an hour or two of tobogganing, and then back again on snow-shoes, would, we are sure, make a very attractive programme for our fair friends, and certainly a most enjoyable one for ourselves. Will not, then, some patriotic undergraduate earn the thanks of future generations of students by calling a meeting to organize the club?

* *

YALE VERSUS HARVARD.—The game took place on Saturday on the Boston Base Ball grounds, and was one of the best contested games that have been played between the two colleges. Owing to the bad weather several errors were made that would otherwise have been inexcusable, but the characteristics of each team were easily distinguishable, namely, the passing of the ball among the Yale men and the sure kicking of their half-backs and the good tacking among our forwards.

Game was called at 2:40, and Harvard kicked off. The ball was kept down at the Yale side for some little while, and by hard work of our men things seemed encouraging. However, Watson of Yale got the ball, and by a quick kick sent the ball towards our goal, and the Yale forwards now did some good work, one of them nearly crossing the line was just prevented by Edmunds. The ball now stayed nearer the middle of the field, and by good playing of Foster we got it nearer their goal, and Edmunds made a splendid drop, but it passed to the left of the posts. Yale again brought the ball towards our end, and the ball was passed back to Camp three or more times to try for a goal, but our forwards were too quick, and after the ball had been sent to the middle of the field time was called.

At the beginning of the second three-quarters, Harvard's chances seemed pretty bright, the team that had given Columbia such a beating had scored nothing and the wind was in their favor. Yale led off with a kick to the side, and the ball as soon as it reached our half-backs, was sent down towards Yale's goal, but Camp returned it with a long drop. Here there was some very pretty play. Cutts got the ball, and, with a short run kicked it towards Watson, who tried to run but was tackled by Thatcher and Perin. Manning was hurt shortly after this, and Boyd took his place. Eaton, of Yale, got the ball and made a very pretty run, but Atkinson was on him. The ball was getting near our goal, and was passed along the Yale line, and had not the man slipped, he would have scored a touch-down. The ball was rescued and brought back; Cutts kicked it off, but it was returned by Watson, and, Cutts getting it again, tried to run when he ought to have kicked it; he was tackled, and Yale kept the ball for some minutes; soon, Camp got it, and by a brilliant long drop, sent it over our goal. Harvard kicked off again, but there was not much spirit left in them, and, Yale forcing the ball towards our end, Watson scored a touch-down, but before he had time to bring it out, time was called. For Yale, Camp, Lamb and Watson, especially, played well; while, for Harvard, Atkinson, Thatcher, Perin and Foster did good work. Referee—Loney, of Princeton; Umpire for Yale, G. Clarke; for Harvard, R. Winsor.—*Harvard Daily Echo*.

* *

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The attention to athletics among us, it must be admitted, is of a very sporadic sort. Our annual games came on at the beginning of the Academic year, followed by a little foot-ball, a very little cricket, and then came the rain and the snow; the resident man turns up in the lecture room in his carpet slippers, the non-residents cultivate great coats, shawls, and comforters, and perhaps resume their speculations about a College Gymnasium or a University Boat Club.

This idea of a Boat Club is an attempt at following in the wake of Oxford and Cambridge in spite of difficulties. Oxford and Cambridge has each its river, running through the college grounds, and under their very windows. It is rare, indeed, that frost troubles them, and, if they do not mind the rain, there are few days in term when they may not take a pull on the river; but, unless we take to ice-boating on the bay, what chance is there for an undergraduate boating in Toronto? Shall we then conclude that it is vain for Canadian undergraduates to aim at the invigorating athletics so indispensable for keeping the mind and body in healthful accord, and sending the Honor Man into the hall with hand and brain alike equal to the severest strain of prolonged examination work? Certainly not. Foot-ball, cricket, and boating, are all excellent in their season, but our Canadian climate offers a winter substitute better, perhaps, than all put together.

What is there to prevent the getting up of a well-equipped

College Skating-Rink? A couple of dollars from each student would furnish a sum to which the college authorities, it can scarcely be doubted, would be willing to make a liberal addition. The graduates, it may be presumed, would not withhold their contributions; and then, in addition to the healthy invigorating exercise on the ice in the half hours between lectures, or in the afternoon, before settling down to hard reading, there might be got up such charming Saturday recreations. The chivalrous advocates for co-education might begin their experiment on the skating-rink. The dons could scarcely object to Sir Roger De Coverley or the Lancers gracefully figured on skates, and the season might fitly wind up with a competition in waltzing, cutting figures, and racing on the ice. This is our true national Canadian sport. There would be no difficulty about a lacrosse match on the ice. By and bye the roaring game of curling might furnish an excellent addendum. The rink is the true Canadian arena, on which Canadian graduates and undergraduates may challenge the world.

FREE-WILL AND NECESSARIANISM.

In a question that has been so much disputed, one is glad to find some common ground, even if very small; here, on the contrary, the common ground is very great. Man's free-will is admitted by all to be limited to a very great extent. It is limited by the age in which he is born; the most extreme bigot would not dare to assert that a man born in the ignorance and superstition of the Middle Ages would be the same man he would be if he were born in the nineteenth century, even when making no concessions to the evolution theory. It is limited by the country in which he is born; compare the Terra del Fuegian with the Englishman of the present day. It is limited by the amount of brain-power he possesses, (whether the result of evolution, or placed in him by the Divine hand); the actions of a Shakespeare must always of a necessity be infinitely different from those of any member of that class of Englishmen that Matthew Arnold is pleased to call "brutalized." It is limited by the kind of disposition natural to him; for on this depends, to a great extent, his acts of charity, kindness and love, and from this, too, the various temptations to which he is subjected through life derive their respective strength and weakness. It is limited by the education he receives, which, if of the proper kind, teaches him to think for himself and, consequently, to see things in a very different light from what he would if his education had been of an inferior nature; and the actions resulting from the different ways of regarding things, must, of course, be very different. It is limited by even such an apparently-trivial thing as his diet which Herbert Spencer, in his essay on physical education, shows to have such a great effect on the health, and particularly on the energy, and on the energy, perhaps, more than anything else, depends a man's future position and actions in life; for it is the force which works all his faculties, even as steam does a set of machinery, and which, however good in themselves, are comparatively useless without a certain amount of that life-giving power. It is limited, in short, by all circumstances that affect his actions, and over which, at the same time, he has no control, or over which, indeed, he has not full control. And how many these are! How few are there, on the other hand, over which he has full control! What religious zealot, and, on the other hand, what convict is there whose life would not have been different had his disposition and the circumstances surrounding him been different? These will seem truisms, and they are; they show, however, how far free-will is admitted to be limited by even its most zealous advocates.

It has been often asked of late whether Necessarians can consistently feel any moral indignation whatever. That the argument inferred from the question, when answered in the negative by themselves, is of as much weight as is generally supposed is doubtful. That a certain remnant of what he believed through all the days of his childhood, and in many cases till even a much later period, should exist in the more mature days of the necessarian cannot be any cause for astonishment. The one theory is the apparent, the simple one, the one that most naturally suggests itself to an unreflecting mind, one that is continually claiming attention even when reason has thought itself convinced of its falseness. The other, on the contrary, is a theory not supported at all by first appearances, one which first becomes convincing only after many and long reflections on one's own states of consciousness; it is a philosophic theory, and we know how difficult it is for these, even when proved unanswerably to overpower completely in the mind the theories that have been imbibed in earlier days, and that have almost gained the strength of instinct itself, (as far as we can suppose instinct to exist in man). That a necessarian feels the same indignation against a criminal that a disciple of free-will does, I do not think to be the truth, or at all an approach to the truth; that he does feel some in certain cases is no doubt a fact, but a fact that is not at all unaccountable. The punishment that is inflicted on

crime has been rightly justified in a necessarian as having the effect of an additional motive in both the criminal and others, a motive that will tend to prevent a repetition of that crime. But this, of course, will not account for any subjective feeling that may be present in the mind of the punisher, much less in that of any other; though it suggests the origin and use of the feeling, as we shall see afterwards.

If a man has been a true disinterested friend of another man, has aided him in every way possible, has done even more than this, has made a confidant of him, pouring out his most private and sacred secrets, and had always supposed that friendship to be returned in all its intensity and purity: if in such circumstances he should ask a favor of that friend, and should be selfishly refused, he would feel what is termed moral indignation. If he is a necessarian and knows that his friend could not have acted in any other way, he has the feeling just the same; and why? Because he has discovered that a certain motive, friendship for him, was not strong enough in that man to overpower the motives arising from selfishness, which prevented him from performing that act. Because he has discovered that he has been deceived in his friend, who has turned out to be very different from what he has always thought him to be; he thought him to be honorable and noble, one to be admired and loved, he finds him to be dishonorable and ignoble, one to be detested and hated. Is not a necessarian consistent in hating the abstract thing evil, no matter whence it came? Is he not consistent in hating an evil principle, a narrowing and blinding creed—one which he feels will bring misery on his fellow-men—and in fighting with all his might against it, even allowing his hate and indignation for that evil to “blaze forth,” (to quote the words of the *Bystander*)? Though he may not blame men when their reasons are blinded or hoodwinked by the glazing and deceitful appearance of a doctrine that will bring innumerable evils in its train; yet will he not strive with all the greater hatred for that doctrine, to point out its glazing and deceitful appearance, and to put it in such a light that men's reasons may be able to see it as it really is, thus introducing to their minds new motives, or rather modifying the old ones? And will he not hate that evil with equal ardor and indignation, when it embodies itself in man and becomes concrete instead of abstract? There is certainly a moral indignation at least that a necessarian can feel consistently. Is it true, as we often hear, that Virtue and Vice, Right and Wrong, are meaningless words to the necessarian, even though he be also an evolutionist. Virtue, the Right, for him means the performance of various actions which the generalization from experience in the past, or his own reason in the present (supposing the case to be one not tried or settled by general experience before) show to be for the general good. Vice, the Wrong, on the contrary, for him means the various actions that entail on the totality of all concerned in them more harm than good. A virtuous man is a man who is so constituted that the motives to do what is for the general good, what seems to him for the general good, must overbalance, in the majority of cases at least, the motives to the contrary. It may be said that this virtue is vague, and the rule one that is difficult and uncertain in application; but we may ask what is the virtue that is different from this? The answer, I suppose, would be: obedience to the revealed law of God. But these are sometimes vague also. One is that we are not to lie. But what is this, to lie? To save a man's life by an act of wilful deception,—is that a lie? We are left in the dark. If every act of wilful deception is a lie, we are all liars more or less.

On close investigation we often discover in the so-called moral indignation many foreign elements, elements that can be allowed as well to the necessarian as to the advocate of free-will; and these foreign elements often very much heighten and indeed almost entirely make up that feeling. The feeling we experience when injured or slighted by a friend is composed, to a great extent, of bitter disappointment and wounded love and vanity. The feeling entertained by a man, when engaged in a political or religious controversy, towards his opponents, is composed, to a great extent, of an element that is due to the obstinacy, the combativeness of his nature, that part that has been so well denominated by Mark Twain as “cussedness.” Has any one, who asserts that even that feeling would not exist in the case of an opponent acknowledged to have no free-will, ever tried to drive a fractious pig where it did not want to go, or to make a slippery umbrella lean against a wall on a painted floor? Is not the feeling we experience when we are deceived, defrauded, or wronged in any way, largely composed of that element which is always aroused within us when any harm is done or threatened us, whether rightly or wrongly, when we are in any way put on our self-defence? Though of course that feeling will not exist in a set of circumstances that one has become used to by custom, and that have not come upon one too suddenly to allow time for the reason to act. Thus, no such feeling is present, in the majority of cases, in the criminal who is hanged, though that feeling may have existed very powerfully in him when he was first arrested, and may even have led to a violent resistance on his part.

The fact that the feeling caused by an injury done us, the feeling attending upon an act of self-defence and retaliation against a living

agent, is closely akin to the feeling of moral indignation, so closely akin to it indeed as to be often confounded with it, is very suggestive. It leads us indeed to the probable origin of moral indignation, which seems to have arisen in, and to have evolved out of the feeling that prompts us to retaliate, with a view to self-defence, upon him who injures us, (revenge, too, is probably an outgrowth of the same). If any one will consider for a moment the fate of a man in the earliest dawn of man's existence, who, when injured by another, (either man or beast), either in person or rights, would not have had within him any feeling whatever prompting him to an act of retaliation, he will see how necessary it was for man's existence and advancement that this feeling should be evolved within him. At first it would be experienced only when he or his family were injured, then in the case of any of his friends, and at length as he became more and more evolved the extension of the feeling would become broader, while at the same time the feeling itself would become less deep. Its broader extension would be owing to people beginning to have more comprehensive views, and consequently perceiving that all immoral and wrong acts bring their evil consequences both on the doer and, to a great extent, on the innocent also; and so the feeling from being attendant on the more directly-injurious acts, became attendant on the indirectly-injurious acts, and instead of being a preventive, a self-defence that is, by prompting retaliation in the way of blows, became a preventive by giving use to opinions derogatory to those who were immoral; in short as a man's retaliation and revenge acted as a motive in preventing another man from injuring him, so the force of public opinion, of the opinion of society, prevents a man from acts that are injurious to society. It would become less deep, because, as the working of society becomes more developed, the punishment of injuries is taken away from private individuals and vested in the State, and thus there is no longer the same need for the feeling. Thus, in a society in a high stage of development we no longer find such feuds as once existed between some of the clans of the Highlands of Scotland, nor such a custom as the vendetta of the Corsicans. In this modified form the feeling has become in the region of morals, when united with the loathing and hatred of wrong that is natural to the well-constituted man, what we are in the habit of terming moral indignation. In the most perfectly-developed form of society, in the golden and millenium days, there will no longer be any need for this feeling; for no injurious, unjust, immoral acts will be committed, and consequently there being no exercise of the feeling it will as Spencer also predicts of the feeling of duty, gradually die out. On this theory it is consistent for a man to entertain that feeling of indignation (as undoubtedly he does) against all animals, so far as the actions resulting from that feeling are effective as motives of prevention. Thus we see why that feeling, except in children who have not acquired any experience as yet, does not exist in the case of injuries inflicted by inanimate objects; why it does not exist in the case of a brute long after the injury has been inflicted, because there is no way of making the brute understand, even if he were capable, what he is punished for; and why it does exist in the case of injuries inflicted by brutes at the time of the act. On this theory too we see how it is that we are consistent in feeling very little, if any, moral indignation, when we hear of some crime committed by some far away savage against his fellow savage, in neither of whom we feel any concern whatever.

If the fact that a man feels indignation when another man commits a crime, at the same time that he believes that man's will to be ruled by motives, is inconsistent, and proves his theory to be wrong, and that man possesses freedom of the will; then it proves also that the higher brutes possess freedom of the will, which I think even the advocates of free-will would scarcely like to admit. That we feel indignation very frequently for what they do is undoubted, and yet we certainly do not attribute to them freedom of the will.

The most that can be claimed for the argument is that, it shows that there is a tendency in men to think that a man could, in a given set of circumstances, with his peculiar disposition, have acted more morally than he did: and this tendency one would naturally expect to find, since, on the surface, it seems at first at least to be the most sensible. Indeed this tendency to think a man can act otherwise than he does is found elsewhere. We certainly do not think a man can help having a poor judgment, or that he is to blame for it; yet we continually hear men blamed for their ill-success in business, or for having made some injudicious move in life. Nevertheless we should not be justified in concluding from this that those persons thought a man could use more judgment than he possessed, or that he could solve a difficult problem in geometry without having even studied mathematics.

There is an unreasonable prejudice against Necessarianism, a bad repute attached to the word, that it does not deserve, which is perhaps due to a great extent, to its being confounded somewhat with Predestination, Predestination, that is as it affects men in this world without any regard for what that doctrine really leads to. Now between Necessarianism and Predestination there is a vast difference. Necessarianism is

a doctrine for the living, Predestination a doctrine for the dead. To the latter belongs the stigma of making man out to be a machine, not to the former. Necessarianism leaves room for one's views and will to change continually, responsive to the motives that affect them. It leaves room for nay, it calls for, the wise to instruct the ignorant, the virtuous to exhort and warn the vicious, the reformer to work long years at his reform: for they are all introducing new motives that may eventually become powerful. It sets no limits to a man's chance of being able to do what he has a motive to do. On the contrary, the stronger the motive the more likely he is to succeed. It does not put down an iron foot and crush man's hopes and desires to the ground, saying, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." Of course there are some limits beyond which a man's powers cannot pass, but these limits belong as well to the advocate of free-will as to the Necessarian. Necessarianism does not tell you to sit still, that you are unable to change your position in life. On the contrary, it tells you that you can, if you wish, if you have strong enough motives to overcome your difficulties. On the contrary, it points to great men, who have risen from low positions, and tells you with a voice of inspiration, "What man has done man can do." Men sometimes become eloquently indignant against Necessarianism. "What," they ask, "cannot I do what I wish? Am I to be forced?" Certainly you can do what you wish, that is just what you will and must do, if there is any forcing in that, then you are forced. But I should like to ask any advocate of free-will if he ever found himself doing anything that he did not wish to do, everything being considered, that he has sufficiently strong motives to induce him to consider, those cases of course being excepted where a physical necessity is put upon him. People are often misled by words. A man will tell you: "A pistol was held at my head, and I did what I did not wish to do." He certainly did what he wished. All things being considered, he preferred doing the act to being shot. This is merely an extreme case of what takes place every day in every act. Motives on the one side, motives on the other side, you do that for which you have the strongest motive. One wonders that such a doctrine is not admitted at once without such resistance. One reason I think is that it has been confounded, more or less, with Predestination, a doctrine against which human nature certainly revolts, for it tells us that no effort on our part can change our actions in the least, that we are absolutely driftwood in the current of fate. If that theory were believed so as to become a new motive, and consequently were acted on, all progress would be at an end. What would be the use of a man's working from morning till night to bring about that, which would be brought about in any case? That is the doctrine that will never be really and livingly believed, and is, indeed, such a revolting and senseless doctrine that its very shadow has been an impediment to the reception of Necessarianism. Another reason is that the creed that establishes a system of rewards and punishments in the next world for actions done in this, would seem unjust if it were once admitted that the two things which decide the strength of the ruling motive in a man, (that is, which make it the motive that does rule) namely, his internal constitution, and the external circumstances that affect it, are things over which he has no control whatever, except through motives, that is, through what has been already modified by those two agents. And here again we see the narrowing and contracting effects of creeds, that invariably tend to establish prejudices in the minds of those who have received them, by the light of which they judge everything brought before them, and which, consequently, blind them against the truth. This has been one of the effects of creed ever since the earliest dawn of history, and this effect, the stifling of freedom of thought, is likely to remain, more or less, till the power that creed so despotically exercises over the minds even now of perhaps the majority of men, has been, to a great degree, broken.

E. P. DAVIS.

(To be continued).

THE meeting of the undergraduates of Toronto University, the opinions they expressed, and the resolutions they introduced, reflect credit upon themselves, and entitle them to the respect of the community, in thus rising superior to the petty jealousy that has characterized the sentiments and proceedings of similar institutions in some other places. When one considers how much depends as respects the future of the race, on having refined and highly-cultivated mothers, it seems strange that any thoughtful man should raise his voice against the movement. The country is not in a condition at present to build, equip and endow good colleges in which women might follow up the career they have begun in the high schools of the Province, and, therefore, they must be permitted to finish their course in the schools of higher class education already in existence, or not at all. In the present state of society, many of the sex are not called upon to discharge the duties of wives and mothers, and it seems cruel to debar them the very best preparation that can be provided for them, to enable them to fight the battle of life single handed, and in many cases unaided and alone.—*London Free Press.*

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1880.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS AND CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY:—'Greek Coins in British Museum, Vol. 5;' 'Symonds' Studies of Greek Poets;' 'Tacitus, Histories-travel,' by Church and Broadribb; 'Sophocles Bibliotheca Classica, vol. 2, ed. Paley;' 'Notes on Cicero de Legibus, Haschke;' 'Munro, Latin Pronunciation;' 'Aristoteles, Politik, mit Uebersetzung und Commentor von Susemihl;' 'Catalogue of Persian MSS, in British Museum;' 'Cossen, Ansprache, etc., d. lateinischen Sprache;' 'Jebb, Selections from Attic Orators;' 'Justinian, etc., etc., ed. Abdy & Walker;' 'Westwood, Lapidarium Walliae.'

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS:—'Zamminer, Musik,' etc.; 'Renshaw, 'The Cone and Sections;' 'Philosophical Transactions, 1879;' 'Wurtz, Atomic Theory.'

NATURAL SCIENCE:—'Zoological Record for 1878;' 'Palæontological Society's Vol. for 1880' (vol. 34); 'Geological Record for 1877;' 'Brady's British Copephoda, vol. II.;' 'Nicholson's Palæontology, 2nd ed. 2 vols.;' 'Balfour, Comparative Embryology, Vol. I.;' 'Report of U. S. Coast Survey for 1876;' 'United States Geological Survey of the Territories;' 'Bulletin for 1878, '79;' 'Annual Report, 1876 (Colorado, etc.), 1877 (Idaho and Wyoming);' 'Report, Vol. VII., Fossil Flora, by Lesquereux;' 'Vol. XI. Rodentia Cones and Alum;' 'Vol. IX. Invertebrate Palæontology, by Meek;' 'Vol. XII. Rhinopoda, Leicy;' 'Tryon & Haldecan, Mollusca of United States;' 'Ranvier Histologie du système nerveux;' 'Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region;' 'Arid Region, by Powell;' 'Henry Mountains, by Gilbert.'

EDUCATION:—'Calendars of Univ. Coll., McGill Coll., Queen's Coll. (Kingston), Dalhousie Coll., Laval Univ. and Yale Coll.;' 'Spencer on Education.'

ENGLISH LITERATURE:—'Hamilton, English Poets-Laureate;' 'Shakespeare New Variorum, ed. by Furness, Vol. V., 'King Lear;' 'Stephen Hawes, 'Conversion of Swearers,' etc.; Arber's 'English Scholars' Library;' No. 9, Udall's 'Demonstration of Discipline;' No. 10, 'Stonyhurst's Translation of Virgil's Æneid;' No. 11, 'Martin Marprelate, The Epistle;' No. 12, 'Greene's Xenophon;' J. O. Halliwell Phillips, 'New Lamps on Old?' (on Shakespeare's name).

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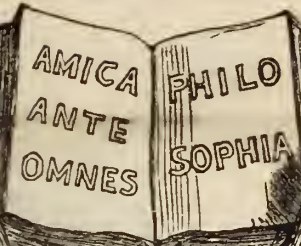
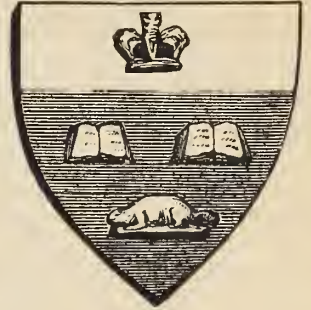
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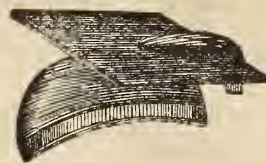
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Vol. I. No. 8.

December 4, 1880.

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UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

Of the many vital questions which have arisen touching higher education in Ontario, none is more important and pressing than that of adequate, substantial endowment. To a visitor from England or the United States nothing can appear stranger or more anomalous than the general apathy of the wealthier class in this Province to the fortunes of its University and College. The benefactions which flow into the academic institutions of other countries are conspicuous with us by their absence. Elsewhere, either by gift or bequest, Colleges arise, or their usefulness is extended, under the magic touch of private munificence. The University of Toronto and University College, unhappily, are left to shift for themselves. We have only to turn to the history of University education elsewhere to be convinced of the extent of our shortcomings, and, if there be a spark of patriotism in us, to be ashamed of it. In England, even the older Universities, richly endowed as they were by the wise prescience of our forefathers, receive new life from private sources. Owen's College, at Manchester, the new Mison College at Birmingham, and others which will readily occur to the reader, are instances of what British liberality has done for higher education. In the United States, there are numerous examples of the same patriotic spirit. The John Hopkins' University, the Cornell University, the Vassar Female College, and others, were all founded and endowed by the wealth of private individuals. Nor does the matter rest there. There is hardly an institution of the kind in the United States without endowments of Chairs, Fellowships or Scholarships, from outside sources.

In Canada, a few gifts have fallen to the share of the Toronto University and College, bestowed by men connected with these institutions, or interested in them; but no generous liberality has yet gone the length of endowing a Chair, or subscribing a fund to place our provincial system of culture firmly upon its feet. Denominational institutions have appealed to those chiefly responsible for their maintenance, and their calls have been responded to with alacrity. Trinity, Victoria and Queen's Universities, especially, have been placed beyond all chance of failure. The Baptists, chiefly by the munificence of a Dominion Senator, have secured their College, and the list might be extended. Why is it that the institutions, which are peculiarly the whole people's, are not endowed on a substantial basis by the people? If the University and College were self-sustaining, as some men apparently expect them to be, the case would wear a different aspect; but they are not, and, in the nature of things, cannot be. On this point it may not be out of place to quote from an address delivered before the Educational Association of Virginia, by President Dreher, of Roanoke College. The pertinency of the quotation will be evident when it is mentioned that the condition of higher education in the South much resembles that of Ontario, at least so far as the provincial establishments are concerned. There as here, the State Colleges and Universities were endowed by the State once for all, and, when expansion is required, they can only look for relief to voluntary assistance. The President puts the matter thus, plainly:—"As no College can, by charging reasonable fees, have a sufficient income to support an adequate number of competent professors, meet current expenses, and make improvements, rendered necessary by general educational progress, it follows that an endowment fund is essential to the efficiency and permanency of a literary institution. . . . The experience of centuries teaches that to this form of relief and support, every College, worthy of the name, must come at last."

Now, how stands the case as regards the University of Tor-

onto and University College? There is no useful purpose to be served by concealing facts, and, therefore, it may be plainly and distinctly stated that what is left of the endowment is not sufficient to maintain these institutions without aid from outside. Of course, it may be urged that the endowment was originally ample; so it was. But there are some important considerations not to be overlooked. No institution has suffered more from political manipulation than the Provincial University. For many a long year it was under the harrow, and suffered alternately from its friends and from its enemies. When finally the institution was settled upon the existing basis, although it could boast of a name, it had no local habitation. Sent from the Park to the Parliament Buildings, and thence to the Park again, where it was housed in two separate edifices, our Alma Mater had no rest for the sole of her foot. For a long time the University seemed to be the missing link between politics and insanity, for the buildings occupied had been sacred either before or afterwards to one or both.

The new buildings were erected almost by stealth, lest the foes of the University should agitate for a suspension of the works. As the Rev. Dr. McCaul remarked, when the coping-stone was raised, there had been no laying of the foundation-stone. Like the first temple, he observed, though for a different reason, this magnificent building of stone was silently reared, so that it might almost have been said, "that there was neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while it was in building." Meanwhile, the vicissitudes of fortune through which the University had passed told upon it. When the writer matriculated in Arts, he was one of only thirteen. All this time the professional staff, the apparatus and library were kept up, whilst the fees were a mere trifle.

And, now, when the storm has passed, and sunshine pours down upon its head; when the popularity of the University is permanently established and the number of students in the College has increased beyond the most sanguine hopes of by-gone years, the institution finds in its crippled resources the result of struggles past and overcome. With its growth in popularity and success, the machinery of the College has not advanced. The Faculty should be enlarged, the library and museums extended, and the apparatus made more and more adequate to the exigencies of the age. Where are those who feel an interest in culture to look for relief if not to the people? The University is not a factory, applying for a bonus, nor a concern of any other description established to make money for its managers. It exists purely for the benefit of the people, for their children and their children's children, to the remotest generation, and, therefore, should be generously and liberally endowed by the people.

It may be said that the Government of the Province should come to its aid. The Government has supplemented its income in various ways, and there is no justice in the charge of parsimony made against them. But there is every objection to the plan of legislative grants. In the first place, there is a plausible objection against the theory upon which these grants are based, and, in the next place, there is the insuperable objection that they are unstable and precarious, and that of necessity. The University and College, if they are to be permanently assured of a fixed income, must not depend upon the hazard of an election, or the changeful temper of a legislature. What is wanted is an endowment fund, subscribed by the wealthy—and there are many of them all over the Province—for the benefit of their fellows and for an unborn posterity. No nobler channel for private liberality could be found than this. The man who endows a Chair in Uni-

versity College, leaves by will, or bestows by gift, a handsome sum to the fund, is distinctly a public benefactor in the highest sense, because his munificence will spread its fruitful and fertilizing influence over all the land, without respect of persons, locality, creed, color or nationality. Let the people of Ontario emulate the example of Englishmen and Americans, and do their duty to their country as others across the lines and across the ocean do theirs.

It is almost certain that want of knowledge as to the true position of affairs has alone kept our liberal fellow-citizens from doing their duty in this important respect. They require information, and there seems no reason why the Senate, the College Council and Convocation should not make a joint effort to lay the facts before the people and at once make an earnest attempt to secure an endowment fund. There are graduates in every county in Ontario, and in each of these and in every city and town the work might be conducted entirely by local agencies. Public meetings held throughout the Province would serve to awaken those whom it is important to shake out of their slumbers. At some of these, the Chancellor, Mr. Blake, who is always ready to spend and be spent in the cause of Alma Mater, Dr. Wilson, the new President, with his persuasive words, and others whose names will readily suggest themselves, might assist advantageously. At all events, let us University men make up our minds that an endowment fund must be raised, and set about the work earnestly and promptly, and there is no fear of failure.

WILLIAM J. RATTRAY.

LINEN DUSTERS.

The tide of American travel, which during the summer months rolled so many and so large waves of pleasure-seekers and business-men upon Canadian shores, has turned. Of the abundant food for reflexion offered by these flying visits from our neighbors nothing can be more suggestive than the "inevitable duster." To the British-Canadian who is yet in love with those legitimate twins of aristocratic feudalism—a paternal squirearchy and classification by pedigree—nothing can be more appalling. But, from the very fact that Americans are known to many Canadians but as travellers, we may easily come to erroneous conclusions on the subject. There are, in fact, vague rumors current to the effect that these same linen dusters which are so common on the street during the day are at night used as bed-gowns, and we have heard of a complete outfit consisting of a linen duster, a straw hat and a pair of top boots; but, taking these reports for what they are worth, the linen duster is, nevertheless, a great reality. Its causes as well as its effects are social and political; nor are these causes and effects of an unimportant nature.

Although we may not be willing to go so far as to say that man's earthly interests "are all hooked and buttoned and held up by clothes," still few will deny that what a man wears has an important influence on his life. Man is the creature of circumstances. And the clothes that he wears are not the least important of these circumstances. They affect him directly as well as indirectly in going to shape the estimate which other men make of him. The very clothes-instinct is deeply implanted in man. Mark the proud step of the little boy when he first gets out of petticoats and dons his knickerbockers! Mark the ladylike swing of the young miss in her first long dress! If the influence on the individual be thus important, what must be the influence on a whole people? If it be true, as some assert, that the difference in color between races is to be traced to clothes, then stop and reflect on their importance. Think of the slavery in the Southern States; think of the American Civil War; think of the "Bloody Shirt" which is still being waved in the breeze of American politics; think of the warriors who were first made heroes, then politicians and presidents; think of these and then say whether clothes are important or not. It is not, however, with the general aspect of clothes that we have to do but with a special development. The linen duster is a comparatively modern contrivance, and is generally regarded as a peculiarly American institution. It could not be otherwise.

American Democracy is founded on the supposition that "all men are born equal." To this assertion English jurists have taken exception on the question of fact; and they are right. Although for the most part Americans are, comparatively speaking, born equal, this is not the case in England. There, some are born before others and this makes a great difference; some are the first-born of these and the difference becomes greater still. Although all men may not be born equal we can see no reason why they should become stereotyped in their inequality.

It is the virtue of democracies that they invent institutions which do not impose impassable barriers to a man's progress because of the circumstances of his birth. A democracy abolishes all forms which would mark out one man as being superior to his fellows. It has no porphyrogenital. The purple robe of the aristocracy gives place to the linen-duster of the democracy.

Who that has read it can ever forget Professor Teufelsdröckh's wonderful discussion on the value of clothes? Undoubtedly many have shuddered when they came to that passage in which the effects of a sudden loss of clothes at a state-banquet is depicted—waiters and cabinet ministers reduced to a level. Little did the professor think that the time would come when practically the same effect would be produced, not by the total absence of clothes but by the universality of cheap dusters. "Lives the man that can figure a naked Duke of Windlestraw addressing a naked House of Lords?" This we may supplement by: lives the man that can figure a Duke of Windlestraw in a linen-duster addressing a House of Lords in linen-dusters? The one is as impossible as the other. But who would have the slightest difficulty in imagining a Congressman in a linen-duster addressing a House of Congress in linen-dusters? Linen-dusters are cheap. They can be worn by everybody. But it is only in a democracy that they could be so universally used as they are in the United States. Where but in a democracy could you imagine men and women, rich and poor, employers and employees,—in fact, everybody—brought to a level by a uniformity of appearance? Dusters are of the same origin as the three great principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Being thus noble in their origin they cannot but be important in their effects. They tend to perfect the great principle that makes them possible. They tend to make the social millennium—the age of universal brotherhood—more and more of a reality.

To the contact of man with man evil as well as good is to be traced. From it springs civilization, that is, the division of labor, and, ultimately, fraternity. Anything that makes this contact more free and unrestrained is a spoke in the wheel of progress. Railroads and steamboats are not civilization, they are not fraternity, but they are important causes of these. To them are to be traced the length and quickness of the strides that democracy has taken in England during the last thirty years. It has been said that the English travel as if their travelling-companions to whom they have not been introduced were all would-be thieves or murderers. Perhaps this reserve is a survival from the time when the feudal barons traversed the land, accompanied by their following, on their guard against attacks from every hand.

This is not the case with Americans. They fraternize on the cars and on the steamboats. They brush against one another and talk politics. They ballot to see which candidate has the most supporters on the train or on the boat. They are patriotic, they are brothers, they are Americans, this is introduction enough, why should they not talk to one another? The linen duster cannot but have something to do with this. It puts the clerk at ease when conversing with the rich merchant. The artisan looks as respectable as the professional man and the probability is that his conversation does not belie his looks. The ladies are affable. This freedom cannot but elevate a whole people. It may drag down some but the total gain is enormous. Its good results far more than counteract its bad results. Sharpers may impose on it but it goes to develop the national integrity.

Some may think that undue importance has been attached to but a minor matter. However, it is straws that show the way the wind blows. In the history of the future—perhaps it would be better to say the "Descriptive Sociology" as the word "History" has for so long a time meant nothing but biographical accounts of kings and parliaments, sketches of diplomatic intrigues and royal marriages, and descriptions of battles, that a new name is requisite—even the clothes of a people will not be considered as unimportant data for the comparative sociologist. Then the description of the evolution of clothes from the colored earth with which primitive man in his desire for ornament painted himself, will throw light upon his social advance. Then, the uniformity in dress which is now prevalent, together with its evident lack of picturesqueness will be, to some extent, regarded as indicative of the stage on which we now stand, and in the description of man's social progress from tribal paternity to cosmopolitan fraternity, the linen-duster may not be altogether without a place.

T. C. MILLIGAN.

LORD LORNE has gracefully shown the interest he takes in the University of Toronto by offering a gold and a silver medal for competition in the Third and Second Years respectively. The conditions to be fulfilled in order to gain these new and very acceptable prizes exact general and not exclusively-special proficiency. The successful aspirant, besides having taken first-class honors in two departments, will have obtained the highest total of marks in his year. The above conditions were fulfilled at the examinations last May by Mr. MILLIGAN and Mr.

DAVIS, and His Excellency has generously set the ball rolling by making them recipients of the medals. A pleasanter surprise for these gentlemen could not have been contrived, and their gratification will be heightened by the cordial congratulations of fellow-students.

In our next issue the subject in the biographical series "Varsity Men You Know," will be Professor CROFT.

IN OUR issue of two weeks ago the name of Pte. A. McMurchy (Mr. McMurchy, Rector, Collegiate Institute, Tor.) was omitted from the list of those members of No. 9 company who were present with the Battalion at Stratford. Mr. McMurchy was present with the Battalion during its stay in Stratford, as well as at the Limeridge engagement.

IF THE Freshman year is possessed to some extent with the desire of seeing the 'Varsity firmly established as an organ of the undergraduates, now is the proper time to show the sincerity of its desire. The announcement on the University Notice Board which has reference to literary contributions is to be interpreted as a reminder or suggestion rather than as a favor asked. In adopting a system which is conducive towards making the paper a rooted institution in the University, we are conscious of acting in the interests of those whose co-operation is needful in order to the working of the system. The staff of the 'Varsity, as of other university papers, is not a permanent one, and if, in the changes it is destined to undergo, no part is taken by the gentlemen who have entered the University in the past Fall, they will have only themselves to blame.

EVIDENCES are already cropping up of good results flowing from the operation of the Lydgate Act. Last year it was sometimes a matter of no inconsiderable difficulty to secure debaters, while lately the supply fairly corresponds to the demand, and, it should be borne in mind, on account of the division of the Debating Society into two parts, the demand is proportionately greater. This alteration for the better might have been, and in fact was, predicted as a certain consequence of any measure sufficiently violent to affect the state of petrification the Society had fallen into. That the present mode of division is the most efficient which could have been adopted is quite another question, and one probably destined to be thoroughly ventilated at the Constitution Meeting next March. In the meantime we may indulge in congratulations in regard to an apparent infusion of vigor in what has been confidently asserted to be 'the most representative institution in the University.' We hail with pleasure the election of Mr. SQUAIR, a gentleman in the Second Year, as third in rank of the Vice-Presidents. Experience has hitherto shown that the Senior Years are less possessed than the younger undergraduates with the spirit of change, which in this instance may be regarded as synonymous with the spirit of progress. The outcry invariably made by a conservative minority, whenever an address is made by a speaker without a gown, failed to induce compliance on the part of the newly-chosen Vice-President. The example so opportunely given will doubtless have its effect by imparting an official tone to the antagonism against the stilted etiquette of the meetings.

TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN POETS

IV. THE BROOK.

(Goethe.)

O silver brook so pure and clear,
Thou flow'st on in bright career,
Upon thy shore I pensive stand:
Whence com'st thou? Whither dost thou wend?

"I from the rock's dark bosom leap,
And over flow'rs and moss I creep,
My crystal flood doth catch a gleam
Of azure sky, and sunny beam.

A child's light spirit is my lot,
Whither I wend, I know it not;
Who from the rocks did summon me,
My faithful guide will surely be."

W. H. V. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE present Gymnasium Committee is a living instance of the utter folly of electing popular men for committees when any work is to be done, in preference to those who will exert themselves, and know something

of the business they are undertaking. One of the number has collected from undergraduates one hundred and thirty dollars, and the untiring efforts and constant labors of his co-collectors, have been rewarded by the munificent sum of thirteen dollars. Is this scheme, like all others, to fail for want of energy, just when the goal is so nearly reached? A very pleasant half hour can be spent by following a collector and listening to the concocted excuses of the dunned man. An old hand will stand out for fifteen minutes, and even wrestle with Herbert Spencer on Physical Education, before he refuses point blank to subscribe, while a less initiated one stands the fire only for a very short time before he thinks he "can't afford it," or makes up his mind that he "don't approve of gymnastics."

* *

"A HUNDRED years ago when you called on a girl she kissed you good-bye. Now, if you suggest anything of the sort, her father calls you into the library and asks you what you are worth. Are we a nation? And is this progress?"

* *

It is true that a drowning man will catch at a straw, but the puzzle is, what does he want with a straw? It isn't big enough for a life preserver, and the man is in no disposition to enjoy a sherry cobbler, even if he had one handy.

* *

A "TRIAL" SCENE.

Solemn Actor: "Shylock, the world thinks, and I think so, too—"
Boy in Gallery: "What do you think?"

* *

A MAN never so thoroughly realizes that he belongs to that section of the people which struggles for freedom as when he finds himself engaged in mortal combat with a newly-starched shirt.

* *

"YES, I am going to be married," said a Newmarket man, walking rather abruptly into this office.

"Nice girl?" we asked.

"Yes. Pretty, and clever, and all that. But she can't play the piano. That's her only failing."

"Well, I should call it a blessing. (This, of course, from Blobbs, whom not even his dearest friend ever accused of being æsthetic.) It's certainly not a failing."

"Wait till I've done. She can't play the piano; but she's for ever trying to."

—*Sporting Times.*

* *

PROF. WRIGHT has received a number of wax models of various forms of parasitic worms. They are a warning to all pig eaters to turn Jew.

* *

THE snow will probably necessitate deferring the tie games for the Association cup till next spring. University College plays Berlin in Berlin; Cobourg plays Port Hope in Cobourg, and Knox College plays the winning team of the latter tie. The victors will then be matched for the mythical cup. However each individual victor is to be decorated with a badge.

* *

COLONEL OTTER will inspect the stores of K. Company in the armory at three o'clock this afternoon.

* *

ONLY those men who attended the annual inspection and the previous drills were eligible to shoot for the company prizes this year. Some of the first men on the list, I am informed, are for this reason misplaced, or rather should not have competed at all. The winner of the horse, I am told, shot with a long rifle at the six hundred yard range, and is, therefore, entitled to no score at this range. In addition, his resignation has been tendered to the Colonel, though not yet accepted. A protest has been entered, but the matter should be well sifted before decision is given. There are no very decided regulations as to who shall compete for the trophy other than those made by the captain, but it seems very unfair to grant this privilege to ex-members. The first man on the list has attended no drills this year, and the second man but one. So far from being allowed to shoot, had stern military law, which, like that of the Medes and Persians, altereth not, (?) been enforced, as it should have been, these men would no longer be on the books of the company.

A RUSTIC bridge has been erected over the river Taddle. Hand rails of some sort should be added to complete the structure, for without such support the snow-covered and rather cylindrical surface is a perilous path.

* * *

I PRESERVE the following intact, just as I have clipped it from the *Christian Journal*:—On Friday evening last, about fifty of the friends of the Rev. J. Stonehouse, met at the residence of Mr. Alex. Hutton, Caradoc, the boarding place of the above named gentleman, bringing with them baskets, money and oats for the young minister and his horse.

'VARSITY MEN.—They abound. In settling a libel suit the other day the counsel on each side and the defendant were all of this ilk.

Mr. Alexander Innes, B.A., has returned from St. Thomas to Toronto, where he will complete his law course, taking his final examination next February. He has also to pass only one more examination for the degree of LL.B.

Mr. James Cragie, M.A., of Port Rowan, and a graduate in Theology from Knox College, is now taking a course of Divinity at Edinburgh.

Mr. T. T. Rolph is to be the junior major of the re-organized Tenth Regiment. Among its other officers Colonel Grasset, Captain Manley who is the Adjutant, and Dr. McCollum are 'of ours.'

Canny Scotchmen those Frasers! Every single one of them who has graduated, and five is the number, took off medals.

Mr. C. BITZER, B.A., is in the law office of Messrs. Beaty, Hamilton & Cassells, Toronto.

PROFESSOR MACOUN, of Albert College, has been made an honorary member of the Natural Science Association.

Mr. J. M. McRAE formerly an undergraduate of University College and a member of the celebrated "Mollies," is now in Michigan.

A POLITICAL ROLL OF HONOR.—The following 'Varsity Men have been, and some now are, in either the Dominion or Ontario Legislature: Edward Blake, M.A., Q.C., South Bruce and West Durham; David Blain, LL.D., West York; Jas. Bethune, LL.B., Q.C., Stormont; Hector Cameron, M.A., Q.C., South Victoria; John Cascaden, M.D., West Elgin; George E. Casey, B.A., West Elgin; Adam Crooks, LL.D., Q.C., West Toronto and North Oxford; H. M. Deroche, B.A., Addington; J. M. Gibson, M.A., Hamilton; Richard Harcourt, M.A., Monck; Thomas Hodgins, M.A., Q.C., West Elgin; W. R. Meredith, LL.B., Q.C., London; Thomas Moss, M.A., Q.C., West Toronto; J. Lorne McDougall, B.A., South Renfrew; James W. McLaughlin, M.B., West Durham; James Patton, LL.D., Q.C., Saugeen; William H. Scott, B.A., Q.C., West Peterboro; R. M. Wells, B.A., South Bruce.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The programme for the meeting of the Natural Science Association to be held on Wednesday next consists of a paper on "Forrest Fires," by Mr. R. F. RUTTAN, a paper on "Eyes," by Mr. G. H. CARVETH, and a discussion on the "Distinction between Animals and Plants," to be introduced by Mr. T. P. HALL.

Prævehor annosas sedesubi nostra juvenus,
Musarum cultrix, induit ante togam;
Perque vias vacuus vestigia devia pono:
Et vides notis fervere tecta sonis:
Iamque iterum celsi subter laquearia templi
Æza procellosos provoluere modos:
Agmina quo Superum tonitru percussa canoro
In pictis veluti dissiluisse vitris:
Nauticus hic iterum longe ferit æthera clamor,
Quisque suo spumas ordine remus agit
Perque salicta sonat: mediis dum pontibus adsto
Rursus ego, et circum litora noto feror:
Æquor uti quondam glaucum patet: ipse per æquor
Qualis eram similis dissimilisque vago,
Et tandem tiliis porrectas ordine longo,
Illius aggressus limina nota, lego.

M. H.

[I passed beside the reverend walls
In which of old I wore the gown;
I roved at random thro' the town,
And saw the tumult of the halls;]

And here once more in college lanes
The storm their high-built organs make
And thunder-music, rolling, shake
The prophets blazoned on the panes;

And caught once more the distant shout,
The measured pulse of racing oars
Among the willows; paced the shores
And many a bridge, and all about

The same gray flats again, and felt
The same, but not the same; and last
Up that long walk of limes I past
To see the rooms in which he dwelt.]

FREE-WILL AND NECESSARIANISM.

(Concluded.)

The Necessarian question is touched on in the July number of the *Bystander*, and on page 400 we find the following sentence:—'We learn its existence (the connection between each human action and its antecedents), not from inspection, but from consciousness, and this same consciousness tells us that the connexion is not such as to preclude the existence of liberty of choice, moral aspiration, moral effort, moral responsibility, which are the contradictories of Necessarianism.' Now that the liberty of choice, supposing it to exist, would be the contradictory of Necessarianism, is no doubt true; but does it exist? The liberty of choice means, suppose, the power of choosing between alternatives. By this is meant the power of choosing either the one or the other of two alternatives, even if a man has a stronger motive for choosing the one than the other. Of such a power as this I do not think we are conscious. We are conscious only of the present. We are conscious of power only when we exercise power; we may remember that we have often exercised a certain power; that we often had the consciousness of exercising that power, and we may hence infer that we shall be conscious of exercising that power again. But the former is only a remembrance, the latter only an inference. Now, of what are we conscious in an exercise of the will? Suppose a man to have two courses before him, A and B, and that he chooses A. In the first place, he is conscious of the motives for choosing A being stronger than the motives for choosing B, and, in the second place, he is conscious of willing to choose A, that is of choosing A. And the volition follows so closely and inseparably upon the perception, that they are generally blended together into one action. Of what else is he conscious? He who believes in what he is pleased to call liberty of choice will probably say that he is also conscious of the power of choosing B at the same time that he chooses A. What is meant by this? The power of choosing B if he had wanted to, or the power of choosing B without wanting to? If the former, he was not conscious of the power of choosing B if he had wanted to, because he did not want to. You could not be conscious of the power of balancing yourself on three legs without possessing three legs. And even if he had wanted to choose B while choosing A still he could not be conscious of the power of choosing B, when he chose A and not B. You could not be conscious of the power of balancing yourself on three legs, even if you possessed them, without doing so. If the latter, he was not only not conscious in this particular instance of choosing B when he did not want to, because he chose A and not B; but also, I think, no one was ever conscious of choosing something which, all things considered, that he has strong enough motives for considering, he did not wish to choose. To say that a man does not wish what he does not wish, is only giving utterance to an identical proposition. To say that the man remembered having often chosen B instead of A, only means that at many previous times the motives concerned had a different effect upon him from their effect at this particular time. What a man means when he says that at the moment of choosing A he was conscious of the power of choosing B seems to be that since he remembered having often performed the action B, he from that infers that he would be able to perform it again, if he so wished. This may seem very different from saying that he was conscious of the power of choosing B, but it seems to be the most rational interpretation of a somewhat nonsensical assertion, and, in a very great many cases, I am sure it is the true one. If, by the liberty of choice is meant the power of choosing one of two alternatives, (namely, the one for the choice of which one has the highest motive) then the Necessarian has no objection to urge; but then this liberty of choice is not contradictory to Necessarianism. On the contrary, it looks very much like Necessarianism itself.

That we are conscious of moral aspiration is certain, but that it is the contradictory of Necessarianism is not so certain. Many people often have

a desire to be good (moral aspiration) and many people also often have a desire to be great (ambition); but neither of them, I think, is contradictory of Necessarianism. There is something remarkable in the fact that the upholders of freewill are always anxious to fight their battles in the region of morals, though I scarcely think they mean that only a small part of our volitions, those namely concerning moral subjects are what they call free, while in all the remaining fields of the will, they admit the Necessarian theory. The real reason seems to be because the region of morals is more intricate and more obscure than any other, and that the circumstances accompanying an exercise of the will in it are more difficult to analyze, perhaps because one set of motives, due to that part of our nature that is often called in a general sort of way "disposition," and sometimes "passions," and which has not been so much studied nor so well understood as the reason, and which from seeming to be more uncertain and shifting has been judged to be under the control of the man in some mysterious way, differing from the usual way, in which the man is controlled by motives, plays a more important part than in any of the other fields. We admit the existence of moral aspiration, as we admit the existence of ambition, that is we admit them both as motives, motives that depend for their strength, and consequently for their influence internally on the nature of the man and externally on the nature of his surroundings. The desire to be good is a natural motive in a Necessarian, because he feels that it is better to be good; but it is no more contradictory to his theory than a desire to be great or a desire to be rich, for all three simply appear to him to be desirable things. Having a moral aspiration does not imply that he who has it will invariably succeed in being good. His nature may be such, and the surrounding circumstances may be such, that the temptations will be too great for him. Similarly the man who desires to be great or rich may not become great or rich, though, of course, when a man has a desire for anything in the future, it is generally accompanied by the thought that perhaps he may be able to obtain it.

Moral effort, too, I do not think contradictory to Necessarianism. Let us take the case of a boy who goes in swimming on Sunday (perhaps the most heinous crime that a boy can commit.) Let us suppose him to have made up his mind not to break the Holy Sabbath-day as bad boys do; but one fine Sunday he sees a lot of bad boys whom he plays with on week-days in swimming. As soon as he sees them he braces himself up to resist temptation; but after watching them a while and not seeing any of them getting drowned or taking cramps, the desire to go in also becomes stronger. On the one side are the motives arising from the desire not to break the Sabbath, not to disobey his parents, and perhaps even not to run the risk of getting a thrashing when he goes home, if his hair has not become dry. On the other hand is the motive arising from the desire to enjoy himself by having a good swim. At last, the struggle is ended, which all the angels are supposed to have watched with anxiety, by the latter motive getting the upper hand, and the boy going in with his playmates. The moral effort is over, but where is there anything contradictory to the Necessarian theory? Moral effort either means the determination to resist temptation when it comes, or the struggling of the antagonistic motives when the temptation is present or is applied to both irrespectively. But in any case it is consistent with Necessarianism.

We are also conscious of moral responsibility, more or less, as we are also conscious of responsibility in the case of volitions other than moral. When we consider that our position in life, our success or failure in what we undertake, is the result, as a rule, of our various volitions (no matter how influenced), then instead of not being able to account for the feeling of responsibility, we are astonished not to find more of it. A man sees a scheme fail through his not being sufficiently careful in considering all the subjects concerned, through carelessness in weighing the motives preparatory to willing. As a natural consequence, a new motive is introduced, a feeling of the importance of being careful in weighing motives, a feeling of responsibility, and the man becomes more or less more considerate, according to his nature. This feeling of responsibility before the act, both in the field of morals and elsewhere, is quite consistent, I think, with the Necessarian theory. The feeling of moral responsibility (but there is no need of limiting the feelings to morals alone) after the act or more properly accountability is quite a different thing. It is quite natural that people, who believe in what is called free-will should have this feeling; but that Necessarians have it I do not think to be the real fact. Indeed, it is only a different form or species of moral indignation, and much that has been said about the latter will apply also to the former. Among Christians even, who do not admit Necessarianism, there is a limit to this feeling. They say, "Do all you can (and how do you know what is all you can, except by experience) and leave the rest to God"—which is very reasonable. It almost amounts to this, making a few allowances for the different points of view, "Do what the most powerful motive (and what you are, and what surrounding circumstances are, determine what is the most powerful motive) bids you do,

and leave the rest to Him who is the author of your nature and of the circumstances you are in either directly or indirectly through motives previously so affected. A Necessarian may certainly feel sorry for committing an action, the consequences of which are injurious, both to him and others, just as he might be sorry that an accident had happened to him. He may feel annoyed to think that he had been so overcome by bad motives, as to perform actions that will tend to change people's opinions of him, especially the opinion of a friend; and he may often feel chagrined to think that some action of his has put him in a false light and has caused him to appear worse and less admirable than he really is. A Necessarian has these and many other like feelings which are often mistaken for moral accountability; but Necessarians do not have any feeling of accountability towards a personal God, (supposing them to believe in one). I do not believe that a Necessarian has any feeling of accountability whatever concerning his actions towards a Deity whom he believes to have full and sole control over the two agencies by which his actions are caused, his internal constitution and his external surrounding circumstances. It may be hard to get rid of the feeling of accountability in this world where we must always suffer the consequences of our actions, whether free or not, but it certainly disappears entirely when the relation is no longer between man and man, but between man and God, who is all-powerful and all-just.

On the whole, the doctrine of Necessarianism does not seem to be disproved or even weakened by the few remarks in the July number of the *Bystander*. It is a great pity, however, that the subject is not discussed more, and the people have reason to thank the *Bystander*, or any other magazine, that brings it forward; for, if the theory is not true, then the sooner it is refuted the better; but if, as I think, it is the only true theory with respect to the will, the benefits that would follow upon its general adoption are very many, among the greatest of which would be the increased dissemination of that article so praised by the apostle Paul, and of which the majority of people have so little; charity.

E. P. DAVIS.

ERRATUM.—In the first part of this article the first sentence of the second paragraph should read as follows:—"It has been often asked of late whether Necessarians can consistently feel any moral indignation whatever. That the argument inferred from the question, when answered in the negative by *those who ask it*, is of as much weight as is generally supposed is doubtful. *That it must be answered in the negative is still more doubtful.*"

THE SONG AT EVENING BY THE STREAM

That sweet country-girl we met,
As we crossed the rippling stream
At the spray-wet stepping-stones,
Singing in those tender tones
Filled my soul, friend, with a dream
Whose delight doth linger yet.
For her voice so sweet and low
Seemed an echo, as I heard,
And a music disinterested—
Seemed a voice from long ago.
And my heart again was young
In the hot cornfields of yore,
Where the reapers blithely sung
While they cut the golden grain,
And the work went swiftly on
Till the summer day was o'er
And we took the shady lane
Homeward at the set of sun.

Often then throughout the day
Would the farmer's daughter bring
Water for the thirsty men;
She was in her joyous spring,
April melting into May.
O, that she were yet as then!

Ah, I think I see her now
With a smiling face and brow,
Coming through the fragrant lane
Underneath the swaying trees
(She will never come again!)
In her cool white summer dress
Ruffled by the summer breeze,

In her maiden loveliness,—
Blushing deeply as she drew
Near the admiring harvest-crew
Hotly toiling in the grain,
Carolling the long day through—
Reapers who were mirthful then.

How this gloaming doth restore
Her sweet face, the years of yore !

In youth's bloom I see her go
Glimmering past the stooked-up sheaves
While the stars begin to shine,
Coming from the clover-meadow,
From the milking of the kine,
As of old on summer eves
When the fields were steeped in shadow
And the grass was wet with dew.
Then she sang the tenderest lays,
And her voice was soft and low
Like the voice beside the stream
Which recalled those happy days—
And a moment I was borne
To the faces loved at morn,
To my world of years ago,
And her, my youthful dream.

D. B. KERR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Sporting Editor of the 'Varsity:

DEAR SIR,—In last week's 'Varsity you suggested a plan for the formation of a College Skating Rink. For fear anyone should be so rash as to think of trying to carry your scheme into execution, allow me to state some grounds on which I think it may be justly opposed.

Firstly.—A college rink is unnecessary.

Secondly.—There are worthier objects on which to expend our energies.

Thirdly.—Your plan is wholly impracticable.

It is unnecessary, because there are in town several rinks, both covered and open for which cheap season tickets can be obtained. Why then should we go to a great deal of trouble and expense in order to secure poorer accommodation, and a means of exercise, which can be obtained elsewhere, to the exclusion of gymnastic exercises which cannot? By all means let us have both. We already have the rinks, and are in a fair way of having a gymnasium. Your plan would furnish another rink but shut out the gymnasium.

Now, as regards the expenses. You suggest collecting a couple of dollars from each undergraduate, and dunning the graduates besides. Anyone who has been in the habit of collecting for anything in connection with the College, will recognize the impossibility of the first suggestion, and the unfairness of the second. The graduates are already too often called upon to supplement the miserable pittance wrung from the reluctant undergraduates. Even, however in the event of your deliciously refreshing confidence in undergraduate generosity not being misplaced, the sums at our command would be insufficient either to cover the ice, or to supply dressing-rooms of greater size or comfort than the modern bathing-machine. To be sure the expenses for attendants, when once the rink was in running order, need not be great. The services of the residence bedmakers, who, by the way are engaged from six in the morning till nine at night, might be secured in their spare time, and by way of compensation their wages raised to nine dollars a month.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, your idea of lacrosse upon the ice is rather premature. When that millennial period arrives, when the undergraduates of University College will willingly subscribe two dollars to any college scheme, and the residents' complaints have been satisfied, then, and not till then, can we expect to see lacrosse upon the ice. Until then, too, our friends of Knox College will be unable to show their knowledge of the vernacular in the 'roaring game.' 'Hech! mon it's a hog.' 'Swoop him up!' 'Noo Soudy, gie us the oot turn to the besom!' And so far are we from supposing that the dons would object to Sir Roger De Coverly or the Lancers, I would even expect to see them, Apollo-like, leading off the walse

Toronto, Dec. 3.

G. M.

SIR,—There is a society among the students, which is as important as any foot-ball association, and I think you will allow me to set some of its claims and interests before your readers. In an early number of the 'Varsity the formation of the College Glee Club was mentioned, but the particulars were wanting. At the last meeting of the Club of '79-'80 it was resolved to make the Glee Club a permanent institution, and accordingly a constitution was adopted and a business committee appointed. The following gentlemen were elected:—

Mr. W. H. Vander Smissen	Hon. President
" W. F. Maclean	President.
" D. J. G. Wishart	Secretary.
" W. H. Blake	Treasurer.
" W. Laidlaw	Leader.
" W. S. Milner	} Committeemen.
" H. B. Wright	
" B. B. Cronyn	

When the committee met this fall, they resolved that the club should be made a success, if at all possible. Mr. Torrington kindly consented to become the musical conductor, and under his able leadership the Club has now a nominal membership of between forty and fifty, and a regular attendance of nearly thirty. This year the committee will have to face expenses amounting to about \$100, for which the fees will by no means suffice. However, they intend to give a concert next term, and trust to the good-will of their fellow-students to make it a success. A Glee Club has always been recognized in American Colleges as a regular institution, and there is no reason that University College should be behind the rest in this single respect. Among three hundred students there surely should be more than forty who can sing, and every student ought to take a personal interest in such a club, and support it by every means in his power.

DAVID J. G. WISHART,

Secretary.

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY. OCTOBER—NOVEMBER.

(Continued.)

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.—'Brocton,' de Legibus Angliae, vol. 3 (Rolls Chron.); 'Calendar of State Papers,' Colonial Series, American, etc., 1661-8; Domestic, Charles I, 1640; Foreign, Elizabeth, 1575-7. *Annual Register* for 1879; 'Greenwell,' British Barrows; 'Madame de Stael de Launey' Memoirs; 'Sir R. Walpole,' by Ewald; 'Wiserer,' Youth of Queen Elizabeth, 2 vols.; 'Perry,' St. Hugh of Avalon, Bishop of Lincoln; 'Mrs. Somerville's' Personal Recollections; Poe's Life by 'Gill'; 'Baroness Bunsen's Life and Letters,' by Hare, 2 vols.; Mrs. Gordon's Christopher North; 'Rev. F. Hodgson,' Memoirs 2 vols.; Royal Letters, etc., relating to New Scotland; Liber, 'S. Thome de Aberbrothoc'; Sir Jas. Melvill's Memoirs; 'Balfour,' Oppressions in Orkney and Zetland; Statuta Ecelisæ Scoticanæ; 'English Men of Letters,' 'Locke' by Fowler; 'Van Laun' French Revolutionary Epoch 2 vols.; 'Motley,' Memoir by Holmes; 'Daniel Webster,' Life by Curtis, 2 vols.; 'Clarke,' Charles and Mary Cowden, Recollections of Writers; 'Mauris,' French Men of Letters.

CANADIAN HISTORY.—'Morris,' Treaties with Indians; Edits et Ordonnances, etc., 3 vols.; 'Sulte,' Melanges; 'Maurault,' Histoire des Abenakis; 'Bressani,' Relations.

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES, ETC.—'War Maps' of Turkey, Afghanistan, etc.; Acosta's History of the Indies, 2 vols.; 'Voyages of John Davis; Commentaries of Dalboquerque, vol. 3 (Hakluy & Soc).

METAPHYSICS, ETC.—'Herbert Spencer,' Principles of Sociology, vol. 1, Recent Discussions, etc., and Essays; 'Adamson,' Philosophy of Kant; 'Caird,' Introduction to Philosophy of Religion; 'Guthrie,' Spencer's Formula of Evolution; 'Harper,' Metaphysics of the School; 'Lange,' History of Materialism; 'Hodgson,' Time and Space; Theory of Practice, 2 vols.; Philosophy of Reflection, 2 vols.; 'Lindsay,' Mind in the Lower Animals, 2 vols.

THEOLOGY, 'Davidson,' Introduction to Old Testament, 3 vols; 'Jacox,' Scripture Proverbs.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE, 'Levy,' Phonizisches Wortenbuch; 'Smith,' Thesaurus Syriacus foc v.; (Duntzer's Erl. Consd.); 'Klopstock,' Odes; 'Lessing,' als Dramatiker.

GERMAN, 'Sanders' Deutsches Wörterbuch, 3 vols.; Duntzer Erläuterungen 3 d. Deutschen; 'Wieland' Oberon; 'Goethe,' Werther, Iphigenie, Clavigo, Stella. Wahlverwandschaften.

MEDICINE. 'Waring,' Bibliotheca Therapeutica, vol. 2.; 'Hebra,' Skin Diseases, vol. 5.; Atlas of Pathology, fac. 2; Power & Sedgwick's Lexicon of Medicine, parts, 2 & 3; 'Gattman,' Physical Diagnosis (New Sydenh. Soc.)

PERIODICALS, ETC., 'Zoological Proceedings,' 1880, 1, 1, 3; 'Transactions XI.' 2; Linnæon 'Trans.' Botany I. 7-9; 'Semper's' Phyllipinen 5; Jahrestbericht, f. Chemie, 1878, 3 & 1 '79; Melanges Greco-Romains iv. 4. Fehluy Handwistere, f. Chemie 35.

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HORACE ODES I. 8.

Come, tell me, Lydia, prithee say,
By all the Gods that reign to-day,
Why Sybaris you'd fain destroy
With love that hath transformed the boy?
Why hates he now the tented field,
The sunshine's glint on spear and shield?
Who once essayed each manly feat
Oblivious of the dust and heat.
Why rides he not among his peers
A trooper bold—as fits his years—
Nor backs with jagged bits the steeds
That Gallia's hard-mouthed courser breeds?
Why dreads he now to plunge his side
Beneath the Tiber's yellow tide?
Why do his limbs from wrestler's oil
As from a viper's blood recoil?
Why listless hang those arms of might
With bruises black from friendly fight,
Famed for the javelin deftly hurled,
The quoit beyond the limit whirled?
Why skulks he in a woman's bower?
Like Thetis' son at Troy's sad hour,
Lest he in warrior guise be led
To swell the tale of Lycia's dead.

G. R. G.

VIEWS OF COLLEGE JOURNALISM.

Close connection with, and interest in, any enterprise, is of course, calculated to increase its magnitude in the eyes of those who participate in it. Perhaps it is for this reason that we often rate too high the influence and importance of a college publication. Still in spite of its frequent inconsistent and untenable positions, its extremely radical tone, and the rancor and bitterness with which each publication repels all attacks and insinuations upon its particular college, we are persuaded that the collegiate press exercises no inconsiderable influence upon the educational events of this country. In most of the leading colleges of the land, no sort of restriction is imposed by the faculties upon their student publications. Any kind of matter which the editors are disposed to insert, is allowed publicity; and hence the paper becomes just what it was meant to be, a clear expression of undergraduate opinion. It is right, looking at it from all sides, that this opinion should be well known and distinctly stated. There is a vast difference between the position of instructor and student; a distance lies between them which sometimes makes it impossible for either to understand or appreciate the actions of the other. The professor has few chances for intercourse and interchange of opinion with the student body. And too often it happens that the only undergraduate association which the professor has, is with a certain class of students few in number, who are merely courting his favor, and do not represent in the least the great body of undergraduates who are too independent to do this. Here the college paper steps in. Its chief function is to express exactly the feelings which are being aroused, and the actions which are taking place outside of the sight and knowledge of the faculty. Thus its utterances are valuable to both sides, which too often are at variance. No one can doubt the influence which a powerful college journal wields.—*Cornell Era*.

THE COLLEGE paper is an anomaly in journalism. It has no fixed place; no well defined status. It is not a satellite in the sense most of our minor journals are, revolving around some paper-planet; but, rather, an inconstant, irregular, wavering star. As such, it knows no objective law. It blazes for a time in its full glory, then is shrouded in the vaporous exhalations of a some-time editorial brain. It may be politic, yet has no fixed policy, anything but original, as a rule, save in its minor idiosyncracies; a strange combination of some of the worst features of the review and the newspaper, it exists a law unto itself, yet but dimly conscious of the fact; allowed greater latitude of expression than other journals, yet recognizing not its own rights and their limits. As it changes hands, with each new corps of editors, it repeats the trite wit and sophomoric pedantry inflicted on its readers by the preceding corps, and rejoices exceedingly at its strength of individuality.

Just what a college journal should be, it is not so easy to say. If it occupied any definite position, it would be one without a precedent from which to gather instruction. It should be a sort of a family bulletin, displaying more than is necessarily demanded of its more ambitious contemporaries; by family courtesy and the grace of friendship allowed to say things of and to its readers that are hardly permitted to strangers. There are, however, some particulars in which the college journal and the newspaper stand in the same position. They should both display the individuality of the editors. Aiming less to be popular than to be right, they both should say exactly what the editors consider the best for the public good. Its editorials should display the matured convictions of the writers, carefully prepared. Never should they degenerate to the evanescent fancies of a weary brain, hastily thrown off in mere answer to the call for copy. Its locals should include only what is eminently proper, and what is interesting to its readers, instead of pleasing a single individual. They never should be made the medium of petty spite, or personal prejudice. The reasons of the non-success of the college journal as an institution are numerous, but a single one includes them all. *Its end is the education, not of its readers, but of its editors.* It fails in this, and neglecting its true mission to instruct or entertain the public, so it fails in everything. There is nothing permanent about it; it runs itself from year to year, and changes control (we were about to say policy, but it has none to change), at fixed periods, usually every three or six months. Knowing the have nothing to make out of it, either in reputation or financialty, the editors as a rule, neglect the duties imposed on them, often against their will, and shift them gladly to the shoulders of their successors. Another cause of failure is found in the apothegm that "What is everybody's business is nobody's business,"—that is, it lacks what every business must have to succeed; a directive head some one whose voice is supreme, with grit enough to have opinions and stick to them.

The college paper should be managed in some way by volunteers, those who take an interest and a pride in their work. If it is thought best to have it controlled by the institution, let the names put in nomination be the names of those applying for the place; let there be an editor-in-chief elected, without reference to class, to hold office during good behavior, and if the students don't like his way of conducting things, oust him; stop this entirely too frequent rotation in office, and put the best man in power. Let it be understood that it is their paper; they are alone responsible, and to them belongs the glory.—*University Reporter*.

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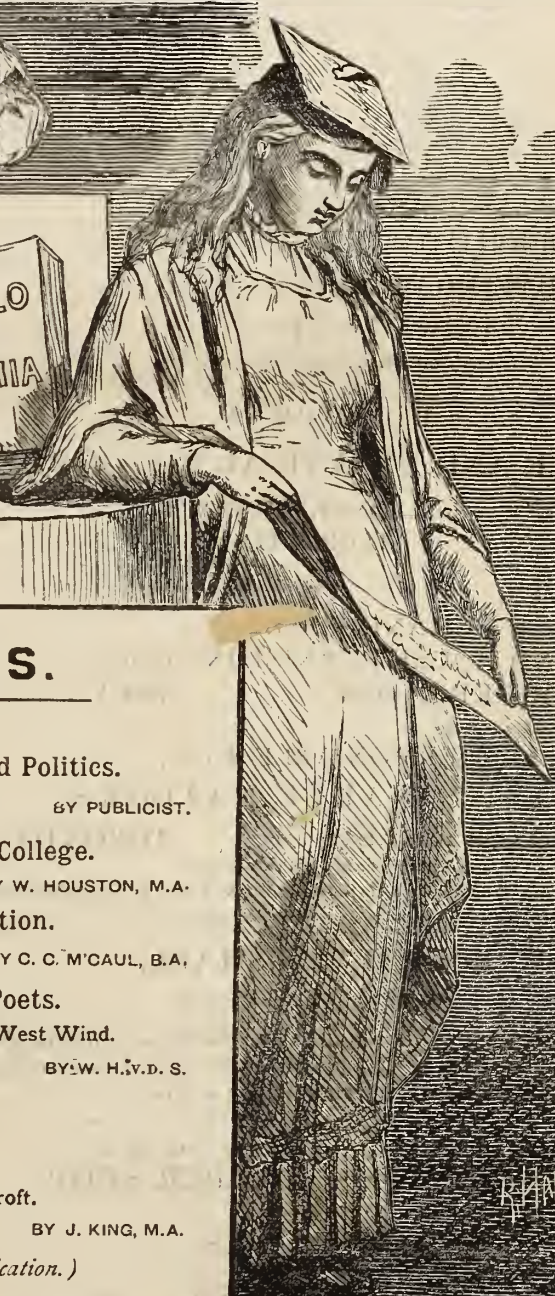
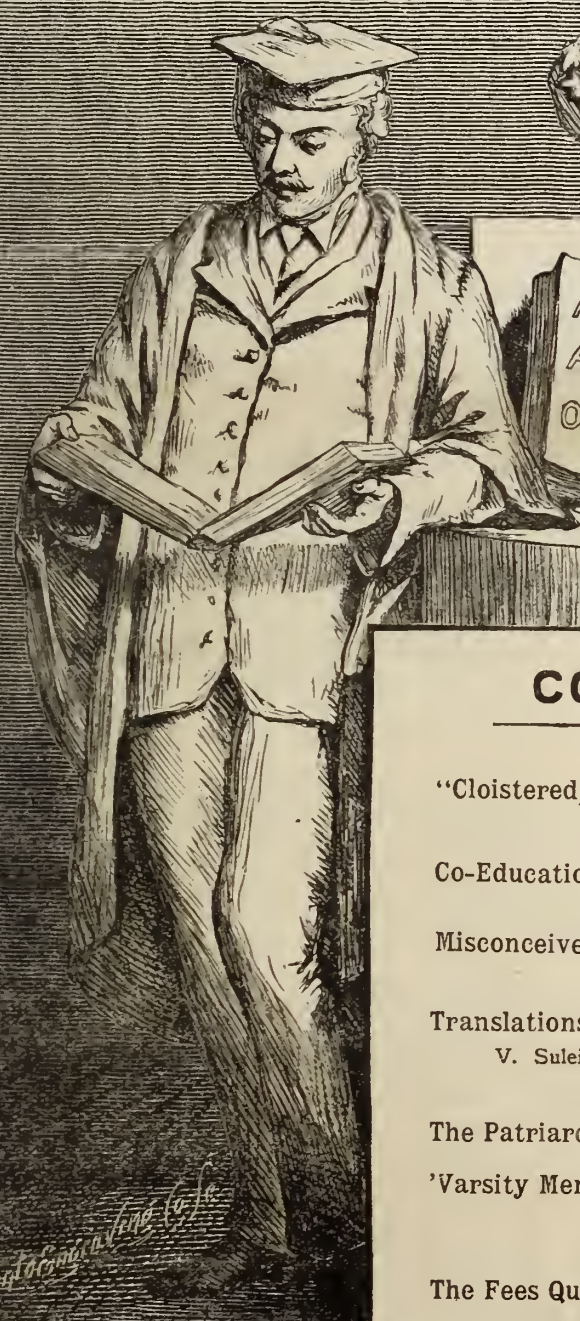
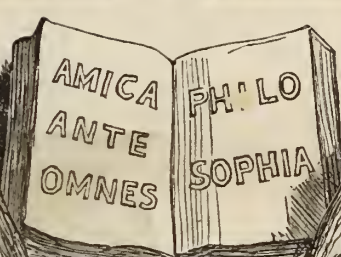
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THE 'VARSITY:

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"CLOISTERED SCHOLARSHIP" AND POLITICS.

"The thought has been abroad in the world a great deal," said the United States President elect, in reply to an address of the students of Oberlin University, "that there is a divorce between scholarship and politics." While Mr. Garfield exonerated Oberlin from having taken part in the advocacy of that divorce, he deprecated the "sort of cloistered scholarship, in the United States, that ever stood aloof from active participation in public affairs;" and he declared with pride that he knew of "no place where scholarship has touched upon the nerve centre of public life so effectually as at Oberlin." The complaint has often been made that the best men keep aloof from politics, on account of the objectionable concomitants of public life, in a community Democratic in the nature of its origin, and especially the abuse to which public men are subjected. The tendency of yielding to this sensitiveness must be to throw the management of the affairs of the nation into the hands of the more unscrupulous and less competent; and if carried far it must be productive of serious public injury. A knowledge of politics, embracing the highest interests of the nation, is not intuitive. It must be acquired at some period of life; and if the acquisition is postponed till a late date, the student finds himself at a very great disadvantage. The most difficult period of the history of a nation to master is that of the last twenty-five years. It is for the most part unwritten, and all the subtler parts are apt to elude the grasp of the student who is willing to content himself with a rapid survey of the last quarter of a century. If a man allows himself to be absorbed in some calling, wholly unconnected with politics, till he is forty, or till he acquires a certain amount of wealth, and then takes the path of a public career, he finds himself at a great disadvantage compared with one who, from his youth, has carefully watched the political current. The apprenticeship of the statesman should commence early; when it is deferred to a late period in life he may constantly find himself put to the blush by men who are very much his inferiors in intellect and scholastic acquirements.

A knowledge of political economy is of first importance to the statesman; but if political economy be studied under the belief that it embraces the whole art of the statesman, the student will afterwards find that he has built on too narrow a foundation. Theoretically, the ball from a rifle describes a parabolic curve; but the theory is true only on the supposition that the ball passes through a vacuum and meets with no resistance from the atmosphere. The marksman who follows the theory strictly will miss his aim; he only who makes allowance for the resisting medium will hit the mark. A student should be taught early that social interests, national security, and considerations of humanity constantly modify the theories of political economy, correct in themselves, in action. This single illustration will serve to show the necessity of political science receiving its due share of attention at the hands of students from whose ranks our future statesmen will be largely selected. At the same time, it shows that the application of the principles of political economy cannot safely be made in a narrow and exclusive spirit.

The politics of any country can be studied only by keeping clearly in view its past history. The child is father to the man; the young colony to the fully developed nation. Colonial history, so far as it is a struggle to overcome physical obstacles, may be very dull; but the history of the development of the principles of government should surely interest the descendants of those who were engaged in the struggle that marked the course of pro-

gress, and who are themselves living under the established order of things. The student of that history, taking into view the principles by which other colonial governments belonging to the same empire were guided, will learn the mistakes that were made at one period, in framing Downing Street mandates for Canada, and the consequences to which they led; mistakes for which there was no excuse, since history told in the plainest way how they could be avoided. There is in our political history, unimportant as it may seem to affected or supercilious indifference, something which it imports us all to know, and without a knowledge of which a liberal education must be sadly incomplete. When we look at the little encouragement given to the study of Canadian history, in University College, it is impossible not to feel that there is want to be supplied. There is also room for some better use of the knowledge of political economy which students acquire. The want of funds must doubtless excuse many defects; and when means are devised of supplementing the present income, may we hope for a chair of political science, or some course of lectures in which a knowledge of the principles of that science will be inculcated?

Between national politics and party politics there is a wide difference. The authorities of University College, fearing that evil might result from the students engaging in the latter, prohibited the discussion of Canadian politics in the Debating Society. But is it necessary that Canadian politics should be looked at through party spectacles? Anything that would tend to produce, in the students, independent habits of thought, on political questions, would be a great benefit. They would carry their habits of thought with them wherever they went from the University to act their several parts in real life. If those habits be formed during their student life, they will often not be formed at all; for men to whom politics have been a prohibited luxury, who have no self-formed habits of thought on this subject for a reliance, will be in some danger of falling, without a struggle or enquiry, under the domination of the whip of one political party or the other. To one or the other side most of them will go, in the long run; but it is better that the choice should be made on telligent grounds than that they should drift helplessly to either shore.

The remark is often made of the United States, and sometimes of Canada, that the best men hold back from public life, shrinking from what is disagreeable in the battle, and fearing to encounter the calumny which is assumed to be the lot of every aspirant for public position. Whatever truth there may be in the observation, we think it passes for more than it is worth. Men who have spent their lives in making fortunes by devoting themselves to commerce or law, may, in the decline of their days, well feel their incapacity for taking a prominent part in public affairs, and their own estimate of what they can do in a new sphere is probably truer than that with which a too confiding public is willing to credit them. Achieved success, in one line, is far from affording a guarantee of success in another and entirely different direction; and the successful man gives proof of wisdom when he shows that he possesses this knowledge. Real diffidence, which is not wholly mistaken, causes many to hold back from public life; and the diffident strangely get credit for being too good for an arena for which they feel they have no vocation. We must expect that in politics the trained politicians will succeed best; for why should the conditions of success in this field be different from what they are in any other? The training may be bad; the school in which it is obtained may be unequal to its mission, and politics may too frequently show a tendency to

erate into a trade. Out of this slough politics requires to be ed into a higher place. If our University were to confess it could do nothing towards fitting our statesmen to perform their part in public life, it could scarcely claim that it was fulfilling its mission as the supreme instructor of the youth of the country. And whatever its own opinion might be, the judgment of the nation could hardly be expected to be favorable.

We are not of those who think that Mr. STUART, if he had headed the cabinet of President HAYES, would have proved a heaven-born statesman. Honest he would doubtless have been; of business knowledge he was certainly possessed; but it therefore follows that he would have shown himself familiar with all the mysteries of the statesman's craft? He would be much more likely to have found himself at sea, because he had had no training for public life, no experience in public business. That healthy tone of public sentiment which distrusts the credence of heaven-born statesmen—men who set up for statesmen without any previous study or preparation for the duty—and which is based on the belief that, as a rule, men will better perform any special duty if they have some knowledge of its requirements.

PUBLICIST.

CO-EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Since this question was first broached in the 'Varsity I have had frequent opportunities of hearing the views of friends of co-education upon it, and I have been astonished no less than encouraged by the extent to which opinions favorable to the admission of girls to University College have spread. To such an extent is this the case that I am firmly convinced the battle is already won in so far as public opinion is concerned, and in this view I am confirmed by the tone of the Provincial press in their comment on Miss SHEPHERD's application and its fate.

I am not sorry, nevertheless, that a paragraph in the December number of the *Bystander* furnishes an excuse for continuing a discussion which can hardly fail to do good. If the named editor of that journal has not resorted to sophistry in the article referred to, he has been tempted to approach perilously near it when he speaks of a course at the University of Toronto as "a male University career." As a matter of fact, there is no legislation to exclude females from either the University of Toronto or University College, and there is no reason to suppose that the Legislature intended to exclude them. Now, then, does the University career come to be a "male" one? Simply because it is so esteemed by certain persons who are incapable of comprehending how a woman may make a career rather than a worse help-mate for a man in proportion as she becomes better educated. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH "cannot spare regarding a gentle and accomplished English woman who is a wife and mother is performing well the highest of human duties, as an article too precious to be flung into the smelting furnace without a considerable probability of improvement." Is it reasonable to suppose that attendance on a course of lectures by Professor WILSON on English literature, by Professor YOUNG on mental and moral philosophy, or by Professor HUTTON on classical literature will have the slightest tendency to unfit Canadian girls who would be wives and mothers for these high vocations? And what of that large class of girls in this country who are compelled to earn their own living, many of them by teaching. Without University training they cannot hope to win any of the prizes of their profession. They cannot take charge of High Schools or become even acceptable assistants in them. They are by Mr. SMITH doomed to remain in positions where the drudgery is the heaviest and the pay least, without hope of being able to better their condition. Never was pessimism more uncalled for, and fortunately such a feeling meets with little sympathy.

Mr. SMITH complicates the question quite unnecessarily by importing into it matters with which it has no necessary connexion. There is therefore no need that his opponents should follow him into a discussion of the propriety of women serving on juries or practising the professions. Nor is it necessary to discuss the expediency of carrying education to the high pitch now aimed at it in Colleges and Universities. All I

contend for is, that whatever the training may be that our collegiate institutions afford, women who desire to avail themselves of it should be allowed to do so on the same terms as men. I agree thoroughly with the remark that "co-education goes on" at any rate, and it will continue to do so as long as the sexes intermingle in every day life. How absurd, then, to put an interdiction on co-education during a few years at college.

I am glad that Mr. SMITH has explained his position on the moral aspect of the question, and that he had in his previous article no reference to runaway matches or intrigues of a more objectionable kind. To oppose co-education at University College on this ground, while adults of both sexes are allowed to intermingle freely in most of our High Schools, would be, if not a piece of puerility, something very like it. I repeat that so far as this phase of the subject is concerned, the problem has been solved by our High School experience, which is quite pertinent and extremely valuable. To say that President ELIOT of Harvard is opposed to co-education is misleading. Mr. SMITH under the term "co-education" argues against women taking a "male university" course either at the same institution with men or at one of their own. President ELIOT is against allowing the sexes to attend lectures in common, but he is not opposed to allowing women to obtain a University education. In connexion with Harvard there is an annex for women with forty students in attendance, which bids fair to become an American Girton.

As we cannot reasonably look forward to the establishment of such an annex to University College; as girls are now admitted to Toronto University; as in order to complete their University course to advantage, they must be allowed to enter as students at some institution which prepares for that course; and as the Legislature has interposed no obstacle to their attending lectures in University College, the only one which does so, I cannot help thinking that their case is too strong to be long set aside.

WILLIAM HOUSTON.

MISCONCEIVED IDEAS OF EVOLUTION.

(SUMMARY.)

The popular ideas of Evolution are generally of the loosest description, often palpably absurd; the object of the present paper is, not to give a sketch of the Evolution theory, but to point out popular errors regarding it and to attempt an answer commonly urged against it.

There are several different schools of Evolution, but, without taking up the special views of each, it should be observed that the broad principle of Evolution—that the higher types have all been developed from a simple primeval ancestor—is the common basis of them all. Now there are many persons who think, in all soberness, that the evolutionist means by this, that if we only had all the forms of animal life which have disappeared from the face of the earth, they with the forms now living would form one long chain, "*Bathybryes*," or a similar form, at one end, *man* at the other. Nothing could be more absurd; to imagine that every bird, beast, and fish forms one of the lineal ancestors of man is certainly a strain on one's mental powers; but then the Evolutionist doesn't believe anything of the sort. As a matter of fact the terms 'chain,' 'missing link,' &c., are misnomers; there is no 'chain' of descent at all. Just as in tracing family connexion we use a 'genealogical tree' so in tracing the course of Evolution we find ourselves constructing not a chain with links, but a *tree with branches*. To illustrate what is meant, take the group of the *Vermes*, which diverges into three main stems—*Armelida*, *Scolicida*, and *Chorda* animals. From the *Armelida* we get *Echinollems*, *Crustaceas*, *Insects* and *Arthropods*, and from the *Chorda*-animals we pass into the *Vertebrata*. Now although all of these groups are descendants of the *vermes*, it by no means follows that they form a chain connecting '*vermes*' and '*vertebrata*.' The *echinodrms* and *insecta*, for example, belong to an entirely different branch, and thus we see how it is possible for them to attain to a high degree of specialization (e.g., ants, bees, &c.,) without being in any way closely allied to the higher vertebrates.

Again, man is descended from the apes. This does not mean (as popularly supposed) that at some period far back in the dark ages of antiquity the gorilla developed into a man; the gorilla having previously developed from the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee from the orang-outang, &c. Man is closely allied to these apes, but is not descended from them; they are, in a way, his cousins, but, to quote from Hæckel, "It is evident that no single one of the existing man-like apes is among

"the direct ancestors of the human race; they are all the last scattered remnants of an old catarrhine branch once numerous, from which the human race has developed as a special branch and in a special direction."

This is what Darwin calls the "Doctrine of Divergence," by means of which we can account for the absence of intermediate forms in many cases. Instead of being astonished at this, the real wonder is that we have so many examples of these forms, for, in the very nature of things, we should expect them to be absent. Living species do not (generally) stand to one another in the position of ancestor and descendant, the relationship is more often that of descent from a *common ancestor*, and, consequently, it is vain to seek for an *intermediate* form, and the chances of discovering the common ancestor, who has probably long since been exterminated, are very meagre—even supposing that he possessed either a skeleton or a shell—are essential to his chances of being immortalised in the pages of the geologist.

It is often urged that we never actually see an such thing in nature as one species generally changing into another. To cope with this objection exact observation and deep knowledge are necessary, but the account given by Darwin of the effect of an intelligent selection by man in producing different breeds (*e. g., pigeons*,) ought to have some weight. And if the objection be raised that these "breeds" are not varieties, we can make a cross-appeal, and ask for definitions of 'genus,' 'species,' and 'variety,' where we shall probably get a distinction without a difference.

Another objection is this—that the doctrine of 'natural selection' and 'survival of the fittest' does not adequately account for the phenomena of Evolution. Possibly it does not, but that is no argument against Evolution: it is one thing to prove a man's explanation of a fact to be wrong, another to disprove the fact. Thus, Evolution says, "by a course of development from the general to the special all organic forms have been produced." Darwin then steps in, and gives an explanation of how this took place, *viz.*: "The great increase of the individual and consequent struggle for existence—favored individuals would have a better chance of surviving—their progeny would inherit their peculiarities, and these by accumulation would gradually form a new species." Now, Darwin may be wrong, but it by no means follows that Evolution is not right, and hence the idea, that because holes cannot be picked in Darwinism the whole fabric of evolution must fall, is quite erroneous.

Evolution depends on facts, and if the evidence given by science is at variance with the principles of Evolution, the sooner they try something else the better; but this is not so, and Evolution gives the only satisfactory explanation of the many stubborn facts, which on the old hypothesis of separate acts of creation were simply inexplicable. Take dysteleology. There are in man and all higher animals many parts absolutely useless. How can we reconcile their presence with the idea that each animal is carefully constructed on its own model by an intelligent and all-wise Creator? And how simple is the explanation, supported by comparative anatomy, that they are the remnants of organs, once of high importance to our ancestors, but which, no longer useful, are being gradually eliminated.

There is, of course, a certain shock to earlier ideas and prejudices when the student of science recognizes, for the first time, how unmistakably the facts he is studying point to the dreaded doctrine of Evolution, and how insensibly his mind has become permeated with its principles. It is, however, well to remember that all progress shocks our old ideas and prejudices, and that the world would not have been very far advanced if such a consideration had been allowed to remain a barrier to its progress. It was doubtless a shock to our forefathers to be told the earth went round the sun, and the old Greeks and Romans, we are told, believed that the shells and corals fossilized in the rocks had been placed there as a mockery to their living representatives in the sea, and, probably, if old ideas and prejudices had received due consideration this would be the belief of the world at the present day.

There is a great deal of needless alarm about the advance of science, etc. There are, of course, extreme views, *e.g.,* those of the menistic philosophers who refer the origin of life and mind to the same mechanical causes by which they explain the formation of the crystal and the revolution of the planets; but there can be no inconsistency in the conception of an intelligent Creator adapting means to an end, and working according to laws of his own establishment.

Evolution can be accepted as a guide in our biological studies, without our necessarily finding it a full explanation of the universe, and of all metaphysical and social problems. Science has made wonderful progress, but there are barriers which it cannot surmount—a supernatural—a purpose and a design behind these mechanical causes whose operation we are able to trace.

It is unnecessary to pass with Haeckel over the gap which separates the organic from the inorganic—life from death; and it is impossible to avoid the ultimate conclusion that Nature must have had a Creator.

C. C. McCaul.

TRANSLATIONS FROM GERMAN POETS.

V. SALEIKA'S ADDRESS TO THE WEST WIND.

(Gæthe.)

[NOTE.—The west-wind brings *rain* in Asia and Europe.]

The cooling moisture of thy wing,
O western wind, I envy thee,
For thou canst tidings to him bring,
—And much his absence paineth me.

Thy gently rushing pinion fills
My bosom fond with boding fears;
The flowers and meadows, woods and hills,
Thy showers bedew with piteous tears.

And yet thy mild and gentle breath
My eyelids cools, with weeping sore;
Alack! to me 'twere certain death
Were I to see him nevermore.

Unto my true-love hie thee then,
And softly whisper to his heart;
And see thou give no needless pain,
—And hide from him my grievous smart.

Tell him, but tell him modestly,
That in his love alone I live,
His love is all my life to me,
His presence only joy can give.

W. H. V. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A FEW weeks ago, at a temperance dinner in an aspiring city not a thousand miles from Toronto, several teapots were exhausted frequently, and at a rate which would have astonished even the old Doctor. The tea appeared to be weak, in fact looked almost like water, and yet, judging from vociferous calls for more, a half-dozen comic songs and some chair-sliding, it was relished amazingly.

"In Sweden the dairy-maids are sent to college." . . . —*Tuftonian*.
Good-bye, fellows! I leave by the morning train for that happy land.

THE *Yale News* proposes to circulate the following agreement among the students: "We the undersigned, students of Yale College, do hereby agree, in the interest of ourselves and of the various college publications, to confine our patronage, in so far as we possibly can, to such business firms as advertise in the college publications." The students of Washington Jefferson College have already entered into a similar agreement.—*Evanston Vidette*.

THE *Index and Chronicle* is the name of a monthly lately established at Howard College, Missouri. I have always held to the rule that any enterprise, in itself praiseworthy, should be encouraged in its early career by absence of adverse criticism. The patience is especially laudable which leaves objectionable features apparent in the beginning of a literary undertaking like a paper to the gentle and effacing action of time. But no doctrine of forbearance should stand in the way of noticing blemishes which are unconnected with the difficulties of starting a paper. When a sneering remark is made in reference to one of the most illustrious of American patriots, a protest is certainly never out of place. However much Thomas Paine might deserve to be the object of the *odium theologicum*, it should be expressed, if expressed at all, in terms which imply a recognition of the part he took in the American Revolution. Forgetfulness or ignorance of the history of one's country may possibly explain how its heroes are sometimes spoken of in slighting terms, but cannot supply an extenuation. The author of the

pamphlet *Common Sense* has the highest claim to the admiration of the most moderate advocates of political liberty. The immortal words, "These are the times that try men's souls," which was the battle-cry of Washington's army in its "darkest hour," ought alone to prompt the grateful feelings of Paine's countrymen and, I beg leave of the *Index and Chronicle* to add, of his countrywomen.

* * *

ON Monday morning some half dozen undergraduates, who resided at number twenty-three, Division street, were burnt out (actually, not in the sense which our genial ex-President affixed to the word). I regret that a woodcut, representing my friend escaping with singed whiskers from the lambent flames, has reached me too late for insertion. I am particularly requested to warn people against placing any faith in a malicious story concerning the origin of the fire, which (the story) has been successfully traced to Spot. A remarkable instance of the Librarian's thoughtfulness was evidenced by his sending his assistant to rescue the borrowed tomes from the fire.

* * *

SPOT came across the following in the *Oberlin Review*.—"Unlike our eastern brethren, we think that the beer-mug and midnight brawl are dispensable in student life," and vowed never to use his 'little mug' again—if he is presented with a pewter.

* * *

OTHER and more weighty considerations aside, we should be very sorry to miss the picture of the interesting young lady from the title-page of the *'Varsity*. Her cap and gown fit her so nicely that we conclude that she is a woman of taste; and if Canadian ladies are of the sort this 'counterfeit' would imply, we think the Canadian Collegians should regret their absence from lectures.—*Cornell Era*.

* * *

FRANC'S first prize Christmas Card—Raphael and water—water predominating.

* * *

THE *Cornellian* goes in rather strongly for "fine" language. For example:—"Oh, mortal! let not thy talent and genius descend to linger long within the valley of pleasure and rest; but let the mind acquiring new strength with every conquest "through difficulties," rise from eminence to eminence, higher and higher unto the very stars." I particularly admire the erudite quotation "through difficulties;" it would never do to use such rare words without marking them off.

* * *

THE junior class girls of Minnesota University "have an awfully-mysterious secret society. There doesn't any one know what it is (in your eye—ED.) and it has been running most two weeks."—*Ariel*.

* * *

My observations of last week have roused up the stagnant energy of the Gymnasium committee—though three of the favorites have done nothing—to action. One hundred and fourteen dollars have been collected, and over one hundred and eighty subscribed. Many contributed on the understanding that the Gymnasium was to be in running order on their return, after vacation. The present committee is not at liberty to go any further than collect money, and even if it was, the term is too far advanced to expect the step to be taken. The various members have either left or are about to leave for the country, so no results need be looked for till next year.

* * *

IN THE lecture-rooms of Syracuse University "the air is as thick as boarding-house coffee." Very alarming indeed, and the *Syracusan* is quite justified in adopting as its motto: "A college paper is the pulse by which the faculty determine the condition of the students."

* * *

When the curtain comes down at the close of each act,
Up jump the students without any tact;
And pass up the aisle, in long Indian file,
Drop into John Bailey's and there have a smile.

* * *

THE Law Society is going in for medals in a lavish manner. It intends to offer a lot for competition four times a year. There will be gold, silver, and bronze distributed among students for call. It is suggested that the bronze medals should be stamped so that they may pass for tokens. This would prove useful to impecunious young barristers, and would assist in eking out the scanty small change now in circulation. Any one who fails to obtain a bronze medal should be presented with a leather one.

THE "Sigma Chi" fraternity of the various colleges of the country have been holding a conclave in Washington during the past few days. On Thursday the proceedings closed by a trip to Mount Vernon and a banquet in the evening.—*Kansas Star*.

* * *

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Niagara Index* (N. Y.) modestly signs himself 'The Last of the Troubadours.' Together with 'The Sweet Singer of Niagara' he should be salted at once for the benefit of future generations of American tourists.

* * *

THERE were twenty present on Wednesday evening at the final meeting of the Glee Club for this term. Mr. Torrington reviewed the selections that had been practised, and expressed himself well satisfied with the progress made. Next term the club will commence practice with a direct view to appearing in public. The intention is to give a series of orchestral performances during the winter—the orchestra to be provided by Mr. Torrington.

* * *

A MEETING the other day in connexion with the coming municipal contest was protracted far into the small hours of night. A late sitting, even over the momentous event of selecting a candidate for the mayoralty, begets the desire for a refreshing beverage. An obliging civic dignitary passed the hat around and the collection from the thirsty souls amounted to about ten dollars. It was a beneficent action, but, like most actions of the sort, it was undertaken in a spirit well manured by promise of profit. The civic dignitary expended seventy-five cents (!) in small beer whilst the surplus went to serve as extra lining for his waistcoat pocket.

* * *

THE wail from the residence dining table: How long, O Lord, how long?

* * *

THE BEST Canadian college paper I have seen so far is the *Dalhousie Gazette*, and it is the only one besides the *'Varsity* which is published more than once a month. The last number contains a most interesting account of the Roseberry-Christison election for the Rectorship of Edinburgh University.

* * *

I DESIRE to call the attention of whoever is responsible for such matters, to the many complaints lately made of the negligence with regard to the heating of the library reading-rooms. It is almost invariably the case, that when the mercury is in the vicinity of zero, there is little or no steam in the registers; and on several occasions gentlemen have been forced to leave the reading-rooms altogether.

* * *

BY THE will of the late Barbara Scott, McGill College has been fortunate enough to receive thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of founding a Chair of Civil Engineering, and two thousand dollars for a Classical Scholarship. Why cannot a Toronto miser do likewise for University College?

* * *

PROFESSOR PIKE has just received a collection of alcohols, aldehydes, ethers and acids, in a wonderful state of preservation, from Germany.

* * *

I AM sorry that it is impossible to supply the back numbers of the *'Varsity* to those who have recently subscribed, but the demand has been so great that it can no longer be supplied. Those undergraduates who wish to have the *'Varsity* sent to them during the vacation, will leave their names and addresses with the janitor, and specify by dates the numbers they want to have forwarded.

'VARSITY' MEN.—MR. W. E. RICHARDS, M.A., silver medallist in modern languages, is making unto himself a name in Brockville.

MR. W. B. NORTHROP, M.A., is now a member of the firm of Messrs. Denmark & Northrup, Belleville.

MR. C. W. BELL, B.A., gold medalist in classics, and Mr. E. G. PONTON, B.A., silver medallist in modern languages, constitute the firm Bell & Ponton, Belleville.

MR. B. B. PATTULLO, of Brampton, has deserted arts for medicine, and is taking a course at Trinity.

MR. W. G. EAKINS, M.A., is now a partner in the firm of Messrs. Morphy, Winchester and Eakins.

MESSRS. W. K. MACDOUGALD, and H. B. PROUDFOOT, C.E., are both in the office of Messrs. Wadsworth & Unwin, Provincial land surveyors.

MR. W. H. P. CLEMENT, B.A., has been admitted to the legal firm of Messrs. McCarthy, Hoskin, Plumb & Creelman.

'VARSITY MEN YOU KNOW.

II. PROFESSOR CROFT.

The "Memorials of Cambridge" is the title of three beautiful volumes, perfect in all the embellishments of the printers' art and enriched with the finest etchings, that narrate the history, and depict the architectural graces, of the cluster of ancient colleges on the banks of the Cam. The main incidents in the lives and labors of the long line of scholars, who there made their home, are portrayed in those pages with sympathetic appreciation. No Canadian University can boast of such a splendid souvenir of its history, and, for many a decade, never will. But we have a record of literature and science that is closely identified with our schools of learning; we can trace a line of scholars who have made it a very honorable record, who have given us literary prestige abroad, have kept the once flickering lamp of science burning brightly and beneficently at home, and who have passed it on to their successors in that true priesthood which is the hope and stay of our young nation. When the memorials of some of these men who, forty or fifty years ago, bravely held the outposts of science in Canada, come to be written, the name of the veteran scholar and professor, which heads this paper, will be justly assigned therein a very high place. Professor Croft was one of the first, if not the first, professional teacher of experimental philosophy in the chief Province of the Dominion. He was one of the five Professors first appointed to King's College when, on the 8th of June, 1843, it opened its doors to the ambitious youth of Canada. Within its walls he sounded the advance, and the first manly note of praise, in favor of those mysterious agencies of nature, and that practical knowledge of life, then so much despised and decried, but which now rule the world. More, perhaps, than any other man in Canada, he deserves the credit of eradicating the old-time prejudice against "hard and dry science," of investing it with a garb of many attractions, and of permanently popularizing it in the every-day life of the common people. Over not a little opposition, and amidst many discouragements, his wide range of knowledge and special abilities as a lecturer could scarcely fail to triumph. He speedily enlisted under his banner recruits of promise from every quarter, and sent them forth, imbued with much of his own enthusiasm, to win honors in science for themselves and their old teacher, both at home and abroad. He at first led what seemed a forlorn hope, but, on the very day he assumed the *toga* as a University Professor, he prophesied a signal victory, and promised his best efforts to achieve it. He has lived to win the battle, has spent the best years of a long and eminently-useful life in winning it, and may well afford to retire from the field with a consciousness of duty well done, and the gratitude which is certain to follow one who has discharged this duty, during a long term of public service, with conscientious fidelity and far-reaching success. Professor Croft deserves well of every friend of Canada, and of every true Canadian. A pioneer of science in his adopted country, an early, independent and fearless advocate of popular rights in educational matters, an able and zealous helper of every worthy enterprise that could make us think better of ourselves, and have faith in the future of our common country, a valued coadjutor in at least two of the learned professions, a leading spirit in the great volunteer movement of 1861-62, an old officer of the University Senate, a College Professor of nearly forty years' standing, a generous friend of every student who ever entered his class-room or laboratory—is not such a man well worthy a forward place, and a high tribute of respect, amongst the University men of his day and generation?

Henry Holmes Croft was born March 6th, 1820, on Gower street, in the city of London, England. The family mansion, in which he first saw the light, stood hard by the very spot where the celebrated University of the English metropolis, on whose curriculum our own was first modelled, was subsequently erected. A world in itself as London is, the subject of our brief memoir entered it within the radius of the merry chimes of Bow Bells, and, although he has never forgotten his "H's," he must plead guilty to the soft impeachment of being a Cockney. The future Canadian Professor came of a good old English family, and of sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock. He was the youngest son of William Croft, a gentleman of acknowledged abilities and scholarly tastes, who, for twenty years, filled the post of Deputy Paymaster-General of the Ordnance under the Duke of Wellington, William Holmes—the Professor's godfather—Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Henry Parnell and others, who stand high in the military annals of the empire. If there be anything in the influence of early associations in moulding future character, the reader may here find a clue to the military zeal which animated Professor Croft in after years, and which was turned to very serviceable account during the rise and progress of the volunteer movement in Canada. As a boy he was a frequent witness of the fascinating evolutions of the parade ground; many of his companions were the sons of old army officers; he was early familiar with the *entourage* of a soldier's life, and not unfrequently chatted with the hero of Waterloo, who, if he left no honor unachieved, left no duty incomplete as he rode into Ordnance

headquarters on his well-known cob in the course of his daily round of inspection.

Professor Croft received his early education in the city of his birth. The reminiscences of his school days would afford some striking illustrations of the ups and downs of fortune at a time when Europe, tempest-tossed with the wars of the first Napoleon, was being allowed a season of restful calm after the storm, when, however, the fierce revolutionary spirit was still abroad, and when the large English cities and towns were, as in the days of the persecuted Huguenots, so many arks of refuge, whither foreigners of ability and distinction from across the channel and throughout the Spanish peninsula, whose seditious presence was found dangerous at home, swiftly took their flight. The Professor's first schoolmasters were men of this stamp—men who had seen better days, who had staked all and lost on the fickle cast of the dye, and many of whom were then living on their wits in the strange world of London. Monsieur Debac, under whom young Croft first passed, was an old Napoleonic cavalry officer. He had been a *cuirassier* of the guard, a man of wealth, and one of the most dashing *sabreurs* of his regiment. On June 18th, 1815, that fell day when the resplendent star of Napoleon set in utter night, he had charged many times, at the head of his squadron, against the solid squares of the "gallant Picton"; he had followed his vanquished chief from the field, and fell and lost everything with him in the crashing ruin of his dynasty. Here he was, in the year '32, at the dominie's desk, in the capital city of his conquerors, swaying with the hand which had once drawn as brave a blade as any in France, a trenchant ferrule over the sons of a number of English gentlemen! It is to be feared the belligerent spirit of the master permeated his school. The "manly art of self-defence" was cultivated quite as sedulously as the groundwork of Latin and French and the English branches. Fisticuffs, as a pastime, were slyly winked at by the old trooper, and the proverbial "little bird" that tells tales out of school could perhaps disclose some secrets of the playground where one Delgado, the bellicose son of some Spanish conspirator of the "dark lantern" order, was badly pommelled, on more than one occasion, by an English lad who subsequently became a popular captain in a crack Canadian rifle corps. Debac, however, was an original mechanic, and his class in mechanics, in which he was at his best, and where he was wont to unfold the *arcana* of his workshop, amongst the rest an ingenious model for feathering the floats in paddle-wheel steamers, was always a popular class with his pupils. Young Croft left Debac's school, where he acquired a fair share of practical knowledge, and many a good lesson, whenever needful, for a "town and gown" row, for a school kept by a Spanish refugee named Mandeville. The Spaniard's system of instruction was no very great improvement on the Frenchman's. He was a fire-eating pedagogue, and his youthful charge took a satanic delight in reminding him of it by the easily-suggested corruption of his not very Castilian name. Two or three years sufficed with Mandeville, and thence to an academy on Gower street that was at first associated with London University, and afterwards divorced from it to seek an independent foundation in Tavistock House. A word in passing for Tavistock House. Who that has read Forster's life of the brilliant novelist who now lies in the great Abbey—the mausoleum of England's honored dead—can forget its cherished associations? It was there that Charles Dickens afterwards lived and wrought, for many a year, with his fertile brain and bewitching pen, where he delighted to gather around him, in free and genial intercourse, the men of genius of his day whose names are familiar as his own "Household Words," where the gifted Stanfield and many another worthy in art romped with his children, and hallowed the magic circle of their happy home life, and whence Dickens himself sent forth to the world some of the brightest creations of his inimitable fancy. The headmaster of the academy in Tavistock House was John Walker, a son of the John Walker who was for some years professor of Natural Philosophy at Trinity College, Dublin. The ex-President of University College can tell more than one sparkling anecdote of John Walker, the elder, who, besides being a sound scholar and zealous teacher, was a sort of "character" in his day at the famous Irish University. The staff under John Walker, the younger, was a very complete one. It comprised men of ability and culture, and the academy was in the first rank of the many that were at that time open to the youth of London. The several departments of instruction were under capital control, and the training received there was well calculated to lay the foundation of a sound and liberal education. Maturin, a foreigner who had studied for the priesthood, was the classical master, and an accomplished scholar. He came of a clever family, and was a relative of the Maturin who wrote a weird and diabolical French novel entitled, "Melmoth the Wanderer." Every one knows that Eugene Sue has the sole credit for the authorship of the "Wandering Jew," but the discerning reader of Melmoth will detect in Sue's story of his Israelitish hero not a little internal evidence of the handiwork of one of the priestly family of Maturin. Young Croft applied himself diligently to

his studies in this the last public school he attended. He was an eager and ardent student, and left the academy with the highest testimonials of ability and proficiency in a systematic course of training that was very servicable to him in after life.

His public school life closed, it naturally became a question with his father what course for the future should be marked out for the youngest son. Without any definite plan in this respect, the young man was taken into his father's office, where his eldest brother, William, was already employed as a clerk. The Ordnance Office, which was in those days of large standing armies an important military bureau, was then situate in the Tower of London, whose ancient historic associations, and once terrible mysteries, we may well believe, were subjects of intense interest to the new comer within its precincts. He remained there learning the routine of the office, and working very hard for a year, at the end of which the Ordnance Office was amalgamated with the Army and Navy Pay Office, under the miserly *regime* of Sir Henry Parnell. The family were at that time living at North Hyde, a pleasant suburban retreat four miles from London, where they spent the long summer months. Those were the days of old-fashioned road travel in London and its environs. There were no hansoms, and the lumbering four-wheelers had not yet given place to the ubiquitous omnibus. Mr. William Croft's third son was also in a London office, and the father and his three boys, whose companionship he loved, and who were strongly attached to him, were daily accustomed to walk the whole distance to and from their place of business in the city. They were all good pedestrians, and to this day the Professor tells a story of his elder brother, William, who, for a wager, walked without training twenty miles round Regent's Park in three hours and forty-five minutes,—a creditable feat, we should say, for a non-professional. The Professor himself is well-known as a capital pedestrian, good for a long distance, and with unusual staying power; witness the toilsome tramps to target practice in the old University Rifles' days, when the gallant captain was the freshest man in the party at the end of the march. Where and when he learned his pedestrianism goes without saying. The exhilarating exercise of those long walks—which were often extended—to and from North Hyde and the Tower, provided a store of vigorous health; it strengthened his naturally robust and wiry constitution, and stood him in good stead a few years after when, along with some college chums in Germany, he made a somewhat-remarkable tour atoot, in quest of scientific information hidden away amidst the wild, romantic scenery of that storied "land of the Rhine."

The early beginnings of a life-work in which men have gained distinction, and rendered special service to their fellow men, are always interesting. It was when a pupil at Walker's school, and when of course a mere lad, that Professor Croft first imbibed a taste for chemistry and chemical science, a fair experimental knowledge of which he rapidly acquired by his own unaided efforts, all the time winning flattering opinions from his masters as an excellent student in other branches of learning. The *ardeur chimique* which then seized him was heightened by the lectures in chemistry which he attended, as an occasional student, at London University. The prosecution of these boyish studies, especially those of an experimental kind of which he was passionately fond, was carried on under some difficulties. He was living under his good father's roof, and chemical experiments in a private house are always obnoxious. In his case they were not unfrequently tabooed on account of the utter destruction of his wearing apparel, the alarming explosions, oft repeated, and the abominably-bad smells. His improvised laboratory, for months and months, was a few shelves in a diminutive china closet, three feet square, under the stone kitchen stairway in the family residence on Gower-street. Time and again in the still watches of the night, which he gleefully made hideous with his empiric detonations and sulphuretted odors, was he ordered, first to purify the house of the noxious fumes from his rude, juvenile workshop, and thereafter, in short order, to bed. These studies, so delectable to himself, but which were the object of undisguised hostility at home, were carried on unremittingly during the spare hours of his term of service in the Ordnance Office. He eagerly devoured whatever books he could find on his favorite subject; his home during the day was in the grim battlemented Tower, but his heart was with his retorts and test tubes under the old kitchen stairway. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that his busy but monotonous life, as a civil service clerk, became almost intolerable; he chafed under its restraints, and longed for the golden opportunity, which soon offered, when he could give his undivided attention to those scientific pursuits which, the keen observation of his father saw, were the settled purpose of his life. The famous Michael Faraday, who, it will be seen, exercised an important influence on the future Professor's career, was then the lecturer on chemistry in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Faraday drew his salary through William Croft, the elder, at the Ordnance Office, and the business acquaintance thus formed ripened into a long, lasting, and valued friendship which, on Faraday's part in after years, was shared

with his old friend's youngest son. Mr. Croft resolved to consult the Academy lecturer about the wayward youth who was determined to throw up a good salary "under Government" in order to carry out "some infernal notions of his own." The great lecturer listened with all the delight of an enthusiastic teacher to the father's story, and we can easily fancy the serious interview closing with the well-remembered words from Faraday:—"Mr. Croft, your son has certainly a wonderful aptitude for chemistry. Send him to Germany by all means, and send him there at once." This, was joyful news for the "irreclaimable potterer in acids and stinks." The lessons in German at Tavistock House, especially those of a conversational kind, were at once resumed with avidity and remarkable success. The youthful chemist proved himself a proficient linguist. He had previously gained a smattering of French under old Debac, and had greatly improved on it under the modern languages master at Walker's school. His acquirements in the Teutonic tongue were just as noteworthy. By the month of April, 1838, when he sailed from England for the continent, he had so far mastered the language of his future *Alma Mater* as to be able to "talk his way" tolerably well to the welcome doors of the famous University of Berlin. He carried with him, from Faraday, letters of introduction to the celebrated Eylart Mitscherlich, and other scientists of the highest reputation in the Prussian capital. By them he was very kindly received, and he speedily ingratiated himself into their notice and favor by the industry and enthusiasm with which he applied himself to his delightful studies in Berlin *unter den linden*.

J. KING.

(To be Continued.)

LAST Monday Professor Young informed his Third Year class that their Christmas examination would be put off till Easter. Not only was the announcement applauded, but also the reasons given received the approval which the University students boisterously signify by stamping of feet. It is altogether probable that in the reaction which follows a surprise, some regret will be felt over an assent which was at once hasty and unwise. The undergraduates in this year, who take the pass course, are exempted from the examination in May if they are successful in the College tests, and in the Professor's opinion there was a want of fair play to the University in presenting themselves this month before the examiners, who would be obliged to set papers covering a small extent of reading. Apart from the fact that the University adopted the present system of exemption or substitution whilst aware of what its practical operation would involve, there is the additional consideration that the honor men are deprived of the opportunity of easily fulfilling the condition on which entrance to the May examination is permitted. By this condition they are required to pass either the Christmas or the Easter examination, and clearly the better course is to choose the former in order to avoid the "break" occasioned by the latter. In preparing for the ordeal at the close of the academic year, a wholesome dread is entertained against any occurrence which may interrupt the even course of studies. From this point of view many honor men correctly, in our opinion, look upon the Easter examination as a serious interruption, which should be avoided by taking the one at Christmas.

THE staff of the *Cornell Era* has been distinguishing itself by a liberal as well as an original proposal to the Glee Club of its University. "We invite the subscribers and readers of the *Era*, and all others so inclined, to write songs and original music, dedicated to the Glee Club of Cornell, and send them to us before the first of March next. If the number of original songs with music be five or over, we will select the best, publish it as an extra, and send a copy to each subscriber. This will bring the Glee Club prominently before the minds of music-loving people, and if they and their friends are stimulated to persevere in its organization and support, we will consider that at least we have helped to forward the laudable purpose." The nightingales who flock every Friday in the Debating Society's building appear to have thriven wonderfully well this year. An amount of painstaking zeal has been displayed, which, to those who have been in a position to test the public spirit of the undergraduates, is truly a surprise. Even their *maestro* has expressed his satisfaction in highly-complimentary terms. Nevertheless, from a not-unimportant aspect, their progress has been one-sided. College songs and airs have been altogether neglected, and if the neglect is persisted in, the distinctive character of a college Glee Club will be unattained. To begin next January to take steps in this direction is what we beg leave to urge upon the Gleemen, and if they consider it would be of some advantage to follow in the wake of the *Cornell Era* in this matter, we shall be happy to do so.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FEES QUESTION.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity

SIR,—I need not say that my object in not writing over my own name in your issue of Nov. 13, was simply that my arguments might be considered on their merits, and without any reference to the source from which they emanated. My views are not such as to call for any lack of courage in expressing them, but as this is rapidly becoming a question of residence or non-residence in Toronto, I think it best still to reply to Mr. Kingsford without saying who I am or where I live.

I do not think Mr. Kingsford makes it at all clear that because Convocation has a right to impose a fee as a condition of membership in the case of all who graduate hereafter in the University, it has an equally-undoubted right to deprive myself and others who have been members for years, of our acquired status, simply because we may decline to pay a fee. There is at least so much doubt in the minds of many members on this point that it would be well to have some authoritative opinions clearing it up before the imposition of the fee becomes a fixed fact.

Mr. Kingsford asks what I am dissatisfied about. I thought I made this perfectly clear in my last letter. I do not object on personal grounds at all, for I happen to be so situated that if any body can afford to pay I can. I object on a variety of other grounds, and for the sake of perspicuity I again give a *resume* of my views on the matter in categorical form :

1. The right of membership involves the right to take part in the business of Convocation, and to vote for representatives on the Senate.

2. Though Convocation has been in existence seven years, we have only very recently been able to hold successful business meetings. The apathy of our graduates is deplorable, I admit ; but any one can see easily enough that if they are not interested enough in University matters to attend business meetings of Convocation they will not be likely to pay a dollar a year, or any other amount, for the privilege of doing so. The obvious result of imposing a fee will therefore be to render the holding of meetings impossible whereas it is at present only difficult.

3. Convocation includes some 1200 graduates, more or less, but not more than one third of these ever cast their votes at Senate elections. The complaint has been general hitherto that these elections are run by a Toronto clique. On that point I say nothing at all, but it must be manifest even to Mr. Kingsford that if only a fourth or a third of the graduates take enough of interest in University matters to vote for Senators when there is no membership fee, the proportion will be still smaller when the payment of a fee is a *conditio sine qua non* of voting.

4. I may be told—in fact Mr. Kingsford tells me—that if the interest taken in our *alma mater* is so slight we had better let Convocation die altogether, as a body unworthy of life. Here I differ from him *in toto*. Convocation is able, under the statutory powers conferred on it, to do much for the University, and when the statute is amended, as proposed, it will be able to do still more. It has done something already. The Senate has within the past few months been waked up from its lethargy of a quarter of a century, and constrained to let the public know what it is doing. There are University questions on which the opinion of Convocation would be of great value, and as the endowment is too small it is open to Convocation to use its influence with a view to enlarging it. But I need not stop to point out—what no one doubts—the great utility of Convocation, and the desirability of keeping it not only alive but active.

5. But how are the expenses of Convocation to be met? This is put to me as a puzzler, though to me the matter is simple enough. Convocation is, like the Senate, a body created by statute and not a voluntary organization. It is endowed with important legal powers, not as the result of incorporation but in virtue of its statutory existence. It is a public and not a private body, just as much as the Senate is. The ob-

vious inference is that its expenses should be a charge on the University revenue as the Senate's expenses are. If the answer is that the revenue is too limited already, then I reply that by making Convocation a live body, as we hope to do with a little time and under an amended constitution, there is some reasonable hope of getting the endowment increased. What hope is there for such an increase except from the graduates? If any body expect it from the Legislature he will be apt to find himself vegetating in a fool's paradise.

I have only to add that the question was not "fairly raised, fairly argued, fairly decided" at the October meeting. It was not fairly raised, or at least pressed, because member after member at that meeting stated that he had had no intimation of its coming up. It was not fairly argued, because the case of non-resident members was not fairly met ; the imposition of a fee on all members acts as a special disability on them, and it was not shown that it would not. It was not fairly decided, because the minority did not get a chance to make all the motions they intended to make, owing to the refusal of the chairman on technical grounds to put the report, as a whole, to the meeting after it had been considered clause by clause.

M. A.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting held last Wednesday night, Mr. G. H. Carveth read a paper on "Eyes." He began by illustrating the anatomy of the human eye, and making this a basis for comparison. He described the eyes of the higher vertebrate and the most peculiar of the invertebrate types with reference to it.

Mr. T. P. Hall introduced a subject which we remember seeing on the programme of this association for six consecutive weeks last term, namely, the "distinction between plants and animals." The subject gave opportunity to the members to give voice to their long pent up opinions, and the questions that the speaker was called upon to answer, showed that much attention had been given to this point. The meeting was the last one of the present term.

TO PYRRHA.

[HORACE, ODES, I. 5.]

What slender youth bedecked with roses,
And sprinkled o'er with perfumes sweet,
Pyrrha, to thee his love discloses
Within some cool retreat?

Why tie thy golden hair so plainly?
Alas! he'll weep the gods and truth,
And at the waters tossed insanely
Oft marvel, simple youth.

Who, charmed and happy in thy splendor,
Thee deems from rival lovers free,
Thinks worthy of his heart's surrender,
Winds fickle does not see.

What griefs the beauty-lured are sipping!
Myself have hung the sacred wall
With picture vowed and garments dripping,
At mighty Neptune's call.

A. W. WRIGHT.

[On account of a profusion of typographical errors in our last number we re-publish the following:]

Prævehor annosas sedes ubi nostra juvenus,
Musarum cultrix, induit ante togam;
Perque vias vacuus vestigia cævia pono;
Et video notis fervere tecta sonis;
Iamque iterum celsi subter laquearia templi
Æra procellosos provolucere modos;
Agmina quo Superum tonitru percussa canoro
In pictis veluti dissiluisse vitris;
Nauticus hic iterum longe ferit æthera clamor,
Quisque suo spumas ordide remus agit
Perque salicta sonat: mediis dum pontibus adsto
Rursus ego, et circum litora nota feror;
Æquor uti quondam glaucum patet: ipse per æquor
Qualis eram similis dissimilisque vagor,
Et tandem tilias porrectas ordine longo,
Illius aggressus limina nota, lego.

M.H.

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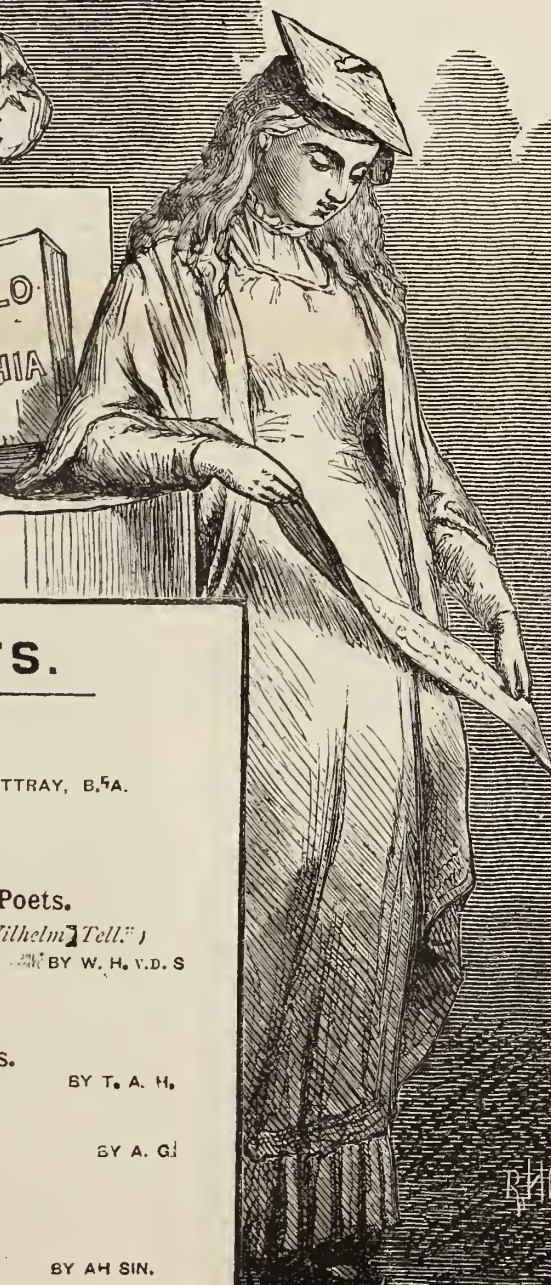
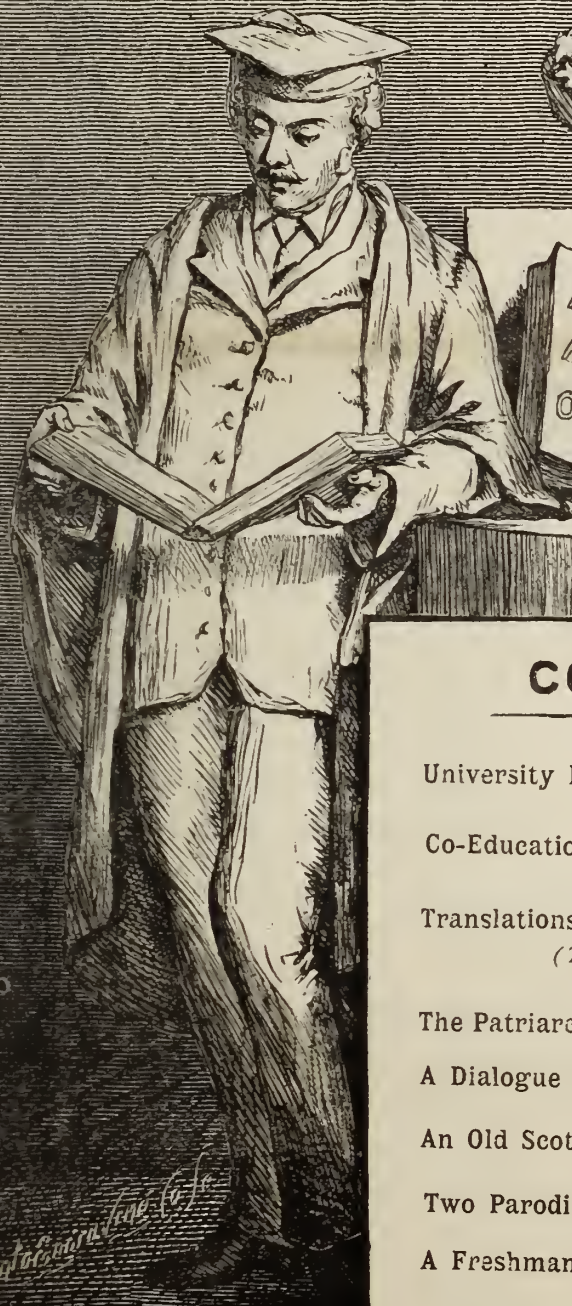
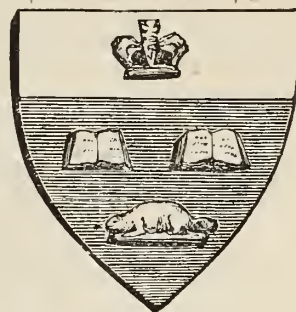
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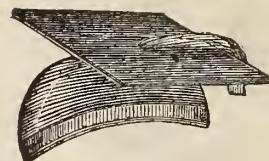
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF
EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIP.

The holiday season is by no means the most favorable for dry dissertation on serious subjects. The world surrenders itself to cheerful gaiety and practical brotherly kindness. As for study, perhaps light literature and the important department of gastronomy serve most common needs at Yule-tide. *Non omnia possumus omnes* said Virgil; and it is equally true that most of us cannot brace ourselves to ordinary tasks in the declining weeks of the year. Men enjoy an ante-mortem wake over the death-bed of the last offspring of time; anon will come the reckoning, and the duns with their troublesome accounts will haunt the cradle of the new-born year. *N'importe*, let us enjoy the festive week with zest, *unice securi* about the troubles of January, 1881. It is a time for good wishes, and the opening up of the jovial springs of human hearts; so a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all.

At a time of good fellowship like this, has it not occurred to some of the 'Varsity's readers that the lessons of Christmas may be made available beyond their fleeting limit? Why should there not be a permanent fellowship amongst all who love *Alma Mater*, because they owe her much. Nothing seems more anomalous and unreasonable than the isolation, icy and perpetual, which separates, one from another, the sons of the University. During undergraduate years we were, or are, more or less thrown together only to be severed for life in the end. Where is the graduate who has not felt, in those calm and salutary moments given up to memory, a yearning back to those days which have gone forever. Our old class-mates, where are they all? Some of them, prematurely snatched away, slumber beneath the sod; others are removed far away from us, if not by distance, at all events by divergence in the pathway chosen for life. Why are we so scattered, and why does not a common love for our University unite us in the bonds of an abiding fellowship?

Surely no ties are so close as those formed under academic shades; and yet how easily they are broken off, snapped asunder without hope of re-union. It is true that diversity of occupation will, in spite of themselves, sever men, and drive them into separate grooves, which, however near, are parallel, and thus never meet. One young man selects the law, another medicine, a third the pulpit; their brethren find a vocation in teaching or journalism, on the farm, or at the merchant's desk. So their life-work divides them, and from the common port of setting out they sail away upon the ocean of time, to encounter its storms, and to rejoice in its calm sunshine and favoring breezes, yet never to return to the harbor whence they set out in company. Ought this to be so? Should there not be—not perhaps a freemasonry—but a recognized bond of union, indissoluble and appreciable, amongst University men? At this season no more fitting subject for consideration can be suggested than that of University fellowship, since it carries into life the passing fashion of the time, gathering up the broken threads of our chequered existence and weaving them into a pattern, consistent and homogeneous,

Apart from the purely sentimental side, which is only of subordinate value, there is a practical view of the matter to be noted. The Provincial University and College belong to the whole people of Ontario, and an endeavour was made in a previous article to show that every man and woman in Ontario is interested in its progress, bound to aid in its elevation, and to be jealous of every onslaught made on its integrity. If they fully realized the inestimable work it has done, and is ever doing, there need be no trouble in the matter of endowment. Released from the bondage of fear, and from the dwarfing and crippling stress of poverty, our *Alma Mater* would be at once raised high above the vicissitudes of fortune. So soon as the people recognize the value of the University, and learn to take a pride in it, the conflict between aspiration and possible performance will be over—the former ever rising with the needs of the country and the times, the latter expanding proportionately under the generous auspices of a grateful country.

But this goal will never be reached, until something like, organized University fellowship—until, if the language be permissible, graduates

and undergraduates feel that they are members not only of the University, but one of another.—of every other. The people will do their part, when they fully appreciate the necessities of the case; but it would be unfair to charge them with apathy and supineness so long as the sons of *Alma Mater* refrain from united and strenuous efforts on her behalf. If those who owe most to the Provincial University, and are conversant with her claims upon the people, and her pressing need be, indifferent, how can it be expected that others will bestir themselves and come to the rescue? It will certainly not be contended that our Alumni are looking to the institutions in which they have been trained; for, leaving the honor men out of the question, does not every graduate stand indebted to the University for what he has received, at a trifling and altogether inadequate cost, within its walls? The Crown and the Province endowed a magnificent seat of learning simply as a public boon, without expecting any return to the public treasury. As a matter of fact every student who graduates there, receives in money expended by him three or fourfold as much as he pays into its exchequer, with a liberal culture and a skilled training to boot. The University and College, as commercial speculations, have been of necessity complete failures. It was never supposed that they would be otherwise. They were founded solely for the good of the people, for the dissemination of the higher learning, and the elevation of at least a proportion of the masses in the scale of intelligence. That being the case, every son of *Alma Mater* owes a debt of gratitude to her for what has been so generously bestowed.

It is to be feared that too many graduates regard academic education from a selfish point of view. Having mounted the ladder provided for them, there is no further use for it, and the kicking of it away costs them not a pang of remorse. They have done with that part of life discipline, reaped all its advantages, and go their own way regardless of those who succeed them. This, surely is a sordid and unworthy view to take, whether adopted thoughtlessly or deliberately. Every member of the University has by becoming a member of it linked his fortunes with its fortunes, he ought to be proud of its success, jealous for its good name, and a faithful champion of its interests wherever his influence may avail. It may be said that there are few of whom it can be said that they are indifferent to the fortunes of the academic institutions to which they belong. If that be the case, so much the better; but how far do they prove their zeal, and what is their sympathy worth when put to the test? If, as most of us will reluctantly admit, it is found wanting at a time of need, to what cause are we to attribute the failure.

Clearly there is no lack of personal good-feeling towards the University. All her sons are individually attached deeply to *Alma Mater*, if only as a grateful memory; but they are isolated, unorganized, and unassociated with one another. What the present crisis demands, therefore, is University fellowship. So long as the members of the institution make no effort towards co-operation on behalf of it, there is no reason to expect voluntary effort on behalf of the people. Convocation in theory, at all events, serves as an associative bond; yet how feebly does it perform its functions; and if the pulse be so feeble at the heart, what can be expected of the circulatory system at the extremities? The root of the mischief is the want of systematized co-operation. There is not a city or town, hardly a village in which the Provincial University is not represented by its academic sons. At times a solitary doctor, or a country practitioner in law stands alone; but at all the centres of population the number of her representatives is large. Now a system of University fellowship or association would at once bind together all graduates within certain geographical or political boundaries. Whatever diversity there may be in profession or ordinary pursuit, a basis of union ought to be found here. If then an endowment fund for the Provincial University be feasible, here are its agents spread far and wide over the Province from Ottawa to Algoma. All that is wanted is simply an organized effort to tighten the cords which connect all these scattered children of *Alma Mater* together and to her.

It is not necessary in an article that is rather suggestive than exhaustive, to enter into details. Yet it may not be amiss to hint at a plan. Whether under the auspices of Convocation or of a separate as-

sociation, let some centre of organization be established in this city. It is essentially necessary that the movement shall receive the entire approval and sympathy of both Senate and Council. *Frenc-tireurs* may be of use in war; but here the free lances might possibly do harm rather than good. At each county town, and elsewhere, when advisable, branches should be established of which all resident graduates ought to be members. Each branch, supposing an endowment movement to be in contemplation, should have the sole charge of the district committed to it. Public meetings, printed appeals and the collection of donations and bequests would be previously arranged by the branch association. The needs of the locality being known to its committee, so far as speakers or canvassers are concerned, all details would thus be under local management. On the other hand the Central Executive, in communication with the University authorities, should be in constant communication with all branches, furnishing them with facts, papers, and if necessary with speakers. Thus by a well-ordered system the entire body of University men would be knit together, and the new period of isolation would be over. The rope of sand would become a cable of many individual strands.

Nor is that all. With the opening up of correspondence between the capital and the various districts of the Province, the intellectual life of Ontario would be appreciably quickened. There is no need to stop short at the awakening of people generally to the claims and necessities of the University. That accomplished—nay, while it is in the course of accomplishment—the foundation may be permanently laid for an intellectual communion, strong and deep, embracing every son of the University in the Province or beyond it. There is no reason why those who are engaged in original research, or can otherwise enhance the glory of Alma Mater, should not be enabled to deposit their first fruits at her shrine. Such in meagre and hasty outline seems to be the scope and purpose of true University fellowship. As a concentration of common sympathies now working sporadically over our own, and many a foreign land, the design is surely a promising one. It being accepted heartily and with full strength of purpose, the newer arrangement of details will come almost of itself.

WILLIAM J. RATTRAY.

CO-EDUCATION.

Repeated discussions and replies regarding this matter from the principal disputants—the *Bystander* and the *'Varsity*—seem to have reduced the controversy to a single issue. It is all but admitted by both sides that if women are to have a much higher education than they obtain at present in this country, they must attend lectures in University College; but the point of difference is regarding the question of women's higher education itself. The intelligent critic of the universe is of the opinion that the ordinary English woman is perfect, cannot be improved; from which one may conclude that he likes things just as they are in this respect. (Most people would regard this as the essence of Conservatism; yet the *Bystander* says "we are liberals.")

On the other hand, the knights of Albert Hall, though, perhaps, having just as great an admiration for women themselves, insist that it would be better for women, and for the world, if the feminine population was more widely and more systematically instructed.

The worst of the undergraduates' position is the ground they allege for this view—that women ought to be prepared for the professions, in fact for getting an independent livelihood. Women who livewithout the assistance of men must, at all events among the wealthier classes, to whom alone the question has any pertinence, ever be the exception. Women are by nature physically constructed and mentally endowed in the manner best fitted for the production and care of children, and there can never be a time in which society can afford to do without them in this capacity. Every one seems to recognise this in a general sort of way; but nobody treats it as the very central point of the whole discussion. We pay enormous sums in the salaries of high school masters, University professors, and professional associations, as the trainers of perhaps a tenth of the youths of the country, and, at the same time, treat almost with indifference the question of preparing the most necessary, the most influential, and the most universal teachers of the entire population. And yet it is for that very function that a thorough intellectual training is most essential and best fitted.

It is a curious thing that those very faults for which women are most ridiculed and abused, and of which hints might be found in more than one number of the *Bystander* itself, are the very ones a complete education in those branches, hitherto taught exclusively to men, would be most likely to overcome. Incessant prattling about people's affairs, prejudice, inordinate attention to dress, incapacity for consecutive thought; these are the characteristics of ignorant people all over the world; and of women, because they are generally ignorant. There are few women, as the sex is now instructed, at whom even the *Bystander* will not have a quiet laugh on account of these charming attributes. That few is made up of women who have been sufficiently familiarised with general conceptions to have something to think about besides clothes, weddings, and petty breaches of etiquette, and know enough to have original opinions on topics of interest outside the delinquencies of serving-maids.

Like all imperfectly trained persons of whatever sex, most women are too emotional. No doubt they are naturally more so than men, and it is perhaps better that they should be; but who can feel uncertain that their feelings would be more under reasonable control if their reasons were more and better exercised, and if their reading were less confined to novels, and they not usually the best?

But the resources supplied to a woman by a tolerable knowledge of natural science, psychology, and logic would in her hands, it seems to me, in making mankind happy, be worth a thousand annexations, national policies, imperial confederations, and Pacific Railways. It would be to woman's own advantage whether celibate or not. If forced to make her own bread she might do it pleasantly and well in some dignified, intellectual employment. Even if the Church and the Law be closed to her, and medicine distasteful, women have succeeded well enough in severe literary labor to show that journalism might, to a well-informed woman, afford both agreeable employment and comfortable means. Women in the United States have long been known as excellent financial writers; and Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Fawcett and others have demonstrated feminine ability to comprehend thoroughly and expound clearly the most intricate problems of Political Economy. The *Bystander's* proposal to give women some sort of flimsy artistic occupation is simply laughed at by facts; for the peculiar ability required for such work is no more universal among women than among men.

But to married women an equal personal benefit would flow from a good, say a University, education. Young wives going from a house full of brothers and sisters to live by themselves from nine in the morning till six or seven at night, with little household care, complain bitterly oftentimes of loneliness, and soon contract gadding habits from which perhaps they never shake loose, simply because they have no adequate intellectual employment. The same thing happens to women when their children grow up and go to school unless they happen to be prudent menders.

Nor is this the only good of knowing something outside the usual refinements of young ladies' schools. (I do not speak of one Ladies' School in Toronto, where, to its credit be it said, even the neighborhood of the frowning *Bystander* himself has not prevented some of its young ladies from preparing energetically for the next University Matriculation.) On the contrary, the advantage of such a state of things would be felt by the whole of society. How often do we see the first two or three children in a family dying when in fact they have the best chance to live, simply because their mothers know less of ordinary hygienic maxims, less of such science as would be picked up in an ordinary University course, than of the meaning of musical terms.

One frequently hears people say, in an off-hand way, that cultured mothers would make intelligent children, but that is only half the truth. More than this, they would make happy children, and good children. As mothers are generally educated to-day, they rarely understand or appreciate the wants and feelings of their restless youngsters, and repress the natural overflow of spontaneous activity in the young animal with fierce directions to "Sit down," "Keep still," or such idiotic and criminal maxims (lies) as "Little boys are to be seen, not heard," rendering miserable the hours that ought to be the most joyful of human life. If women were instructed in serious thinking instead of "fancy

work," for instance, up to the point of reading with interest and understanding Herbert Spencer's book on Education, what might we not expect for the race; let alone to the point of proper self-restraint, of calm and sensible punishment, and of pleasant, refined conversation, letting into the empty but active brain of the child a love of nature and some knowledge of her ways?

W. A. S.

VI. OPENING OF "WILHELM TELL."

(Schiller.)

FISHERBOY (*singing in his boat.*)

The lake wears a smile, its blue depth unmasking,
A youth on the green shore in sunlight is basking;
Deep sleep falls upon him;
He hears in his dreams
Sweet music: like voices
Of angels it seems;

And when he awakes from his blissful rest,

The waters are rippling over his breast.
From the deep calls the mermaid:
Dear boy, thou art mine,
I sleepers entice
With loving design.

HERDSMAN (*on the mountain.*)

Bright meadows, farewell!
In the sunlight extended!
The summer is ended,
The herdsman must part.

We'll return to the hill-side, come back to the mountain,
When the note of the cuckoo's awakened again;
When in May-tide forth gusheth the silvery fountain,
And spring's gayest flowers are strewn o'er the plain.

Bright meadows, farewell,
In the sunlight extending!
The summer is ending,
The herdsman must part.

HUNTER (*on the crag.*)

The avalanche thunders, the footbridge is quailing;
What careth the Hunter, the giddy heights scaling?

He strides boldly on,
Where gusheth no spring,
O'er the bleak fields of ice,
Where winter is king.

At his feet lies an ocean of mist in the sky,
Concealing the dwellings of men from his eye;

Thro' the rent in the clouds
The world he can see,
And far 'neath the waters
The green, grassy lea.

W. H. v. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATIARCH STUDENT.

AT LAST a gymnasium is to be fitted up. Through the kindness of the College Council three rooms in the Society building, and a grant of two hundred dollars—an amount equal to that subscribed by the undergraduates—have been secured. The Committee have gone away for vacation, leaving the work of construction in the hands of Professor Andrews, trusting on their return to find it completed. The water is laid on to one of the smaller rooms, which is also drained. Two hundred dollars are to be expended on apparatus, and the rest on plastering and supporting the delapidated walls, putting in cross beams, and providing lockers.

LAST Monday I received, for the first time, a copy of the *Cornell Daily Sun*, to which the 'Varsity has been forwarded since October. How very patronising! But please don't say our title-page is "illuminated!"

THIRTY live frogs have been sent from the School of Science to Professor Luckart, at Leipzig.

DOCTOR WILSON has recently missed several skulls, and during the past fortnight a new kind of soup has been added to the long menu of his residence dinner. Can it be possible——?

The melting cake is passed around
Amid the festive scene;
A snowy crown on the topmost round
And chocolate between.

A generous knife has hewn each slice
Full four good inches through,
From plate to ice—and quite as nice
The breadth as well, 'tis true.

The ladies give a little tit—
Ter asked, "will you have some,"
They say—"a little tiny bit,"—
But never leave a crumb.

"WE fail to see the reasons for the *Illini* taking exception to our monthly publication. Few college papers are published oftener."—*Shurtleff College Review*. I am not aware of what the *Illini* said on the matter, but a good many objections will suggest themselves to any one. In the first place, the more the time is extended between the issues of a paper or periodical in proportion do people expect its standard to be high. The correctness of this statement is easily confirmed by observing the gradation from the annual and quarterly down to the weekly and daily. To those who possess any acquaintance with University and College journalism the fact is familiar that, with the exception of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, the highest standard has been reached by the fortnightly papers. The editors of monthlies have comparatively more leisure, and they appear to yield to the consequent temptation of falling into lazy habits, and of allowing the keen edge to be taken off from their powers of quick observation. Speaking generally, the editor, like the man of literature, will shine all the more brilliantly if the number of hours devoted to his work is increased. Articles written somewhat hastily for a weekly may be carefully corrected for the fortnightly, and re-composed or extended when inserted in a monthly magazine. In the last instance, the majority of undergraduates and collegian staffs are too full of youthful spirits to adhere to the processes of revision and selection to a degree sufficiently high.

WHY is Indiana the most benighted State in the Union? Because it has *Notre Dame University* in it.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE DATE of the examinations in the Natural Science department for the second year, has been fixed for the first week in the Easter Term.

ARGUMENT against co-education: the *Annex* has the measles.—*Harvard Crimson*.

THE 'Varsity is the latest arrival in our sanctum of new friends, and comes from University College, Toronto. The general make-up of the journal is so different from the style college papers appear in that it is difficult to appreciate it at first sight. The first page displays cuts of statues of figures hard to describe. There is not that symmetry displayed in the arrangement of the different departments that there should be. The paper is published weekly.—*Dickinson Liberal*.

I am delighted that the 'Varsity has caused such a sensation by its novel appearance in an educational establishment in the land of black diamonds and petroleum, though I should have thought that editors of a paper who belong to societies with such high-sounding titles as Belles Lettres, Union, and Tripartite Union would at least recognize what much-abused bust of Minerva. Still the density of some people is unaccountable. As to the arrangement of matter which does not seem to suit their æsthetic taste, I would recommend a system of introspection as though there is any amount of symmetry of arrangement in the *Liberal* there is too much triviality. However, one must make some allowance for school-children who descend to such utter nonsense as the following:—Miss Sallie W—says she will wink at Prof. the next time he comes to the study hall,—which speaks for itself.

ONLY two secret societies are allowed at Princeton; one of these, the Cliosophic, was founded in 1765; the other, the American Whig in 1768.—*Harvard Daily Echo*.

ON Thursday last the Sophomores of the University of Pennsylvania had a cremation of their old text books on the College grounds, because of a threat that the medical students would disturb the exercises for an affront given at their commencement last summer, they were accompanied by a large body of police. When the orgies began two hundred medical students appeared, and attempting to break the rope surrounding the cremationists were set upon by the officers of the law who, however, were soon overpowered, and several severely injured. Eight of the offenders have been arrested and are held on a charge of riot.

* * *

PROFESSOR LOUDEN had a severe fall on King street yesterday.

* * *

OUR illuminated Canadian friend, *The 'Varsity*, has changed its face. The new title page is a great improvement on the old. The young woman, however still looks very demure,—quite different from the spirited expression of the girls here, especially that put on when one makes a remark opposing co-education, or derogatory thereto. Minerva, this time, like Christopho Colombo, is "on a bust," but nevertheless looks happy. The contents of the paper please us more and more.—*Illini*.

* * *

A VERY interesting present has been made to the College by the donor of the quiver of mountain Wolf. The notorious rebel chief, Black Cattle, who took a prominent part in the American Indian war, stole away a white lady, now living in St. Louis, and concealed her in a cave. He was afterwards captured and quartered by a detachment of volunteers of the United States War Service, some of whom passing by a few months later on, made themselves possessors of the scalp. This top-knot is now one of the *innumerable* specimens in the Museum.

* * *

PROFESSOR, to new student seeking advice—"Are you strong and healthy?" N. S., Yes, sir." Professor, "Do you come from a long-lived family?" N. S., "Yes, sir." Professor, "Then, sir, I should advise you to take the classical course."—*Vidette*.—Applies here both in regard to Classics and Natural Sciences *vide* curriculum.

* * *

THE Residence is almost empty, most of the starvilings having gone home to fatten up for the labours of Easter term, and no longer do its walls resound to the unanimous plaint and soul-endangering vituperations which are passed upon the delicious viands and elegant pielets. For some time before their departure, the undergraduates could have been seen toasting the delicious crumpet far into the small hours of the morning, and in that way subsidizing their famished frames, which could ill exist on hare soup and what-is-it? pudding, with blind faith sauce.

'VARSITY MEN.—I learn that Mr. W. J. LOUDON, B.A., gold medallist in mathematics, instead of going to John Hopkins' University, went to England, and has got himself a position in the Greenwich Observatory, and expects to go out in the spring to the Observatory at Calcutta.

MR. J. E. LEES, B.A., is in town. He has taken unto himself a wife, and is partner in a law firm at Brantford.

MR. W. F. FREEMAN, late of the third year Natural Science course is taking medicine at Trinity.

MR. G. ACHESON, B.A., gold medalist in Natural Sciences last May is in Galt. He is slowly recovering from the effects of fever.

MR. E. J. BRISTOL, of the second year, is studying law in the office of Reeve & Morden, Napanee, but intends pursuing his honor course in classics next year.

MR. H. T. BROCK, of the third year, is studying law concomitantly with his arts course in office of O'Sullivan & Perdue of this city.

IN the last issue we were so pressed for time that the following errors in " 'Misconceived Ideas of Evolution' were overlooked. For "an answer commonly urged against it," read "an answer to some of the objections commonly urged against it."

§ 4. For "are essential" read "so essential."

§ 5. For "an such thing" read "any such thing."

For "generally changing" read "gradually changing."

§ 6. For "because holes cannot be picked, etc.," read "because holes can be picked, etc."

§ 7. For "the sooner they try" read "the sooner we try."

For "menistic" read "monistic."

THE next meeting of the Debating Society will be held on the 7th of January of the coming year. The Essayists are, Mr. H. H. Dewart, and Mr. A. McMurchy; the Readers, Mr. A. W. Wright, and Mr. W. H. Mickle. The Debate: "Resolved, that the people of the United States would be better governed if the Presidency were made tenable for life. It has been decided to hold a *Conversazione* some time in February. *Conversazione* Committee:—The General Committee of the Debating Society with the following: T. G. Blackstock B.A., D. McColl B.A., G. Davis B.A., J. W. Elliott B.A., J. Macdougall B.A., W. Cook B.A., T. C. Milligan, W. Laidlaw, W. H. Blake, R. Haddow, C. Campbell, H. M. Field, L. I. Smith, T. C. Boville, E. Wigle, E. W. Hagarty. These have been divided up into Committees on Finance, Music, Decorations, Printing, Science, Dressing-room, Invitations, Light and Heat, Seating Hall.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Hagen—"N. American Astacidae."

Hinrich—"Catalogue of German Books, 1875-80."

Lorruz—"Catalogue of French Books, 1876-79."

Poems—Memorials by Cousins (George Wilson and M. Russell). Victoria University (Owen's Coll.), Calendar, 1880-1.

Catullus ed. Ellis, *Tozer*—"Geography of Greece."

Geddes—"Homeric Problem."

Seeley—"Lectures and Essays."

Hibbert Lectures, 1879—"Renouf's Religion of Egypt."

Hibbert Lectures, 1880—"Renau's Influence of Rome on Christianity."

Laveleye—"Primitive Property," tr. Marriott.

Lloyd—"Age of Pericles" (2 vols.), and "History of Sicily," with notes on Pindar's Sicilian Odes.

Sargent and Dallin—"Materials for Latin Prose."

Zeller—"Socrates and Socratic Schools," "Stoics, Epicureans, and Sceptics," "Plato and the Older Academy" (Transl.)

A DIALOGUE OF MODERN TIMES.

"All our delight is in culture and intellect, sense and refinement,"—THE WALL-FLOWERS.

"Oh! who put my *Helianthi Annui*, my lovely sunflowers, on the breakfast-table?" said Paideia—a tall, dark, very graceful girl—as she entered the dining-room one bright September morning.

"I did," replied her cousin Eusebeia, "I do admire them so much."

"But do you not think that they suit the library better, dear? That massive ebony plate with its quaintly inlaid gold figures matches the heavy, sombre look of the study exactly; and I thought the large, solemn-looking flowers and leaves, that seem to be ever occupied with that "*contemplationem rerum cognitio-nemque*," that Cicero speaks of, * looked divine on a Liddell and Scott within reach of an arm chair."

"I like contrasts and dark shades," remarked Eusebeia, whose pet subject was ecclesiastical colours.

"So do I, generally," replied her cousin, "but not on a day like this, when the atmosphere is so translucent that the pseudo-prudish sky seems to think that she ought to request the warm breezes to hide her with the filmiest of cloudy veils. Besides, I think it is too early in the day to admire anything grand or impressive. Bain says † that the Enkephalon is most active some hours after breakfast."

"Yes. How would you like to see me come down to breakfast in swallow-tails, Seby?" asked her brother Apaideusia. "Why a bunch of common sweet-peas would look better than those things."

EUSEBEIA.—"Chacun a son gout."

PAIDEIA.—"Of course. *De gustibus*, etc. What a funny thing taste is, is it not? How do you think one could acquire perfect taste?"

"By a life of asceticism," said Eusebeia. (Apaideusia took up the *Times*). "One who has no sordid ambitions, who never gratifies a low passion, who performs no act but for some high and holy purpose, he alone has perfect taste."

"I cannot help agreeing—at all events partially—with Burke," ** said Paideia, "in thinking that knowledge is an element of good taste. My idea is that perfect taste is dependent on refinement."

"But what is refinement?" asked Eusebeia.

"Refinement is the outcome of culture, which in turn is the consequence of education," said her cousin.

"But do you not think that religion helps to form one's taste?"

"Education includes religion, morality, as I prefer to call it," said Paideia, looking very wise. Religion is only an organic progeny of morality, unable to differentiate by any system of natural selection. It is like the ἡ τὸν Οὔτης ἀπομον λειῶμν sacred but unproductive. As Dr. Arnold says, †† "The gift of faith does not imply the gift of

wisdom.' Your ascetic would not know a Madonna from a Gainsborough, an oratorio from an opera-bouffe. Why, I would back—don't look shocked," as Apaideusia looked over the edge of his paper—"I would back a London shoe-black against him. I heard one say once to an old gentleman who had asked him what tune he was whistling, 'You're a hignorant old cove, you are, hain't yer never bin an' 'eerd Forst?'"

Eusebeia put on the air of a martyr as she held out a piece of toast to her pug. "What is morality?" she said at last.

"Morality is a deliberate, consistent and continued effort to attain the highest cognisable end. Of course there are minor ends or aims, one's occupations for the day for example; but these are merely means to higher aims. In fact aims and means are related on each other just as genera and species in a system of cognate genera. Do you not think so?"

"I must be off," said Apaideusia, rising.

"The highest aim is never means," continued Paideia, "the lowest means never an aim, the intermediate aims-like *subalterna genera*—are alternately aims to the means below and means to the aim above, according to what, at the moment, is the object of thought. The means corresponding to *infin species* is labour—mental or muscular—for although labour is not possible without ganglionic or cerebro-spinal excitation, and this latter without volition, which, in turn, depends on motive, these three must be considered rather as causes for which we are not responsible than as means, rather as the involuntary, implanted principles of our physiological and psychological constitution than as actions undertaken after an investigation of, and with a view to, certain results."

"Why, then the heathen could be moral," said Eusebeia.

"The sacrificers of children to Moloch, or of captives to Woden; the Fakir of Benares, and the modern Bishop, all equally so."

Poor Eusebeia could not control her horror. "Still, this is very interesting," she said, "and I can quite understand how education includes religion; the school-board insists on . . ."

PAIDEIA.—"Education is the axis of the tree, culture its branches, refinement its flowers, and taste their perfume."

EUSEBEIA.—"I am afraid future sociological palæophytologists will find the flora of this age chiefly cryptogamic."

PAIDEIA.—"I think I can elucidate this object-matter mathematically. Let us say that education is, generally, 'the gradual self-adaptation of the human organism to its environment' by means of the development of its powers, and let us classify the powers of the organism,—that by which alone variations in the relation of the organism to the environment are rendered possible—thus:—Physical, giving rise to Acts, Mental, giving rise to Volitions, and—for want of a better term—Moral, giving rise to motives. Then education will be represented by three concentric circles, and your ascetic will be concerned only in that narrow, outer rim between the outermost circle representing moral development, and the central circle representing mental development. And do you not think that we might represent Taste as a sector common to these three circles?"

"Perhaps, dear," said Eusebeia, dubiously. "Are you going to the archery meeting this afternoon?"

"Yes. What are you going to wear by-the-bye?"

"Let me see. The Rev. Mr. Saintly will be there. I shall wear my Jersey."

T. A. H.

* *Tusculanæ Disputationes*, Lib. V, Cap. 3.

** "On the Sublime and Beautiful."

† "Education as a Science."

‡ Sophocles. *Trachiniae* v. 200.

†† "Lectures on Modern History." Lect. 11.

AN OLD SCOTCH PROFESSOR.

A 'VARSITY REMINISCENCE.

MORE than one of his old pupils have reason to remember the subject of this sketch, not a few for reasons the reverse of pleasant. He had an awkward trick of fining the unruly or frolicsome among the students, and of "plucking" the careless or stupid. Yet dame Rumour said some queer things of his own student days. He had been indeed "one of the boys," had borne a leading and distinguished part in many a "town and gown" affray for which his great height and long arm had pre-eminently fitted him. He had helped to swell many a chorus of the "won't-go-home-till-morning" description. Indeed it was due to his propensity for boxing and getting into rows with "the cads" that he did not leave Cambridge as Senior Wrangler of his year, for he was that phenomenon that is seldom, but yet sometimes, found in a University a "fast," yet successful, student. Just before the examinations for the blue ribbon of the University came on, Thomson (for that was my old Professor's name) was informed that a noted bully of the town—a butcher by trade—had been vaunting that he could "lick any man in the 'Varsity as easily as he could skin a bleater." Without a moment's hesitation the young

gownsmen took up the challenge and went to the butcher's place of business without delay. The combatants tackled, and a terrific fight was the result, for the butcher was no mean adversary. He had, however, finally to succumb to the skill of his wiry and powerful opponent. Thomson, was, nevertheless, so mauled and battered that it was utterly out of question for him to show up at either lectures or examinations, and the result was his putting in an *ager* for such a length of time that he lost the chance of the great prize and left the University simply a pass-man. He left it also a poor and deeply indebted man. Like Tennyson's curate, he took his position as Professor in Overdon University "with loads o' 'Varsity debt," and likethose of that sameunfortunate cleric, poor Thomson's Cambridge creditors

"Stook to him like a leech, they did, and he 'aint got rid on them yet."

At least to the best of my belief, poor Thomson had not got rid of them in the year of grace 1864, nor we fancy did he altogether shake himself free of the incubus until he paid the final debt of all—that which men owe to Nature. This fact and the troubles, disappointments, and annoyances of his life tended no doubt to make him somewhat sour and gloomy, if not in some cases actually vindictive, but he was at heart really a most kindly and social man. He was forced to be very saving in money matters and curious stories are told of his "canniness" in this respect. He was an inveterate smoker and used the very commonest and cheapest "pig-tail" tobacco. Having sent the janitor of the college one morning to a neighboring grocery for a supply of the weed and suspecting that 'John' had helped himself to a piece of the tobacco the professor calmly measured the piece with his finger and said to John "Do you smoke, John?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "Ah, I thought so," said the professor, significantly, and John collapsed. In consequence of this enforced economy he dressed rather meanly, and thus afforded a butt for the jests of offended undergrads, jests which were unsparingly hurled at "Davie" or the "Demon," as he was called, on every possible occasion. He was a finished scholar and as enthusiastic a student of Physics as Sir William Thomson himself. His lectures were remarkable for their clearness and exhaustive treatment of the subject. They were interspersed with dry jokes which tradition said he had incorporated in the M.S., of his lectures, and thus gave, year after year, unchanged. One was the venerable definition by *Punch* of mind and matter. "What is mind?" "No matter." "What is matter?" "Never mind." There were a good many others interspersed, over which the class always laughed, especially those who had secret fears of being unable to pass "Davie" at the close of the session.

His oral examinations were a great treat. The unlucky wretch who came up to the black-board unprepared got an unsparing torrent of sarcasm hurled on his devoted head. A student once was engaged in a very hopeless attempt to solve a problem in Statics or some kindred subject, and had got to a point in the operation where an expansion by the Binomial Theorem came in. He had been "going it blind" for a considerable time, but at this stage he came to a standstill. "Go on, Mr.—" said Davie. "I can't, sir," said Mr.—. "Ah! how many x's have you got there, Mr.—?" After a pause "Thirty" was the reply. "Then, mister, you have an *excess* of x's." (Laughter.) Don't you know the Binomial Theorem, Mr.—.?" "I had used to, sir, but I, somehow have forgotten the run of it." That's heresy, Sir. Why, when I was at Cambridge I knew a man, a great hand at classics he was, but as poor as you, Mr.—, at mathematics. But he was wiser than you. He made it a point of conscience to learn the Binomial Theorem, and in his examination papers whenever he saw the ghost of the chance of an *n* appearing he wrote—"Before solving this problem we must prove the Binomial Theorem." Take example by him, Mr.—, if you want to pass. Now, you may sit down, sir!"

I might multiply examples of his keen, caustic wit, but space forbids. He was an efficient and successful teacher, and more than one Senior Wrangler passed through his hands—indeed, one of them now occupies the chair which he vacated "to go over to the majority." In spite of his many eccentricities, in spite too of the hard measure he meted out to more than one of his pupils in the matter of class passes, his memory will long be green in the "Auld Toon" of Overdon, and his jokes will for a long time, we venture to say, form a part of the traditions of

"The sleepy old place
That stands by the murmuring Don,"

Peace to his *manes*!

A. G.

TWO PARODIES.

THE STUDENT'S SOLILOQUY.

To cram or not to cram—that is the question—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer

The pains and sorrows of conditioned fortune,
Or to take up books against a sea of questions,
And by our study end them. To rest ; to snooze ;
No more : and by a snooze to say we end
The headache, and the thousand mental shocks
The crammer's heir to.—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To rest ; to snooze ;
To snooze ! perchance to flunk ; ay, there's the rub ;
For from that resting snooze what flunks may come,
When we have shuffled off our college toil,
Must give us pause. There's the reason
That makes examinations such long strifes :
For who would bear the whips and scorns of the term,
The professor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
The pangs of unpassed papers, the report's delay,
The insolence of office, and the spurns
The patient plodder of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare pony ? Who'd these crammings bear,
To grunt and sweat over a wearying book,
But that the dread of something after "ex."
That great conditioned country, from whose bourn
No student well returns—puzzles the will,
That makes us rather bear the studies we have,
Than fly to others that we know naught of.—*F. A. W. in Tripod*

POKER.

To draw, or not to draw, that is the question,
Whether 'tis safer in the player to take
The awful risk of skinning for a straight,
Or, standing pat, to raise 'em all the limit,
And thus, by bluffing, get it. To draw—to skin ;
No more—and by that skin to get a full
Or two pairs, of the fattest bouncing kings
That luck is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To draw—to skin ;
To skin ! perchance to burst—aye, there's the rub !
For in the draw of three what cards may come
When we have shuffled off the uncertain pack.
Must give us pause. There's the respect
Which makes calamity of a bob-tail flush,
For who would bear the overwhelming blind,
The reckless straddle, the wait on the edge,
The insolence of pat hands, and the lifts
That patient merit of the bluffer takes,
When he himself might be much better off
By simply passing ? what would trays uphold,
And go put on a small progressive raise,
But that the dread of something after call,
The undiscovered ace-full, to whose strength
Such hands must bow, puzzles the will
And makes us rather keep the chips we have
Than be curious about the hands we know not of ?
Thus bluffing doth make cowards of us all,
And thus the native hue of a four-heart flush
Is sicklied with some dark and cussed club,
And speculators in a jack-pot's wealth,
With this regard their interests turn away,
And lose the right to open.

[From an unpublished poem by Matthew Arnold].—*Harvard Daily Echo*.

A FRESHMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

NO. 2.—INITIATION.

The cocks had once crowed, the midnight hour had struck, and the gas had long been out, when James Henry suddenly awakened. He had been dreaming of home, of the associations of his quiet rural life ; and his first moment of consciousness was one of regret, regret at the so sudden disappearance of his pleasant picturings. But this feeling soon gave way to one of surprise, mingled with terror and quaking, when his eyes opened to behold at his bedside a file of gaunt and ghostly figures,

inhabitants of the other world. "Cold, clammy sweats came o'er him," and he lay like one stupified, but for a moment, however. There came in husky tones, along with a smell of brimstone, the ominous words, "name freshie !" He whispered back the answer, "James Henry Fitz Greene."

Hurried from his innocent couch in almost as nude a state as was Adam in his fig-leaf, he soon found himself in the open air, having been dropped from his window into a gloomy quadrangle. When a short promenade over a few bramble bushes and gravel walks had aroused him sufficiently to enable him to comprehend somewhat of his helpless and doubtful position, he was borne through a mazy labyrinth of subterranean passages, into a cavern of stupendous proportions, whose entrance was guarded by a massive door, the very clanking of whose chains struck terror into his heart. Statues of Pluto and Aeacus waved him a grim welcome, and Cerberus barked approval. In the midst of an innumerable throng of awful figures, he found himself on his knees before the King of Terrors, the Grand Caliph, to await his trial and judgment.

In measured and fear-inspiring tones the Caliph said :—"Freshman, thy sins on earth have been many, thy punishment shall be great." (Here he was interrupted by a low murmur which spread to the furthest and darkest depths of the cavern—"fiat justitia, ruat coelum.")—"Thou hast committed all the sins of which a freshman can be guilty. Thou seest that heap of bones ; they are the bones of erring neophytes. Thou wilt now undergo thy due punishment ; which if thou survive, which is improbable, thou mayest depart in peace : if not, thy rotting carcass shall add to that pile before thee. My minions now take thee in charge ; and may Jupiter have mercy on thy black soul. Take him away."

The tortures which Fitz Greene then underwent he himself can never recall without a shudder ; and, sworn to secrecy, he shall never reveal them. However, he was not long in partially recovering from the shock. His hair has regained its natural color.

When the punishment was happily, though narrowly survived, he was again brought before the Grand Caliph, who explained to him that, in order that history might repeat itself and "initiation" not become a thing of the past, the prosecutor must first be a victim ; and that he had now emerged from the state of a miserable neophyte, to the standing of a member of the august "Societas ad initiandos tyrones." Now the real truth dawned upon his mind ; and henceforth he delights in mystifying others, as he himself was mystified.

AH SIN.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A KISS ?

A case is now pending in the United States which may not be without interest for many of our readers, and especially those (may their number be legion) of the fair sex.

Some time ago, Mr. Finch of Newborn, who is in the jewellery business, exhibited to Miss Waters, a young lady with whom he was on friendly terms, a beautiful set of real jet. The lady was very anxious to buy the jet, but was not able to afford the price. Under these circumstances Mr. Finch proposed a novel kind of bargain. He said he would sell Miss Finch the set for a hundred kisses, to be paid at the rate of one kiss daily on each and every day next ensuing from the date of the agreement, Sundays excepted. It was further provided that Mr. Finch was to call at the lady's house every morning (except Sunday) to receive his daily kiss, which Miss Waters undertook and promised to duly deliver to him. This contract was not reduced to writing, but its existence was not disputed ; nor was the fact that the set of jet had been rendered to Miss Waters, and by her accepted.

The next morning Mr. Finch called for his first kiss, which as the young lady now maintained, was fully paid. On each consecutive morning for thirty consecutive days—Sundays excepted—the same formality took place. On the thirty-first day, however, Mr. Finch made a complaint that Miss Waters was not fulfilling her contract, inasmuch as she insisted upon restricting him to kiss her cheek only. He maintained that this did not constitute a legal kiss, demanding that he should be allowed to place his left arm around Miss Waters' waist, and kiss her in the highest style of art. To which request a refusal was returned. The lady professed her readiness to carry out the agreement so far as her cheek was concerned, and even offered to give Mr. Finch his choice of cheeks, but she insisted that the contract would not bear the construction placed upon it by Mr. Finch, nor would she ever submit to such a construction. Finch, thereupon, in great indignation, brought an action for breach of contract against the lady.

Now this action raises several new and interesting questions, the most important of which undoubtedly is, What constitutes a kiss ? The testimony of several experts is to be introduced by the plaintiff ; but, although all those experts may probably start out with the assertion that a kiss is that which is impressed upon one pair of lips by another pair, they

will probably be compelled to admit under cross-examination that the unaided effort of one pair of lips may imprint a kiss upon an accessible object. This seems at first sight fatal to the plaintiff's claim that the defendant failed to furnish him with lawful current kisses, but it must be noted that he sets up the further plea of there being a difference between active and passive kisses; that Miss Waters promised to give him a certain number of kisses, not to permit him to take them—and that giving kisses is an act which requires the use of the lips. This is certainly a strong point, and though the Court may decide that there is no single variety of kiss which can be held to be the only kiss recognized by the common law, it may give an authoritative definition of an active kiss which will be of immense service to mankind.

There is yet another defence upon which the defendant's council is understood to place great reliance. It is claimed that even if there was a valid contract between the parties, and if the defendant did not keep it, the plaintiff's proper remedy is not an action for breach of contract, but a bill in equity for specific performance. Probably the plaintiff would have been wise had he resorted to the latter course. In case of his success he would then have received specified quantities of definite kisses of one sort or another, and thus would have gained a substantial victory. As it is, his triumph in his action for breach of contract would only bring him in a nominal sum by way of damages, and would still leave it necessary for him to institute fresh proceedings in order to get possession of the jewellery. However, it by no means follows that, because he may not have a remedy in equity, he may not have a remedy in law as well; and it is reasonably certain that if there was a contract between himself and the defendant, an act for breach of it will lie.

Sporting Times.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity

SIR,—In the notes of 'Patriarch Student' in your issue of Dec. 4th, reference is made to the Rifle Company's annual match, and a possibility of unfairness is hinted at in the award of their prizes to the winner of the horse and to the second man.

It is quite true that it was felt necessary to insist on attendance at inspection and at the previous Battalion drill, to secure the right to shoot at the match, the object being to prevent men of the loaves and fishes type from associating themselves with the Company merely for the sake of the prizes; and I proceed to explain how this rule did not operate in the case of the two members above referred to, premising that their long and honorable connection with the corps should have placed them above all suspicion of selfishness in reference to an organization to which they have given so much time and attention.

Second man having been appointed a non-commissioned officer a short time previous to the annual inspection, it was for a time doubtful whether he could hold the place in consequence of an unfortunate misunderstanding as to the vacancy he was to fill; and it was during this period of doubt that, from motives of delicacy, he absented himself from one of the compulsory drills. No right-thinking man would dream of denying him any of the privileges of the Company owing to such an act.

The winner of the horse is also thought to have rendered himself ineligible through absence from drills. It must be remembered that a subaltern is answerable to his colonel and not to his captain, and in this case his colonel had excused the subaltern from attendance at drills, so that the company regulation above referred to did not operate. The winner of the horse during this time, of course, was acting in all respects as a member of the Battalion, paying his fees, attending mess dinners, etc.

But a graver matter is the rumour that the trophy holder secured an advantage at six hundred yards by borrowing the long rifle of an ex-member. It might be thought a sufficient refutation to this unfounded statement to call attention to the fact that no shot of judgment would be likely, having used his short rifle during the previous part of the day, becoming accustomed to the sights and windage, to suddenly change to a long rifle at the critical part of the match. However, to set every doubt at rest, I have received a letter from the ex-member in question in which he says, "The winner of the horse did not fire one shot out of my rifle that day,—in fact I do not think he even handled it."

By giving this communication a place in your columns you will much oblige me; and, what is much more important, refute what, unfuted, might grow into a slander, and do an act of justice to one who, in the interest he has taken in the Company, stands scarcely second to any of the many who have been connected with it.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED BAKER,

Capt. K. Co. Q. O. R.

December 16th, 1880.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity:

DEAR SIR,—As a graduate of Toronto University, I naturally take an interest in the paper published by its undergraduates. Permit me to congratulate you on the extremely creditable way in which the paper is conducted. One inference, however, can hardly fail to be drawn by the observant reader, and that is the small proportion of students who contribute articles and poems. I am fortunate enough to know a number of undergraduates who are quite competent to do either—contribute one or both, and it seems a great shame that not only should they neglect to further their talents in this direction, but the paper should suffer from their want of energy and *esprit de corps*. I would suggest the advisability of offering a monthly prize for the best contributed article and the best poem. It need not necessarily be a valuable one, and I think the money would be profitably spent, as it would induce a number of students to write who have hitherto kept an ignoble silence. At any rate something ought to be done to broaden the University feeling. In a great number of cases the interest of a university man for his *Alma Mater* is purely selfish; the moment his degree is secured his interest in her ceases, and not only are the majority of graduates not willing to contribute articles to their University paper, but they will not even subscribe for it. "*O tempora! O mores!*" The only way to produce serviceable graduates is to train them up before leaving the University, and a great step would be taken in making them take an interest in their college paper.

B. A.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

DEAR SIR,—It is a great pity that the freshies can not be made to remember that they now have left school. On Tuesday afternoon in the Examination hall, they amused themselves by pushing out their chairs, others made such a nice (?) noise. When doing so the self-satisfied air that each one had was really rich, and the one that made most noise was considered the hero of the hour. I think we had better petition the Council for a subscription to buy them each a penny whistle or a rattle, on condition that they wont use them around the building, and that they won't make any more noise when they shouldn't.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

THE HERD-BOY'S SONG.

I am a herd-boy in the land,
While around me the Castles stand.
And first I see the morning's ray,
And longest with me will it stay;
I am a merry herd-boy.
The streamlet's rocky source is here,
I drink its waters fresh and clear;
It rushes on in wild alarm,
And then I clasp it in my arm;
I am a merry herd-boy.
The pleasant hills they are my own,
I face the storm-winds all alone;
From North and South they howl along,
But over all I sing my song;
I am a merry herd-boy.
With lightning, thunder, round about,
I stand upon the hills and shout;
And still as winds and storm increase,
Oh! leave my father's house in peace!
I am a merry herd-boy.
But when the clanging hour-bell tolls,
And fire along the hill-tops rolls;
Then in the ranks I step along,
And swing my sword, and sing my song;
I am a merry herd-boy.

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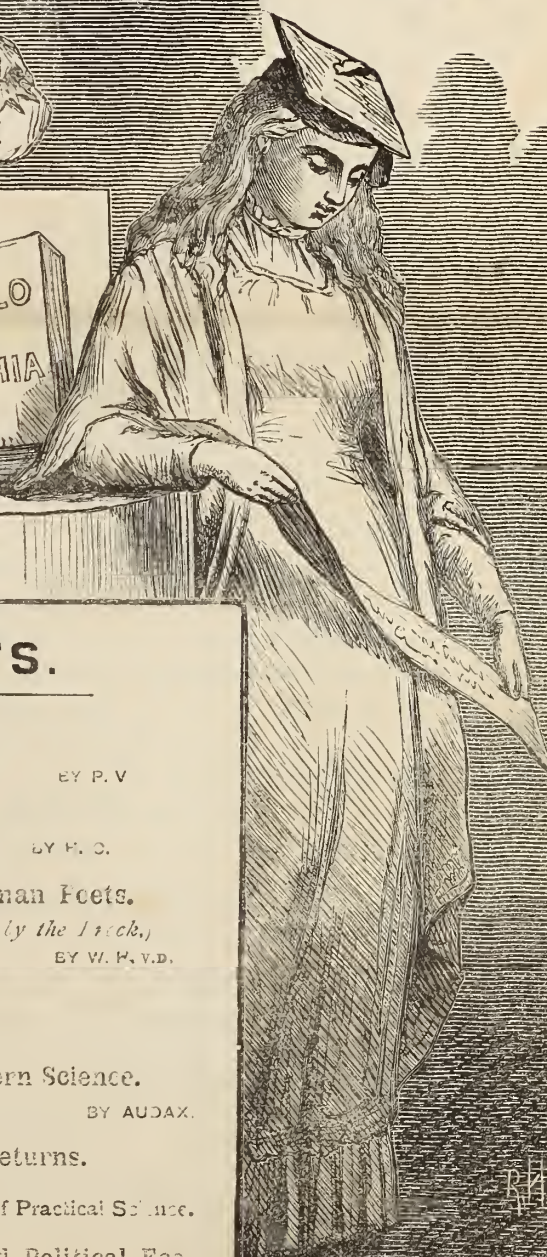
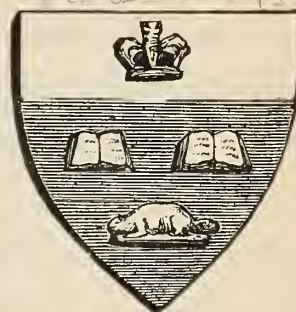
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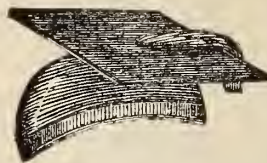
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Vol. I. No. II.

December 25, 1880.

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UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION.

Dr. Hodgins, in a recent issue of the *'Varsity*, quoted historical precedents in favor of the representation of the University of Toronto in the Legislature. He pointed out an old Statute of Upper Canada which authorized any University which might afterwards be created to send, with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, a representative to the Legislative Assembly. The University of King's College afterwards came into existence; the University of Toronto followed, but the provision of the law looking forward to University representation was never acted upon. The necessary Order-in-Council was never passed. Why, we are not informed; but it may safely be assumed that the inaction, in this particular, was the result of prudential motives. Dr. Strachan, to whom the University of King's College owed its existence, held an influential position and could probably have secured the representation which the Legislature had thought desirable if he had felt it prudent to exert his influence to bring about that result. The executive Government was, till 1840, in the hands of men favorably disposed towards the University of King's College, and any representative which the University would then have selected would have been favorable to the governing party. Anxious as all political parties are to strengthen themselves, in the Legislature, the party which held the reins of power, subject to a check being placed on the reins when Imperial interests came into play, neglected to vitalize the Act providing for University representation by issuing the necessary Order-in-Council. There can be no doubt that the inaction was based on prudential motives.

In 1849 the University of King's College gave place to the University of Toronto. Far from being a mere change of name, the whole character of the institution was changed. The Government which made this change was opposite in principle to that under which King's College had remained without Legislative representation; and yet, instead of treating the omission to issue the proclamation that would have erected a new constituency as an error, on the part of its predecessors, it followed in their footsteps. This law, Dr. Hodgins observes, retained its place on the Statute book till 1858; but it was suffered to remain a dead letter, for a period of thirty-nine years. All the Governments which existed, during that time, may be supposed to have acted in the interests of the University, as they understood them. And there is little reason to believe that they could have been mistaken. For myself, I am entirely without doubt on the subject.

That cannot be regarded as a precedent which never had any actuality; a form without vitality; a law which wanted the breath of the executive to vitalize it, and which was never inspired with life. This imperfect Act was a mere fancy, based on what had no existence at the time it was passed, and when the thing it was framed to anticipate was created, the Act was suffered to remain mere waste paper.

The English, Scotch and Irish precedents are real; but they are of no value unless it can be shown that they apply here. This has not been shown. The mere quotation of the fact proves nothing, one way or the other. It is quite possible that University representation may be a desirable thing in those countries and not here. This is, indeed, more than likely. The presumption is against the applicability of the English plan in Canada.

The University of Toronto has nothing to gain and possibly much to lose by a closer connection with politics. To give the University a representation in the Legislature would be to in-

volve it in political wrangles, and it might come, in some degree, to share the fate of the party which, for the time being, it espoused. From any closer connection with politics it would be sure to suffer. At present the appointment of a professor is almost certain to be discussed from a party point of view, merely because the appointment is in the Government. The result is that one of the two political parties becomes more or less hostile to the University. If it be alleged that the University needs, or may need, a special advocate in the Legislature, the answer is that, in case of real danger, such an advocate would be powerless for good, while his mere presence might inflame prejudice instead of allaying it. The University must rest its cause on the generous sentiment of the public, and the spontaneous efforts of its own sons.

P. V.

ON A POPULAR FALLACY.

THAT MEN SHOULD LIVE ONLY FOR THE FUTURE.

To us who live there should be no future. One only thing we have handfast and determined,—it is the present. One only thing Jove himself cannot make void, neither empty of scorn or delight, as it is of either,—one only thing—give it to men as a motto and grave it on their walls—*Quod fugiens hora semel rescit*,—that alone.

I do not say that a future is denied us. That would be ignorant and heretical. Eternity is always with us and shall be. Beyond life we live.

But how grasp this future? By ignoring it. Just as a man saves his life by losing it. This is not enigmatical. It is not even a paradox. We gain the future by laying all the grasp of the hand on the present. Therefore to us who live, life must be as there were no future.

Men have talked that one should live only for the future. They have deluded a world into their belief, which is also the most enervating of beliefs. They do not see with their eyes and hear with their ears the sight and the song of Homer and the tragedists. They know and know not that Shakespeare lived. For the greatest knew no future. That is why Homer has grasped all future time forevermore. If he had written for us he had lost us. But he sang only to the men of his present, therefore he has sung for us. And Aeschylus and Sophocles tried very hard to win their present palpable crown,—put on the breathing leaves. And therefore they have won a crown forever more, and put on leaves that shall not die again. Have ye not heard, has it not been told you, of the splendid waste and the seeming carelessness which the Englishman had of his wonderful plays? not because Shakespeare had no hope of future harvest,—but because he ignored it. Therefore Rossetti maligns his wisdom in calling it patience, and Swinburne puts immortality on unjust words. For Shakespeare had lived for the present. Therefore he lives.

For the gods hate him who grasps at the future. Proudly that man lifts his head, scorning delights and asking only for laborious days. Therefore the gods give him his desire. The curse is on his greed and he shall live laborious days forever. For the present is the wane of the past. Driven by the tide and the wind of a past this wave has an inevitable road. But the past is a bygone present which has given this present. Then why care for the morrow? Care not but regard the day, for to-day holds to-morrow in its womb. This is the sum, the present contains the future.

Mankind lives not for the future. They pretend to, ignorant that their future is a potential present. Only a few live for an actual future. And these are not the greatest of men, but only the most ambitious; also the most selfish. But mankind still does not gain the future, because they do not live for the best present. Debauchery is a bad present even if there were no future. And when the present springs out of the womb of the past, debauchery is a terrible present. If one possesses to-day he has also possessed yesterday. Let to-morrow take care of

itself for it is possessed already. Our days are as it were a tale that is told; yea, our days without respect or division of time. To-morrow's whip is already swung and the sword of Damocles is hanging now. For the future is an heritage, and that which is to be inherited to-morrow is in possession to-day.

The kingdom of Nature is thus. I never see—though I have often been told—that the wise of animals lay up for the future. But I do see that they take all the present can give them, and therefore the future is already secured. The laden hour has placed its richness in their grasp, and they grasp. Can wisdom any further go? Employ well and truly the present and all days to come are in your possession. The bees lay up for the winter while yet summer-time and hay-making are with them. Do they? No! in the name of the bees. The future never proposes itself to them. They know no future and the swarms in Spring have never heard that a time of Winter and a season of snow may come. They only take all the present can give them, and, doing so, the future is already theirs. They live not truly on foresight, but on the superfluity of the present. They are "wise to-day."

Therefore away, O Future, fly into the unknown! Henceforth it were well to know you not. With vision more calm, and contemplation more exalted, from the standpoint of no uncertain vantage, let us look to the heavens for light, to earth—and all we claim is rest; but light *now*, rest *now*.

Butler has told us to pray that we may "live a moment at a time," thus only able to knit all the infinite issues of daily deeds together. Is this not clearly an appeal to the eternity of the present? To look indeed into the future is to cry before we come to the bridge. Unwitting that, if time know the moment and space the plank, we shall cross only by attending to present steps.

Nature itself lives but a moment at a time. Earth with its many voices neither insignificantly nor ignobly sings to us in all its thousand tongues, that we, like all, are given but one moment unto moment for our life—had we been worthy of more it had been otherwise—that we have power only now but thus for all eternity.

Take therefore from full hands their offering for to the gods belong the future.

H. C.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN SCIENCE.

In all ages Science has held a foremost place among the various classes of Learning. It is a study which is conducive to the welfare of the human race, not only in furnishing it with a means of combating various disadvantageous circumstances and of improving favorable ones, but it also, in a marked degree, elevates the mental faculties of its disciples by increasing their powers of observation and reasoning. The more the former of these faculties is developed, the more one is capable of taking cognizance of minute but important facts; and the higher the cultivation of the latter, the more skillful one proves in applying these facts to some useful end, whereby one's fellow man may be benefited.

When Plato and his followers walked and talked in the shady groves of Academe, the practical application of a theory was held in supreme contempt by the philosophers of the day, science being valued only in so far as it afforded a means of elevating the mind, and led it to ponder on great subjects, looking beyond the material world into the immaterial. The ancient lovers of wisdom prosecuted the study of the sciences with a view of educating the minds of men up to a high degree of wisdom; to induce them to follow more closely the paths of virtue; to discover the higher and purer truths; and to unravel the mysteries of being. With urgent necessities continually arising, it is patent that mere theories could not long rule in the domains of science, especially too, when these very theorizing scientists despised the tenets of their own doctrines, as may be observed in the laxity of their morals, their covetousness, avarice, and selfishness. In fact, "these teachers of virtue had all the vices of their neighbours, with the additional vice of hypocrisy."

In the Dark Ages, on the other hand, when foreign wars and intestinal disturbances shed a gloom over the arts and sciences throughout all Christendom, theories were thrown to the winds. Practical benefits became the ends in view, but unfortunately (in some cases perhaps fortunately) these ends were unobtainable. Philosophers spent their lives endeavouring to enrich themselves by the discovery of the secret, whereby the baser metals might be converted into precious gold; others in vain strove to gain immortality by concocting an elixir of life.

But although the striving after such results was futile and vain, nevertheless it has been the means whereby great benefits have been conferred on the generations which have succeeded. In the words of Cowley,

"Though the chymist his great secret miss,
(For neither it in art or nature is,)
Yet things well worth his toil he gains,
And does his charge and labour pay
With good unsought experiments on the way."

In his search for the Philosopher's Stone Glauber accidentally discovered the useful salt which bears his name; Van Helmont, in his vain enquiry into the composition of the Elixir of Life, prepared ammonia, which for a time he considered to be the true elixir, as it possessed the power of restoring to life persons who apparently had lost that boon. Thus although the goals which these mysterious experimenters were earnestly striving to reach were ever in the dim distance, yet they accidentally obtained results, the value of which they could not appreciate, but which have proved of immense value to us in the present day.

Modern Science combines the characteristic form of ancient Philosophy and Mediæval research. It resembles the former in its aiming after truth, and the latter in its application to the arts and manufactures. The value of Science is estimated in the world at large according as it increases Commerce and Industry, and by bringing into more intimate relation the various quarters of the globe, aids in the advancement of civilization. The assistance rendered by Science to the Arts and Manufactures shows itself everywhere, and in fact it is so intimately connected with their advancement, as to draw from Liebig the remark that the commercial prosperity of a nation depends on the amount of Sulphuric Acid it consumes; and it is not only in the better known and more highly esteemed departments that scientific research has proved of practical benefit, but also in those departments which have been contemned and despised as childish and vain, more especially in that of Entomology, the facts brought to light by the investigations of enthusiasts have proved of immense value. Mr. Kirby, in his interesting letters on this branch, after discussing at some length the injuries, direct and indirect, for which insects may be held responsible, says:—"From the picture I have drawn, and I assure you it is not over-charged, you will be disposed to admit, however, the empire (*sic*) of insects over the works of creation, and to own that our prosperity, comfort and happiness, are intimately connected with them; and, consequently, that the knowledge and study of them may be extremely useful and necessary to promote those desirable ends, since the knowledge of the cause of any evil is always a principal, if not an indispensable step towards a remedy."

The great question of the age, however, is not so much, Is a fact useful? as, Is it true? The nineteenth century is essentially a critical age, becoming dissatisfied with the dogmas handed down to us by our ancestors, and hitherto received and credited without a shadow of a doubt, and, in its dissatisfaction, has revised the array of facts which formed the grounds whereupon these dogmas were founded, promulgating new theories on the results of the investigations, or confirming or adding to the old. Sir Thomas Browne says, "The mortalest enemy unto knowledge, and that which hath done the greatest execution upon truth, hath been a peremptory adhesion unto authority, and more especially the establishing of our belief upon the dictates of antiquity." The great tendency of modern Science is to emancipate itself from this "peremptory adhesion unto authority," and to establish its belief upon dictates of its own, wrought out by laborious research and minute and praiseworthy observation. It was this stubborn adhesion unto the fates of antiquity that led to the persecution of Galileo, and it is this fact that now prevents the non-scientific from accepting the grand theory of Evolution, by the aid of which alone can many of the phenomena of animated nature be explained in a reasonable and satisfactory manner.

Consequent upon this desire to decide personally as to the truth of any theory, is the rapid progress which Science has been making during the past Century. The advance which signalized the eighteenth century was wonderful, but that of the present far surpasses it. To-day we have our night turned into day by artificial suns, to-day our eyes are delighted by the most delicate shades of color produced from the formerly worse than worthless coal-tar, to-day we can call to our aid fulminates with which, one might be tempted to say, we could shatter the universe. With our microscopes the delicate markings of a Pleurosigmia, with our telescopes the faintest Nebula in Orion, with our spectroscopes, the presence of Hydrogen in the sun, can be seen with remarkable distinctness. We now have instruments by which we can converse though separated by miles, others by which we can hear the foot-fall of a fly, and others by which the deaf can be made to hear, and our modern Puck can "put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes." Every month, nay every day, brings to light so many new discoveries, so many new theories, so many explanations of hitherto unexplained phenomena, that it is almost impossible to keep pace with the rapid advance. With greater truth now than at any period of the world's existence, can it be predicated of Science, that, "Its law is progress. A point which yesterday was invisible is its goal to-day, and will be its starting post to-morrow."

AUDAX

IN THE December number of the *Fortnightly* Mr. HERBERT SPENCER lucidly points out the disadvantages of an exclusive retainment of authority by fathers and the elder citizens. "As we saw that succession by inheritance conduces in a secondary way to stability, by keeping the places of authority in the hands of those who by age are made most averse to new practices, so here, conversely, we may see that succession by efficiency conduces in a secondary way to change. Both positively and negatively the possession of power by the young facilitates innovation. While the energies are overflowing, little fear is felt of these obstacles to improvement and evils it may bring, which, to those of flagging energies look formidable; and at the same time the greater imaginativeness that goes along with higher vitality, joined with a smaller strength of habit, facilitates acceptance of fresh ideas and adoption of untried methods. Since, then, when the various social positions come to be respectively filled by those who are experimentally proved to be the fittest, the relatively young are permitted to exercise authority, it results that succession by efficiency furthers change in social organization, indirectly as well as directly." SOKRATES, and in our own age the MILLS, have condemned the jealousy which is often exhibited in regard to youthful energy, by men in the autumn and winter of life. The generation which seeks to introduce a reform affecting its well-being, meets with the most violent resistance from the class whose well-being is largely insured by the prevalent respect for gray hairs. The very expression of opinion in regard to such reform is looked upon as the unconsidered "interference of inexperienced youths." It is recorded of the Druids that their knowledge of men and things derived a great deal of its power by being withheld from the multitude. The simple operations of arithmetic, elementary geometrical problems, and a smattering of astronomy inspired awe from an enshrouding veil of mystery. If one of the vulgar crowd attempted to pierce the veil, the audacity of the attempt was promptly established in the eyes of the people by the capital punishment of the inquisitive individual. The Druids constituted the scholastic and political, as well as the sacerdotal world for the nations under their rule. A relic of the Druidical spirit is yet observable among elderly scholars and statesmen in their contempt towards the pushing spirit of juniors. Mr. SPENCER'S writings have the Catholic merit of impressing on both old and young a greater appreciation as to the availability of their respective characteristics.

THE YOUTH BY THE BROOK.

(Schiller.)

By the brook a youth sat, weaving
Wreaths of many flowers gay,
And the dancing ripple bore them
Down the stream and far away:
"Even so my days are passing,
"As the restless fountain flows;
"So my youth turns pale and withers,
"Quickly as the blushing rose.

"Ask not why life's blooming season
"I consume in sorrow vain!
"All is fill'd with hope and gladness,
"When the spring doth come again;
"But sweet nature's thousand voices,
"Blithe and joyous though they be,
"Waken in the heart's recesses
"Nought but heavy woe for me.

"What avail me all the raptures
"Which the fairest spring can bear?
"One alone my heart doth long for;
"She is near, and yet so far;
"I spread out my arms with yearning
"For her shadowy image blest;
"Never yet have I attained it,
"Never is my heart at rest.
"Ah! come down, my love, my darling!
"From thy castle on the hill;
"With the brightest flowers of spring-time
"Thy beloved lap I'll fill.

"Hark! the grove with song is vocal;
"Crystal fountains bubble here,
"And the tiniest cot is spacious
"For a happy, loving pair!"

W. H. v. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THERE will be no publication of the *'Varsity* on January first as Spot has made up his mind not to work. He stoutly refuses, I believe he means to call on the future Mrs. Spot.

*
* *

THE *University Magazine* is distressed over the large number of its exchanges. It bewails that abundance in this case detracts from the usually neat appearance of the editorial *sanctum*, besides adding to the difficulty of picking out whatever is deserving of notice. The worry which is expressed by these complaints might, we are told, be prevented by an Intercollegiate Press Association. "Let there be admitted to this association only such papers as are naturally drawn together by proximity, athletic interest, and the like. Then make it obligatory upon each paper to review every other paper in the association, say once in two months." There is a good deal of self-sacrificing spirit in this last sentence; although the writer is daunted by the voluntary task of selecting out of a pile of papers what is worthy of his talent as a reviewer, yet he is willing to make the task less voluntary by a law directing that a certain number of papers be given a notice within a specified time. The generosity of the proposal, if not equalled by its wisdom, is exceeded by the modesty of query marks. "But as yet we have no such blessing (an Intercollegiate Press Association), and we have to maul around in our already scattered collection until we light upon something which especially strikes our fancy, or else is so obnoxious as to call forth 'scathing (?) irony and witty (?) sarcasm.'" What is meant by "to maul around" in a collection is not very clear, and the addition of another interrogative sign to this Pennsylvanian expression might be equally appropriate. The phrase is obscure, but obscure phrases along with other blemishes will doubtless disappear as soon as the above-mentioned blessing is attained. In the meantime, the *University Magazine* may find some consolation in reflecting that it is a great university paper; that this is the reason why it is deluged with "exchanges," that every college paper must look forward to being "mauled around" by its condescending editor; and, lastly, that college journalism will suffer an irreparable loss when this organ of the Pennsylvania University shall confine its "exchange" column to notices of only those papers which are to make up the I. P. A.

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AT ITS last meeting the Senate raised the necessary pass percentage at the promotion examinations, from twenty-five to thirty-three and one-third per cent.

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* *

How soon are we forgotten? Mr. vander Smissen has been bereaved of his dog Norah, but the place she once held in his affections has been filled by the youthful Bijou.

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* *

The *Niagara Index*, coming from the College and Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the *Notre Dame Scholastic*. It has hurled its dread anathema, I am blended with the dead, and the bad angel has seized his prey:—"Than the American eagle there is no nobler bird. When it flaps its wings it does flap them, and when it don't—the conclusion is obvious. We leave it all to Ivanhoe—our left-hand neighbor, friend of our better days, a martyr among martyrs. It makes but little difference what the measurement from the tip to the tail may be—the American eagle is all there. Last week Ivanhoe shot one. We know it's against the game laws, contrary to them, but Ivanhoe is a reckless fellow. He has come to the conclusion that he is going home for the holidays, and he don't, at present, care much whether school keeps or not." This is one of Ivanhoe's euphonisms. It would appear that our co-partner took a stroll, and during his reverie his keen eye took in an original, white-chested, bald-headed eagle. A sportsman born he could not resist the first impulse—so he fired away. On the nethermost end of the eagle's grand proportions, he discovered, in decidedly sick antique, the word "*'Varsity*." It was quite a capture we admit. The bird had flown from Toronto, from University College—that's the misnomer the "Notice" gives the place—and, away down below the English borrowed

'Varsity word, we read in a somewhat sub-notice, that under no circumstances can rejected communications be returned. We are glancing at the issue of November 20th. Why, as the bright stars don't shine upon us on this gloomy, misty night, didn't the editors reject the entirety of November 20th's contributions? Here they are, the contributions it will be seen: "Lady Students and the College Council"; "Translations from German Poets" (may the grave protect them); "The Patriarch Student" (he wasn't taken into the ark); "Cogitator and the Donkey" (and the Donkey was the better thinker of the two), "Prejudice"—not by a long shot are we inclined to favor anything of that species. And yet, with all this display of versatility, the 'Varsity is taken to task by the *Scholastic*. Pluto may ask, why? Ivanhoe may growl, and in his blandest of tones insist upon knowing why this is thus? And we, in our moments of cool, perfectly sober after-thought, will assure both the 'Varsity and the *Scholastic* that their bickerings are puerile. We are loth to believe that "Our Staff"—a whole base-ball nine—of the *Scholastic*—undertook to dissect that nethermost end of the eagle bearing the word 'Varsity. Had we been in the place of the *Scholastic*, 'Varsity and Father Walsh would have taken a rest. Yet, for all that, 'Varsity publishes first-class inaugural addresses. Mr. McMurrich is a live Canuck. He tells us, in twenty condensed paragraphs, all about Moses. Is he Aaron? Whether or not he be, we are certain that Moses didn't know what "the tertiary age or age of mammals" meant. And, for the life that was in him after he left the bulrushes, he couldn't spell the "cuss word," quaternary. After reading the 'Varsity, we have come to the conclusion that the *Scholastic* wasted powder in attempting to bring down to earth so flighty a bird. Ivanhoe did it—and Ivanhoe has no pretensions to being considered a good shot."

* *

Two of the colleges of Cambridge University, Girton and Newnham, are exclusively for women.

* *

Who killed John Kelly?

"I," said young Cooper,
"I just did whoop'er
Up for John Kelly."

Who'll toll the bell?

"I," said old Sammy,
"Though feeble, why dammee
I'll toll the bell."

Who'll say the prayer?

"I," said McCloskey;
"With grief I'm quite husky,
But I'll say the prayer."

* *

DURING vacation the University Buildings will be closed at one o'clock, and on Christmas and New Year's day.

* *

LAST Tuesday evening the Janitor was summoned to his door to answer the query of two ladies as to whether there was to be a debate on that evening or not. They produced an invitation, neatly inscribed under the crest of the School of Practical Science. Learning that no debate was to take place, the doctor and her daughter grew *huffy*, and stating that during a course of directed search they had come upon this building as the fourth in the series, they left, this time, for home. The youth who perpetrated this joke has the satisfaction of knowing that he succeeded in bringing two ladies to the University on a futile errand. Probably his revenge is for a snubbing.

* *

WHO was the first dead-head on record? Leonidas, because he held a pass.—*Ex.*

* *

THE mayoralty of Toronto has always been looked upon as a stepping stone to parliament. This year Mr. McMurrich, a graduate of this University, has been brought out as a candidate for the position. Irrespective of the desire to see Mr. McMurrich as an old graduate, and as an ardent advocate of educational advancement, and especially of University prosperity, succeed in his election, everyone who has the welfare

of this institution at heart, should help to scale the first rung in the ladder of political life, the man who will on its topmost round work arduously in the interest of his University. Few persons who have taken their degree have maintained so close a connection with their *Alma Mater*. The donor of the medal which bears his name, and the President of the Natural Science Association, is not an absentee in whom the flame of fellowship is feebly flickering or burned out, but the present friend who, vested with the power, would strike a hard blow against the enemies and opponents of the prominence of the University of Toronto.

* *

A COLLECTION of wax models illustrative of various stages in the development of the chick has just been received.

* *

THERE was a "kid" from University Coll,
Who on his girl started to call;
But he stopped like a fool,
And lost ten games of pool,
And he wont wear an ulster this Fall.

'Varsity MEN.—MR. JOHN MACDONALD, for years known under the cognomen of "Big Mac," is now Clerk of the Division Court at Owen Sound, and at the same time is editor of the *Advertiser*.

MR. F. T. CONGDON, B.A., is teaching in the Seaforth High School.

MR. G. ACHESON, B.A., is Natural Science and Assistant Classical Master in Galt Collegiate Institute.

MISS HENRIETTA CHARLES, of the Second Year, is teacher of Mathematics in the Ottawa Young Ladies' College.

THE THREE High School Inspectors of the Province of Ontario are all medallists of Toronto University.

THE STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Chair of Political Economy for University College has been already ably advocated by writers in the *White and Blue* and the 'Varsity, but some further remarks on the subject may not be out of place.

There can be no doubt that a scientific and thorough knowledge of social and political principles is, at the present day, more necessary than ever before. New political questions are constantly arising, on which every citizen, who is entrusted with a vote, should be competent to form an intelligent opinion, instead of taking his political creed, second-hand, from party newspapers or interested politicians. How little the principles of Political Economy are understood, might be illustrated by the rapid change of opinion on the Trade question, which occurred three years ago in Canada. Previous to that time politicians vied with each other in claiming their fidelity to the principles of Free Trade. Protection was regarded as a dangerous heresy by the people, and few politicians had the courage to advocate it. Yet, a vigorous election campaign, extending over a few months, was sufficient to effect a complete change of opinion on this important subject, on the part of a large majority of the electors of Canada. Now, if the policy of protection to native industries be correct in principle, and applicable in Canada as a new and growing country, then such a policy must have been equally necessary for the last twenty years, and the people of Canada, or of its different provinces, must have been suffering during that time from adhering to a Revenue Tariff, all through an ignorance of Political Economy on the part of our statesmen and private electors. If, on the other hand, the National Policy is a mistake, and injurious to the interests of the people as a whole, more than half of the Canadian electors, from ignorance of economic principles, have been deceived by the promises, sincere or otherwise, made by the Protectionists.

The Currency question will soon be prominently before the Canadian public. The advocates of a National Currency, though still few in number, appear to be energetic and determined. The movement is not to be stopped by ridicule. Its opponents, if they would be successful, must be thoroughly acquainted with the historical aspect of the question; they will require to trace the origin and development of money, and the workings of the different financial systems in different countries; they

will require to know something of the principles of banking, and possess a large amount of information on financial matters which cannot be picked up by superficial reading, but demands careful and systematic study.

Our political relations and internal government are attracting an unusual amount of attention at the present day. The advocates of Imperial Confederation, of Annexation, of Canadian Independence and of Legislative Union, are spreading their views with greater or less energy and success. Every Canadian should be able to form an intelligent and unprejudiced opinion, on each of those measures proposed, and would be greatly assisted in doing so by a knowledge of the fundamental principles of Representative Government, the laws of trade, and the political history of our own and other countries.

Apart from what are generally known as political movements, Socialism, Communism, and other social "heresies," are making their appearance in Canada, especially in the towns and cities; and to be met successfully they are not to be stamped out by force, as has been attempted in Germany. They must be shown to be injurious to man's interest and happiness. In order to do this, it will be necessary to understand the origin and development of private property and other institutions attacked, to have, in fact, a thorough acquaintance with the principles upon which society is based.

We will all be called upon, sooner or later, to grapple with such questions as the above. Some of the public men of the future may, as was pointed out by "Publicist" in a late number of the "*Varsity*," be drawn from the ranks of our College graduates. At any rate, it will devolve upon us all to make a judicious use of the influence which every private citizen possesses. University College is supposed to afford its students that knowledge and culture, which will enable them to perform well all the duties of life, apart from any particular profession. Of these, the functions of a citizen, are surely not the least important. The solution of a political problem is certainly as important as the solution of a quadratic Equation, or a knowledge of Greek and Roman mythology. The College cannot be said to be entirely fulfilling the purpose for which it was intended, until a chair of Political and Social Science has been established. If this were done, the lectures would be the most popular in the whole course.

As the University curriculum stands at present, Political Economy is connected with Mental and Moral Science. Social Science has of course a natural dependence on Mental and Moral, as well as on Natural Science, but it is perhaps dependent to a greater extent upon History. Says Herbert Spencer in his work on Education:—"The only history that is of any practical value is what may be called Descriptive Sociology. And the highest office which the historian can discharge is that of so narrating the lives of nations as to furnish material for a Comparative Sociology, and for the subsequent determination of the ultimate laws to which social phenomena conform."

A mere dogmatic enunciation of facts from the text-book or the professor's desk will never make us sound and independent political thinkers. This must be supplemented by original research on the part of each student, and unrestricted discussion of political questions. Perhaps the high standing of the German Universities is owing to their encouragement of original research more than to any other cause. The present University Curriculum in the Department of Civil Polity confines the student too closely to a study of the British Constitution. Admirable as that institution may be, it would probably be better to compare the social systems and modes of government in various other countries, not omitting our own, and then to draw our own conclusions. If such a change were made, the name of "Colonist-factory" which has been recently conferred upon University College, whether justly or unjustly, by the *Toronto Telegram*, would be no longer applicable.

X. Y. Z.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION RETURNS.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

There have been no examinations in the Fourth Year this term.

THIRD YEAR.

Classics.

Class I.—1, McGillivray, D.; 2, Dunn, H. L.; 3, Miles, A. C.; 4, Teeffy, A. F.

Class II.—

Class III.—1, Kerr, D. B.; 2, Fasken, D.; 3, Robertson, S. E.; 4, Boulton, C. R.; 5, Glass, C. T.; 6, Duncan, W. A.; 7, Gross, A. H.; 8, Bennett, C. T.; 9, ———; 10, Davidson, J. A.; 11, ———; 12, Campbell, C. G.; 13, Moir, R.; 14, Hamilton, A.

Mathematics.

Class III.—1, Duncan; 2, Davidson; 3, Robertson; 4, Glass; 5, Campbell.

History

Class I.—McGillivray, J.; 2, Wright, H. J.; 3, Gunther, E. F.; 4, Wishart, D. J.

Class II.—1, ———; 2, Corbett, L. C.; 3, Clarke, J. M.

Class III.—1, Creelman, W. F. W.; 2, Elliott, J. C.; 3, McKnight, R.; 4, Jaffary, J. A.; 5, ———; 6, Boyle, W. H. W.; 7, Haddow, R.; 8, Blair, A.; 9, Inglis, T. E.; 10, Macdonald, G. S.; 11, Wiltsie, G. B.; 12, Baird, J.; 13, Boulton; 14, Bennett; 15, Greig, W. J.; 16, Smith, J. C.; 17, Glass; 18, Kerr; 19, Hamilton, A.; 20, McCabe, C. J.; 21, ———; 22, Trotter, J.; 23, Moir; 24, ———; 25, ———; 26, ———; 27, Blake, W. H.; 28, Freeman, G. E.; 29, Gray, J.; 30, Campbell; 31, Gross; 32, Fasken; 33, Duncan; 34, ———; 35, ———; 36, Wade, F. C.; 37, ———; 38, Caven, J.; 39, Love, S.; 40, Robertson; 41, ———; 42, Wissler, H.; 43, ———; 44, ———; 45, Boddy, J.; 46, Davidson, J. A.

Mineralogy and Geology.

Class I.—1, Smith, G. A.; 2, Rowand, W. L. H.; 3, Hall, T. P.; 4, Bain, W. L.; 5, Scott, A. Y.; 6, Mustard, J. W.

Class II.—

Class III.—

Biology.

Class I.—1, Smith; 2, Rowand; 3, Scott.

Class II.—1, Bain; 2, Mustard; 3, Hall.

Hebrew.

Class I.—1, Hamilton, J.; 2, Jones, S. W.; 3, Blair; 4, Boyle.

SECOND YEAR.

Classics.

Class I.—1, Crichton, A.; 2, Robertson, J. C.; 3, Fairclough, H. R.

Class II.—1, Hagarty, E. W.; 2, Gordon, C. W.; 3, Wilgress, G. S.; 4, Bonis, H.

Class III.—Squair, J.

History.

Class III.—1, Squair, J.; 2, Ormiston, W. S.; 3, Langton, H. H.; 4, Dewart, H. H.; 5, Raines, F. N.; 6, Wright, A. W.; 7, McNair, R.; 8, O'Flynn, F. E.; 9, Drumm, A. H.; 10, Higgins, J. H.; 11, Sproule, R. K.

Metaphysics and Ethics

Class I.—1 aeq. Farquharson, W.; 2, Johnson, A. S.; 3, Mackay, J.; 4, Macpherson, R. N.; 5, Dewart, H. H.; 6, aeq. Lachlin, J.; 7, Campbell, J.; 8, Squair, J.; 9, Ormiston, W. S.; 10, aeq. Gardner, J.; 11, Osler, H. S.; 12, Watt, J.; 13, aeq. Denovan, A. M.; 14, Leitch, M. L.

Class II.—1, Macpherson; 2, Walsh; 3, Wrong; 4, aeq. Cody, Fraser, Mackay; 5, aeq. Langton, Snyder; 6, McLaren; 7, Creasor; 8, McColl; 9, Tisdell.

Class III.—Allan; 2, Duncan; 3 aeq. Grant, Henderson; 4, Fleming; 5 aeq. Flint, Howard; 6, Cowie; 7, Ross; 8, Raines; 9, Burton; 10, Barber; 11, Kerr; 12, McNair; 13, Hardie.

Logic.

Class I.—1 aeq. Dewart, Johnson, McPherson, R. N.; 2, aeq. Farquharson, Riddell; 3, aeq. Langton, Mackay, J.; 4, Campbell, J. S.; 5, Mackay, A. G.; 6, aeq. Crichton, Denovan, McPherson, D. S.; 7, Osler; 8, Watt; 9, Squair; 10, Campbell, Gordon, C. W.; 11, Walsh; 12, Snyder.

Class II.—1 aeq. Cody, Frazer, Hagarty, Henderson; 2, Donald; 3, Gordon, G.; 4, Allan; 5, Wilgress; 6, Raines; 7, aeq. Kerr, R., Leitch.

Class III.—1, Ross; 2, Fleming; 3, Howard; 4, Flint; 5 aeq. Burton, Cameron; 6, MacLaren.

French.

Class I.—Squair, J.

Class II.—1, Wright, A. W.; 2, Langton; 3, Dewart; 4, Alexander, L. H.; 5, Lee, L.

Class III.—(Third Year men taking 2nd Examination.) 1 aeq. Boulton, C. R.; 2, Robertson, S. E.; 3, Fasken, D.; 4, Grierson, J. F.; 5, Campbell, C. G.; 6, Graham, E. G.; 7, Glass, C. T.; 8, Grierson, D. D.; 9, Clarke, L. J.

German.

Class I.—1, Squair, J.; 2, Wright, A. W.

Class II.—1, Lee, L.; 2, Sproule, R. K.

Class III.

Hebrew.

- Class I.—1. Daniel; 2. Hamilton; 3. Jaffray; 4. Denovan; 5. Trotter; 6. Marsh; 7. Duncan.
 Class II.—1. Lindsay, J.; 2. Sibbald; 3. McDonald.

FIRST YEAR.

Classics.

- Class I.—I, Boville, J. C.; 2, ———.
 Class II.—1, Nicol, W. B.; 2, Mackenzie, W. P.; 3, Boswell, J. W.; 4, Young, J. M.
 Class III.—1, Barket, A. R.; 2, May, A. F.*; 3, ———; 4, Clark, I.; 5, Mosure, J. B. B*.; 6, Gray, R. A.; 7, Bell, J. J*.; 8, Findlay, C. E*.; 9, Bell, A. W*.; 10, Smellie, A. G. P*.; 11, Palmer, J. M*.; 12, Ferguson, T. A*.; 13, Shaw, N*.; 14, Henderson, A*.; 15, Boyd, A. J*.; 16, Manson, A*.; 17, Little, J. G*.; 18, McKenzie, W. D*.; 19, Balderson, J. M.*; 20, Parker, S. G.*; 21, Sisley, E. A*.; 22, ———; 23, ———; 24, Drake, F. A.*; 25, Hardie, T. M.*; 26, Milligan, W. G.*; 27, Wigle, E.*; 28, McWhinney, J. M.; 29, Tolmie, J. C.*; 30, Strong, P.*; 31, ———.

NOTE.—Those marked thus (*) must pass a supplemental examination in Latin Prose Composition; thus (+), in Iliad XXII.; thus (‡), in Horace, Odes, I.

Latin Only.

- Class III.—1, Smith, W. H.

Mathematics.

- Class I.—1, Gray; 2, Strong; 3, Balderson; 4, Palmer; 5, Hunt, E.; 6, Little; 7, Barker, A. R.
 Class II.—1, McWhinney; 2, Tolmie.
 Class III.—1, Smith, W. H.; 2, Henderson; 3, McKenzie, W. P.; 4, Boville; 5, Roswell; 6, Milligan; 7, Shaw; 8, Bell, A. W.; 9, May; 10, Wigle; 11, Clark; 12, Manson, A.; 13, Drake; 14, Findlay; 15, Boyd; 16, Nicol; 17, Hardie; 18, Smellie; 19, Ferguson; 20, Parker; 21, Sisley; 22, Bell, J. J.; 23, Adams, A. A.; 24, McKenzie, W. D.; 25, Young, J. M.; 26, Mosure.

English.

- Class I.—1, Blackstock, J.; 2, Smith, W. H.; 3, McKenzie, W. P.; 4, æq. Hunt, E. L.; 5, ———; 6, Hardie, T. M.; 7, Roswell, J. W.; 8, McKenzie, W. D.; 9, Milligan, W. G.; 10, æq. Gray, R. A.
 Class II.—1, Henderson, A.; 2, æq. Nicol, W. B.; 3, ———; 4, ———; 5, Drake, F. A.
 Class III.—1, Clarke, J.; 2, Palmer, J.; 3, Bell, J. J.; 4, Boyd, A. J.; 5, Strang, P.; 6, Shaw, N.; 7, Manson, A.; 8, Sisley, E. A.; 9, Boville, T. C.; 10, Young, J. McG.; 11, Mosure, J. B.; 12, McWhinney, J. M.; 13, Ferguson, T. A.; 14, Bell, A. W.; 15, Smellie, A. G.; 16, Wigle, E.; 17, Parker, J. G.; 18, May, A. F.; 19, Little, J.; 20, Balderson, J. M.; 21, Barker, A. R.; 22, Tolmie, J. C.; 23, Higgins, J. H.; 24, Findlay, C. S.; 25, Drumm, A. H.

Chemistry.

- Class III.—1, Bradley, W. J.; 2, MacMurchy, A.; 3, Wright, H. J.; 4, McDougall, A. H.; 5, Smith, W. H.; 6, ———; 7, ———; 8, Gross, A. H.; 9, Strange, P.; 10, McGillivray; 11, Ross-well, J. W.; 12, Boville, T. C.; 13, Dunn, H. L.

Mineralogy and Geology.

- Class III.—1, Bennett, C. T.; 2, Glass, C. T.; 3, Haddon, Robertson, S. E.; 4, Davidson, J. A.

Biology.

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French.

- Class I.—Smith, W. H.
 Class II.—1, Blackstock, J.; 2, Hunt, E. G.
 Class III.—1, Milligan, W. T.; 2, Boyd, A. J.; 3, Drake, F. A.; 4, Hardie, T. M.; 5, Wigle, E.; 6, Bell, A. W.

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THIRD YEAR.

Shades and Shadows.

- Class I.—1, Morris, J. L.; 2, Tye, W. J.
 Class II.—
 Class III.—Hodgins, G. S.

Practical Astronomy

- Class I.—
 Class II.—Morris.
 Class III.—Tye, (below line.)

Theory of Construction.

- Class I.—
 Class II.—
 Class III.—1, Morris, Tye, 2, Hodgins (below line.)

Applied Dynamics.

- Class I.—
 Class II.—Morris.
 Class III.—1, Tye; 2, Hodgins, (below the line.)

Drawing.

- Class I.—1, Morris; 2, Hodgins.
 Class II.—Tye.

Essay.

- Class I.—Morris.
 Class II.—
 Class III.—Hodgins, (below line.)

Machine Design.

- Class I.—
 Class II.—
 Class III.—Hodgins, (below line.)

Thermo-Dynamics.

- Class I.—
 Class II.—1, Tye; 2, Hodgins.

Principles of Mechanism.

- Class I.—
 Class II.—Hodgins.
 Class III.—

Chemistry (supplemental.)

- Class I.—
 Class II.—Hodgins.
 Class III.—

SECOND YEAR.

Descriptive Geometry.

- Class I.—Laws, D.; Kennedy, J. H.
 Class II.—1, Jeffrey, D.; Burns, D.; 2, Shortt, J. H.
 Class III.—

Surveying.

- Class I.—Laws, Kennedy.
 Class II.—Jeffrey, Burns.
 Class III.—Shortt, (below line.)

Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy.

- Class I.—
 Class II.—1, Jeffrey; 2, Kennedy.
 Class III.—1, Burns, Laws; 2, Shortt, (below lines.)

Strength of Materials.

- Class I.—Jeffrey, Tye.
 Class II.—1, Kennedy; 2, Laws.
 Class III.—1, Burns; 2, Shortt, (below lines.)

Drawing.

- Class I.—Jeffrey, Laws.
 Class II.—Kennedy.
 Class III.—Shortt; 2, Burns;

Essay.

- Class I.—1, Jeffrey; 2, Burns, Laws, Shortt; 3, Kennedy.
 Class II.—
 Class III.—

Chemistry

- Class I. —
 Class II. —
 Class III.—1. Kennedy; 2. Jeffrey; 3. Burns, Laws, Shortt, (below lines.)

Hydrostatics.

- Class I.—Jeffrey.
 Class II.—Burns.
 Class III.—1. Kennedy; 2. Shortt; 3. Laws.

(Dynamics (Supplemental))

- Class I.—
 Class II.—
 Class III.—Shortt (below lines).

FIRST YEAR.

Projections.

- Class I.—1. Duggan, G. H.; 2. Fotheringham, T. T.; 3. Moffatt, J. W.
 Class II.—Tyrrell, J. W.
 Class III.—Henderson, E. E.; Huley, T. F.

Surveying.

- Class I.—1. Duggan; 2. Moffatt; 3. Fotheringham.
 Class II.—Tyrrell.
 Class III.—1. Henderson; 2. Huley.

Applied Statics.

- Class I.
 Class II.—1. Duggan; 2. Moffatt; 3. Henderson; 4. Fotheringham; 5. Tyrrell.
 Class III.—Huley.

Drawing.

- Class I.—Duggan, Moffatt.
 Class II.—1. Henderson; 2. Fotheringham.
 Class III.—1. Tyrrell. 2. Huley.

Chemistry.

- Class I.
 Class II.
 Class III.—Huley, Tyrrell, Henderson, (below lines).

Euclid and Algebra.

- Class I.
 Class II.—1. Moffatt; 2. Fotheringham.
 Class III.—1. Duggan; 2. Henderson; Huley, Tyrrell, (below lines).

NOTE.—Those below the line will be required to take the Supplemental Examinations at Easter in the subjects in which they have failed.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

FROM PRENTICE.

'Tis midnight's holy hour, and silence now
 Is brooding, like a gentle spirit, o'er
 The still and pulseless world. Hark! on the winds,
 The bell's deep tones are swelling; 'tis the knell
 Of the departed year. No funeral train
 Is sweeping past; yet, on the stream and wood,
 With melancholy light, the moonbeams rest
 Like a pale, spotless shroud; the air is stirred,
 As by a mourner's sigh; and, on yon cloud,
 That floats so still and placidly through heaven,
 The spirits of the Seasons seem to stand,
 Young Spring, bright Summer, Autumn's solemn form,
 And Winter, with his aged locks,—and breathe
 In mournful cadences, that come abroad
 Like the far wind-harp's wild and touching wail,
 A melancholy dirge o'er the dead year,
 Gone from the earth forever.

'Tis a time

For memory and for tears. Within the deep
 Still chambers of the heart, a spectre dim,
 Whose tones are like the wizard voice of Time,
 Heard from the tomb of ages, points its cold
 And solemn finger to the beautiful
 And holy visions, that have passed away,
 And left no shadow of their loveliness
 On the dead waste of life. The spectre lifts
 The coffin-lid of Hope, and Joy, and Love,
 And bending mournfully above the pale,
 Sweet forms that slumber there, scatters dead flowers,
 O'er what has passed to nothingness.

The year

Has gone, and with it, many a glorious throng
 Of happy dreams. Its mark is on each brow,
 Its shadow in each heart. In its swift course

It waved its sceptre o'er the beautiful,
 And they are not. It laid its pallid hand
 Upon the strong man; and the haughty form
 Is fallen, and the flashing eye is dim.
 It trod the hall of revelry; where thronged
 The bright and joyous; and the tearful wail
 Of stricken ones is heard, where erst the song
 And reckless shout resounded. It passed o'er
 The battle-plain, where sword, and spear, and shield,
 Flashed in the light of midday; and the strength
 Of serried hosts is shivered, and the grass,
 Green from the soil of carnage, waves above
 The crushed and moldering skeleton. It came,
 And faded like a wreath of mist at eve;
 Yet, ere it melted in the viewless air,
 It heralded its millions to their home
 In the dim land of dreams.

Remorseless Time!

Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe! What power
 Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
 His iron heart to pity! On, still on,
 He presses, and forever. The proud bird,
 The condor of the Andes, that can soar
 Through heaven's unfathomable depths, or brave
 The fury of the northern hurricane,
 And bathe his plumage in the thunder's home,
 Furls his broad wing at night-fall, and sinks down
 To rest upon his mountain crag; but Time
 Knows not the weight of sleep or weariness;
 And Night's deep darkness has no chain to bind
 His rushing pinion.

Revolutions sweep

O'er earth, like troubled visions o'er the breast
 Of dreaming sorrow; cities rise and sink
 Like bubbles on the water; fiery isles
 Spring blazing from the ocean, and go back
 To their mysterious caverns; mountains rear
 To heaven their bold and blackened cliffs, and bow
 Their tall heads to the plain; and empires rise,
 Gathering the strength of hoary centuries,
 And rush down, like the Alpine avalanche,
 Startling the nations; and the very stars,
 Yon bright and glorious blazonry of God,
 Glitter awhile in their eternal depths,
 And, like the Pleiad, loveliest of their train,
 Shoot from their glorious spheres, and pass away
 To darkle in the trackless void; yet Time,
 Time, the tomb-builder, holds his fierce career,
 Dark, stern, all pitiless, and pauses not
 Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path,
 To sit and muse, like other conquerors,
 Upon that fearful ruin he hath wrought.

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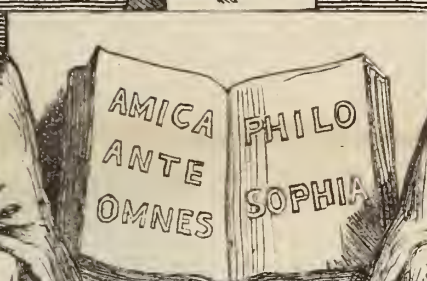
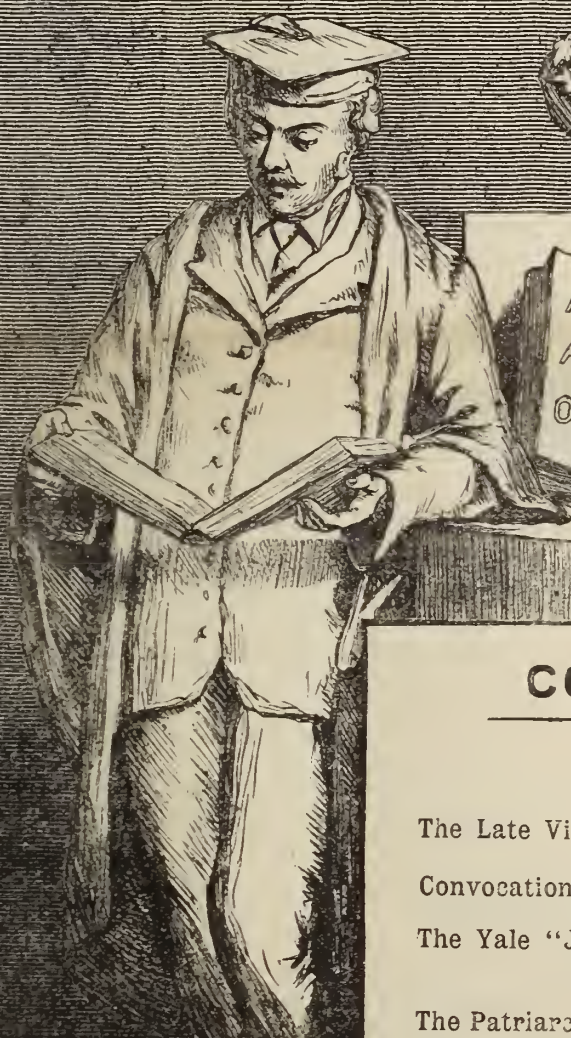
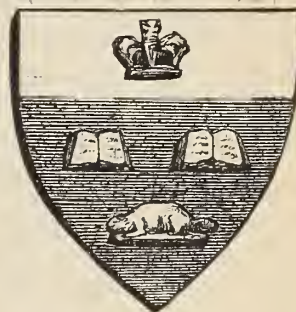
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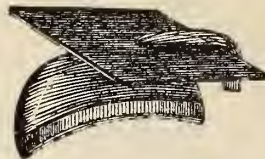
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

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THE LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR MOSS.

The early death of this distinguished graduate who filled until a few days since, the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University with so much honor to himself, and advantage to Alma Mater, has been received with the deepest regret in more than one intellectual circle. At each stage of his life it seems to have been the fortune of Chief Justice Moss, to attract by magnetic sympathy, the affection and respect of all with whom he came in contact. His school-companions at Upper Canada College are scattered far and wide, yet they still cherish his memory. Amongst politicians he moved for a brief space, and won golden opinions from both sides. At the bar and on the bench the lustre of early success, as well as the conscientious industry and self-sacrifice characteristic of him, made our departed friend not only conspicuous, but, what is less frequently the case, admired without envy, and beloved without an *arrière pensée* of jealousy. But it is amongst University men especially that the loss comes home with a sense as of personal bereavement. Nowhere outside the circle of the family from which he has been untimely snatched has he left mourners more sincere or regretful than in the academic halls of Toronto. Every one of us has lost a friend, whose place, must of necessity remain a blank in life, yet kept enshrined in that silent gallery through which memory walks alone to ponder and to dream on all that was, and all that might have been.

Vice-Chancellor Moss—for we prefer to call him so, rather than by the higher judicial title—was pre-eminently a University man. Other graduates have risen to high stations in the world; but he never forsook his first love. Having won merited distinction from the University, he remained faithful to her interests while he lived, and, so to speak, remained, in the ardor of his attachment, an undergraduate all his days. When, at the last Commencement, he was absent from the president's seat, not even the presence of Mr. Blake, the Chancellor, honored son of the University as he is, could supply the place of one who was destined to fill it no more. What were the qualities which gave the late Vice-Chancellor so strong a place in the hearts of University men? It was not merely his academic success, although that, undoubtedly has nerved the resolution and quickened the energy of many an undergraduate. Mr. Moss's triumphs were justly subjects of pride; yet they can hardly be repeated in days when the ardent thirst for culture has spread over a wider area. Intellectual division of labor has asserted itself, and the triple honors of 1858 are not to be again won by a fourth-year-man.

The true reason for the affection borne to the Vice-Chancellor was his singularly-attractive personal character. There was a notable absence in him of any personal littleness of feeling, any brusqueness of manner, any boisterous self-assertion. He looked not so much upon his own things, as upon the things of others. Wherever a smile of encouragement, a word of cheery

advice, or a substantial measure of help was needed, it was never withheld by Thomas Moss. The traits of character which now, unhappily add to the poignancy of regret, won the affection which has been now so rudely snapped asunder. As already suggested, the Vice-Chancellor remained an undergraduate in feeling all his life. Neither judicial station, nor its onerous duties, severed him from those who were plodding along on the path he had so successfully trodden. When he met an undergraduate he met with him on equal terms, and the score of years which had passed since he graduated, vanished from sight. The gulf of time was bridged by genuine fellow feeling, and he stood as one of themselves, to rejoice in their successes, and advise them out of the resources of a matured experience. It is not often that undergraduates can boast of so single-hearted, honest, and capable an adviser, and they, perhaps more than any others, feel his loss at this first hour of bereavement. Others have reflected lustre on the University in many walks of life. Vice-Chancellor Moss was identified with its life to the last, and died in its service.

Nor was it only in strictly academic pursuits that his generous sympathy was available. In the physical exercises, unknown in his time, he took the warmest interest, and stimulated others to avail themselves of advantages denied, in those precarious years of University existence, to himself. The Literary Society which now meets in sections, was a tender plant in Mr. Moss's undergraduate days; yet he was one of those who nursed it when in decay, and left it a strong and vigorous College institution. In the first public debate, looked forward to by its participants with so much nervous trepidation, he took part, and so zealously strove for the success of the Society that he may not improperly be styled one of its re-founders and re-establishers. In every phase of University life he felt a tender interest and took an indefatigable share from the moment of his matriculation until his premature death—a period of twenty-six years. To undergraduates then, no less than to that scattered body who have gone forth from the University halls, the tidings of his death are inexpressibly painful. Every one feels that he has lost a friend, and all that remains is a memory of one too early removed—a life of rich promise whose sun had not passed the meridian. To the widow and children of their lamented friend University men extend their warmest sympathy, and offer, not so much in words as in deepest feeling, their sincere and regretful condolence. The place left vacant is not easily to be filled, and Vice-Chancellor Moss will live in a nobler shrine than sarcophagus of marble—the hearts and tender memories of his brothers of the Toronto University.

CONVOCATION.

From the programme published in another column it will be seen that there is to be a business meeting of Convocation on Friday evening next. The items of business coming up are

important enough to demand the most earnest attention of graduates everywhere, and therefore we hope to see a full meeting.

For many years after its organization, or rather revival, in 1873, Convocation did nothing, but as there have been several successful business meetings held during the past few months without a single failure, it is open to the friends of the University to indulge the hope that it will yet become an important element in the control and administration of the University. All that is wanted to this end is that those who have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the recent series of meetings should persevere in pressing University questions on the notice of their fellow graduates. From the accompanying list of proposed amendments to the constitution of Convocation, which will probably be adopted by the Legislature, it will be seen that it is likely to become a more workable and therefore more useful body.

If we were disposed to single out any item of business on the programme, as of more importance than all others, we should select the motion of Mr. Macdonald respecting the finances of the University. The Senate is moving in the same direction, and it will be interesting to compare the results of the investigation of this matter by two independent committees. We hear, from time to time, that the finances are in a straitened condition, and, judging from a variety of indications, we can readily believe it. The first step towards devising a remedy for this regrettable state of affairs is to know exactly how we stand, and then we shall know also the extent to which the endowment fund requires to be supplemented. We have no fear of the result of an appeal to the alumni of Toronto University for assistance, should such an appeal be necessary; but in order that it may be successful it is absolutely necessary that they should be treated with perfect candor. There has been too little published about University affairs in the past, and the institution has suffered in consequence.

THE YALE "JUBILEE."

Last month, the Yale Alumni Association of New York, gave their annual "Jubilee." This Association is composed of those Yale graduates who live in New York and vicinity. The membership is quite large, some eight hundred, I believe, and its end and aim is to give half-a-dozen dinners through the year, where the fellows meet informally and talk over old times. The first dinner of the year is given a few days before Thanksgiving day, and is termed the "Jubilee." This Thanksgiving Jubilee is an old Yale custom, which was tyrannically abolished by the faculty in 1876; the performance of that year having met with their disapprobation. It was given every year on the Wednesday evening just before Thanksgiving day, and was gotten up by committees appointed from each class; the seniors, of course, having a general control. On the appointed night the three upper classes would assemble immediately after supper in Alumni Hall, in a huge room where the dreadful annual examinations are held. The room used to be arranged with a stage at one end, and benches in the body of the hall rising like circus seats in the rear. The three upper classes assembled first, the seniors and juniors monopolizing the good seats in front, and the sophomores arranging themselves in a double line on the sides of the aisle leading from the entrance to the rear of the hall, standing on the benches with soft hats in their hands. Then the freshmen are admitted in single file; a programme is thrust into their hands; they are shown the double line of howling, yelling sophomores, clamorous for freshmanic gore, and are told to put their heads down and dive through. As they pass along, the sophs. pound them with their hats and remove from their persons handfuls of hair, pieces of coats, collars, or torture them in any other way that may suit their fancy. After the freshies have worked their toilsome way back, and have climbed up on their high seats, their tallest and their shortest man are violently seized and passed over the heads of the audience up to the stage, where they are measured, and the tallest solemnly proclaimed the President, and the shortest the Secretary of their class. Next in order, the sophomores haul the freshmen down from their seats and take them themselves,

making the freshmen sit on the floor, where, they properly belong, and during the rest of the evening make them the target for innumerable missiles, such as beans, putty, and an infernal machine made of damp flour wrapped up in tissue paper in bundles of convenient size for throwing. On striking, these "bombs" burst open and cover the unfortunate target with flour. The exercises that follow consist first, of a poem on the events of the past year and a "sermon," both being read by seniors. The sermon is, perhaps, the most important feature, and is generally a very witty talk about college affairs in general. After the sermon, the Glee Club give a minstrel performance, which is followed by a play given by the juniors. An operetta by the seniors closes the Jubilee.

Unfortunately, in our Alumni Jubilee the most interesting exercises, those carried on by the sophomores and freshmen, have to be omitted on account of the difficulty of finding men willing to undertake the latter role. The other exercises follow, to some extent, their original. Last meeting we had the sermon and poem and some songs by the Glee Club, but there was a new and very successful departure in having ushered into the room and seated upon the platform a number of guests, including mock delegates from Harvard and Vassar Colleges, the "oldest living graduate," the "oldest living theologian," and two "Yale Professors," all of whom made addresses that were immensely funny and were received with great applause. One of the stories told by the "oldest living theologian" seemed really worthy of being rescued from oblivion. He said that when he was in college, in the class of 1716, four of the "boys" went out sailing in the harbor. There were DEIKNUMI (the nickname of a present member of the faculty), TIBERIUS GRACCHUS, JULIUS CÆSAR, and himself. They took some beer along, and CÆSAR and DEIKNUMI got drunk and in sport threw TIBERIUS overboard. He sank twice, and on rising for the last time cried, "*Et tu quoque, Deiknumi?*" and DEIK. replied, "*Not too quoque, just quoque enough.*" The "Yale professor" then gave a lecture on the thermometer—a capital take-off on the present Professor of Physics. The Vassar delegate read a composition on "Man," at the same time apologizing for the fact that her knowledge of her subject was rather theoretical than practical. The delegate from Harvard gave us a little talk on "culchah," and recounted a conversation he had just had with Longfellow. He was, unfortunately, cut short in his speech by an accident which happened to the "bull purp" he carried under his arm.

This finished the formal exercises and supper appeared, at which there were no toasts and no speeches, and plenty of punch; and everybody had a good time. Somewhat after midnight we separated with a 'rah! 'rah! 'rah! for "dear old Yale."

H.

WE hasten to offer our congratulations to Mr. McMURRICH and to the people of Toronto on his accession to the Mayoralty. Being a University man, our hearts were with him in the keen contest which ended in his victory. From the start, we entertained no misgivings about the result. It would be surprising if a successful academic career, joined with the practical turn of mind which has been developed by the study of science and law, should not be a superior claim on the citizens of a university town. The advantages gained from an education which is liberal to the extent of including a considerable knowledge of the sciences, is beginning to be held as a useful qualification for almost any public position. The attainments of the newly-elected Mayor in this direction were recognized in the University when the Natural Science Association chose him for their President last March. The importance in civic administration of a thorough acquaintance with sanitary laws will not improbably make Mr. McMURRICH'S tenure of office remarkable from a retrospective point of view.

AFTER the municipal election the greatest local event this week was the Zeta Psi Convention. From the threadbare account which could be gleaned of its secret sessions, it appears that a large amount of business was satisfactorily got through. Judging from the bill of fare the dinner on Thursday evening at half past eight was a very gorgeous affair. Turtle soup and Pommery are not on the table every day, at least not on the

festive boards of the Residence. Several elderly-looking gentlemen took part in the proceedings, which speaks for the vigorous condition of this fraternity, which recruits itself from undergraduates. Whatever our opinion may be of the Greek Letter Societies, it is difficult to withhold the admission that it is peculiarly attractive to see venerable members keep up their connexion with an association which they joined before their experience of the busy world had begun.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

It is a big thing to be a Royal Highness, a newspaper editor, or a sergeant in the Guards; but all the glory of these positions fades into nothingness beside that of the man who is the first to discover the fire, and give the alarm.

* *

Something very gushing:—"Gladly we offer our congratulations to the brave girls who have sent out the first number of the *Index and Chronicle*. You have made a charming *debut*, and may regard your first number with pardonable pride when you compare it with the other college journals. We shall expect from you, although you are the youngest and sit at the feet of your grown-up brothers and sisters, many bright ideas. We have a few criticisms which we would kindly offer. . . . They say the devil is never more dangerous than when he begins to say prayers; it is more than dangerous—it is fatal—to listen to the critic who "kindly offers" to criticize. He is more frequently than not an individual whose effusive good wishes are the thin coating of much envy and jealousy; or, like this writer in the *Campus*, his critical acumen is dissolved in overflowing benevolence, and fails to impart its proper stimulative effect.

* *

HERE'S a riddle. What landowners in Ireland are now the best off? The landlords in Armagh (armor).

* *

English Quarterlies: *Westminster, Edinburgh, North British, Quarterly, Winchester and Dublin Reviews*. American: *The North American Review*. Canadian: *Rouge et Noir*.

* *

A LADY informs a contemporary that she knows another lady "who has her arms lathered and shaved from end to end by a barber once a week." Now we begin to understand how it is that female arms become bald-headed at such an early age.

* *

SCENE: Not one hundred miles from Godalming. Two sportsmen hunting for a house. Rustic appears, and they make enquiries.

Rustic: "Yer go strayat for aboot quaaarter of a mile, and pass public house, and—"

"Eh?" said the taller and stouter sportsman. "What? Pass a public-house? My good man, never did such a thing in my life. Come on, old chap."

Who *was* it? (This is a prize conundrum.)

* *

"What, miss, does this fine orange which I have in my hand look like?" "I don't know, sir; I think it looks a little like a lemon." "Oh! what a comparison! No; it looks like the head of a beautiful young girl, exteriorly beautiful, interiorly good!"—*Lassell Leaves*. Yes; you may well put a mark of exclamation after such a squeamish simile. The very fruit, the smooth skin of which is typical of baldness, is here considered as suggestive of flowing tresses. In the college career of the young miss, the stage seems to be inevitable which is mainly marked by a love for acrostics and sentimental riddles, as well as for the literary "conceits" in the style of the above specimen. The worst of it is that, what would be deemed an alarming sign of mental aberration in a young man is talked of as something added to the attractiveness of his sister. She is at once set down as a clever girl if smartness is exhibited in working out puzzles, or, still better, if her letters are interlarded with "intense" quotations from the poets. On the latter score I remember some sagacious remarks of my old friend, the *Pink 'Un*:

"There is nothing fresher and more dewy and more delightfully emphatic than a young girl's letter to her—well, to her brother. Every third word is underlined—and then there's the postscript. The postscript of a girl's letter is as indispensable as the tail of a dog. The letter is nothing—the postscript is everything. Persons experienced in receiving girls' letters have told us that, when they are particularly anxious to know something the letter contains, they always read the postscript first. It is like the peroration to a speech. A young man may look on it as a real misfortune not to receive letters from his sisters and cousins and youthful aunts. If he is not blessed with such relatives, let him delve into the old trunk, and dig out the letters written by his mother when she was his father's—or somebody else's father's—sweetheart. He will get more light and sweetness out of them than out of all Tennyson and Tupper combined."

"EDWARD HANLAN was a guest at a Masonic meeting at Anderton's Hotel last Wednesday." A good instance of the right man in the right place this. For surely Hanlan would feel at home with any "craft."

* *

GUBBINS, yes, dear old Gubbins, wanted to be classed amongst the "unco' guid" last Sunday, so went to church, taking as a companion friend Blobbs. The two friends waded through the prayers almost as fluently as though they were reciting selections from "McCall's Guide." And all went well till the sermon; then the minister (looking straight at the pew where sat our friends) gave out the following text:—"A gluttonous man, a wine bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners;" but before he could proceed with the discourse the surprised Blobbs, turning to Gubbins, said audibly, "Why, he must have met one of us at the Rifle Gallery." And now Nathaniel says "wild horses" would not drag him to kirk again with Blobbs."—*Sporting Times*.

* *

LAST November I quoted from the *Sunbeam* an article entitled 'Les Circonstances de la Vie,' and a correspondent in the December number of that paper deems it unfair that I should have marked "as incorrect every word from which an accent was omitted; . . . such errors may be justly put down to the printers." The typographical blunders in the *'Varsity* have hitherto been in unstinted abundance, but a guarantee may be given that before the end of the present year so disfiguring a feature will have undergone the needed chiselling. A skilful proof-reader, like a lost umbrella, is not to be picked up in one day's search. The *Sunbeam*, however, has reached its second volume, and is a monthly; so that between the time of its foundation and the intervals between its various issues, a system for the unerring revision of proof-sheets has had ample leisure to perfect itself. Hence the charge of unfairness is, in the phrase of the Scotch courts, not proven. The correspondent is more successful in detecting doubtful corrections, of which three are pointed out. I will plead guilty to the first two, though an explanation might be given if I could recover the original article; the third bears on the distinction between *eus* and *avais* which establishes the latter as the historical tense of French narration. In spite of its vehemence and retaliative tone, the criticism on a signed article in the *'Varsity* is deserved and even errs on the side of leniency.

* *

"MARY JANE," said he, "I think if you lifted your feet away from the fire we might have some heat in the room." And they hadn't been married many years, either.

* *

THE "Raquet," a new dance, is on its way across the borders. All the information we can get about it so far is that you grab your partner round the waist, glue her to your manly shirt-front, then both whirl teetotum-wise till further orders. The dance is said to contain more hugging than the waltz, and more exercise than the Scotch reel. For these reasons—or rather for the latter reason alone—it is likely to be very much in vogue next season at such establishments of health as, for instance, Saratoga, where it will doubtless be ordered by the doctor for self and patients.

* *

PURPLE silk stockings with a little gold arrow embroidered on the ankle look very nice indeed. So you see we *do* know something about it.

* *

TEACHER: "Suppose that you have two sticks of candy, and your big brother gives you two more, how many have you got then?"

Little Boy (shaking his head): "You don't know him. He ain't that kind of a boy."

* *

HE was a champion old sproozer. He had a knack of borrowing half-sovereigns of strangers, by boasting of the acquaintanceship he had with some of their friends. Only give him the cue and he was all right. Once, however, he came to great grief. It was this way, and we cannot sufficiently denounce the cruel sell that was practised upon him. Captain Boyes, of the Hussars, was lunching at his hotel. The champion sproozer found out, as he thought, his name and other particulars. Sidling up to him (the captain knew him) he said, after a few words of conversation, "And may I ask, are you not Captain Boyes of the—th Hussars?" "No," was the reply; "I am his brother." "Ah, and how is my old friend Jack? It's years since we met." "He is dead," was the reply. The champion sproozer was overcome, he nearly wept; but he was safe, he could launch out with any kind of story without being contradicted. "Poor old Jack, and he's dead is he? Many's the spree we had together; did he ever tell you of the curious adventure we had out tiger shooting," &c., &c. And then the captain turned his cold blue eyes on him and said, "As a matter of fact, I am Jack Boyes, of the—th Hussars, and I haven't got a brother." And then the champion

sproozer got up, and with a melancholy countenance went away, being hurt that the feelings of a tender-hearted man should have been so shamefully outraged.

"WHY, O Patriarch! is there a girl undergraduate on your title-page, when the fact that the sweets of undergraduateship with you are forbidden sweets for girls is so notorious, that in the number of the 'Varsity before us it is the subject of a well-written article?"—*Sunbeam*. A most distressing inconsistency, I admit; for an explanation I refer you to the College Council.

'VARSITY MEN YOU KNOW.

11. PROFESSOR CROFT.

(Concluded.)

Germany was then, as it is now, far-famed for its gymnasia of learning; in the cultivation of the natural and physical sciences, it was, if it is not still, the foremost country in the world. The University of Berlin was one of the most distinguished. It had been founded in 1810, and was munificently endowed; the liberality of the late king drew to it the most illustrious scholars of the time; it is now probably the most complete University in existence. When the young English student entered it in 1838, its professorial chairs were filled by men whose splendid reputations attracted students from the British Isles, and all parts of the continent. Its laboratories were thoroughly furnished; in scientific apparatus and appliances, its equipment was perfect; as a training school it was unsurpassed. Mitscherlich held one of the professorships of chemistry, to which he had been appointed in 1822. Educated at the old Universities of Heidelberg, Paris and Göttingen, a student for a time under Berzelius at Stockholm, a distinguished member of the Royal Society of London and of the French Institute he was then in the hey-day of his usefulness and the zenith of his fame. He was celebrated not less as an author than as a scholar and professor, but will be best remembered as the discoverer of the beautiful chemical law of "isomorphism." By the advice of Mitscherlich, who was his "guide, philosopher and friend" in those halcyon years of student life at Berlin, Mr. Croft altered materially the plans of study which he had formed on leaving England. It was then his intention to devote himself exclusively to chemistry. Mitscherlich dissuaded him from this, and the prescient wisdom of the advice was more than justified by the fortunate results which followed. Under the shrewd German's directions, he entered upon a curriculum which embraced all the cognate sciences. He studied mineralogy and geology under Professors Weisse and G. Rose; botany under Link and Meyen; zoology under Lichtenstein; physics under Magnus and Dove; anatomy and physiology under Müller; and entomology, which was in after years a favorite subject, under Erichson. A dose of "German metaphysics" was, of course, part of the mental regimen, and a professor with an unpronounceable name administered it unsparingly. In chemistry he was under Mitscherlich, Rammelsbizz, H. Rose, Marchand and others—the staff being a very able and complete one. These various branches of knowledge—mental philosophy alone excepted—were pursued with all the admirable and elaborate aids which the almost unlimited resources of the great University could supply, and, we need scarcely add, with brilliant success. Most of the subjects seemed at the time to be useless; they have not proved to be so in thirty-eight years' experience in the laboratory and lecture-room. The conditions of excellence and of continuous and enduring success in collegiate service, are the same everywhere; whoever would be a national teacher must lay wide and deep the foundations of his high vocation. The science course at Berlin was a very comprehensive one; in Mr. Croft's case it might have given King's College in 1843 a professor of Natural History as well as of Chemistry. As it was, it fitted him in an eminent degree for that future sphere of action in a new and young country, where he was destined in turn to have many disciples, and to found a school of his own, which, after all, is the best test of the value of professorial worth.

During the long academic vacations of his three-and-a-half years residence in Berlin, Mr. Croft utilized his time in a very pleasant and profitable manner. He was a close student in "term time," and carried his zest for knowledge into all his summer holiday seeking. Furnished with the best of credentials from their kindly old professors, and with knapsacks on their backs, he and a few college friends made pedestrian excursions into different parts of Germany, visiting all places on their route of scientific interest, carefully investigating and noting whatever came within the scope of their collegiate work, and garnering up for future use a rare store of practical information which could be acquired in no other way, and which must have been of immense service and incalculable value. One of the most enjoyable of these excursions was across the Harz mountains. Several others were made in company with Dr. Edward Schunck, *ein Deutscher kamerad*, who was his great chum and

intimate friend at Berlin, and who was afterwards the distinguished President of the Manchester Philosophical Society. He and Herr Schunck rambled in this primitive way over a large portion of Germany. They traversed the valley of Bohemia, passed over the Saxon Switzerland, and penetrated the principal mining and manufacturing districts on the Lower Rhine and in the country extending between the Harz and Erz mountains. No point of any importance was left unvisited. Prague, Karlsbad, the mines and smelting works at Zinnwald, Klausthal, Freiburg, Ruchenberg and Andriasburg, the salt works at Schönebeck, &c., were all in turn explored in every nook and corner. At Freiburg in Saxony they descended the Himmelfahrt, fifteen hundred feet below the earth's surface, and at Klausthal and the silver mines of Goslar in the Harz, they lived below ground with the brawny miners studying all the processes of metallurgic mining. Altogether it was a wildly-free and joyous life; every attention was shown the young tourists, and the greatest possible kindness exhibited wherever they went. Mr. Croft closed his University career with every distinction that any student could desire. Some of his contemporaries in the class-rooms were the most promising *alumni* of their time. Hermann Kopp, Valentine Rose, and Redtenbacher were all men of mark in their day. Varrentrup and Will are famous as the inventors of the method of organic analysis. There were others who afterwards gained celebrity in the domain of science—Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., Stenhouse, of Edinburgh, Dr. Bence Jones, the biographer of Faraday, and the late George Henry Lewes, whose marital relations with the gifted "George Eliot" have again been kindly arraigned in the many recent notices of her lamented death, and tender tributes to her memory. Amongst collegians like these, who would have taken a high place at any University, Mr. Croft held more than his own, and lived to enjoy the lasting respect and regard which all gownsmen feel for foemen worthy of them in the keen rivalries and contests of scholastic competitions. There was one distinction, however, which the young Englishman, bred in a manly school, and with an inherent hatred of shams in any form, could never be induced to seek, and that was the degree of Ph. D. He was not at all singular in this respect. The examinations for the degree in the ordinary course at Berlin were unusually searching and severe; he passed them all with the highest honors, but, like several of the best men of his time, he never would accept a distinction which could be had for sixty shillings and a written thesis, at any other German University. The trumpery difference in academic standing between those whose scholarship really merited the honor, and those whose money purchased it without any, made it of very dubious value. The degree of D.C.L. was in 1850 conferred on him by the University of Toronto. There was a notion at that time that degrees could not be granted by non-graduates, and the recipient bowed to the necessity which enabled the University to honor itself in such a worthy bestowal of the distinction.

Mr. Croft returned to England in the early autumn of 1841. His reputation as a student had preceded him, and he was soon singled out for professional preferment by reason of certain events which were then transpiring in the distant colony of Upper Canada. On the 19th September, 1841, the life of Lord Sydenham, who was then administering the government of Canada, was brought to a sudden and melancholy close. He was succeeded by Sir Charles Bagot, a graduate of Christ Church, Oxford, and a man of highly cultured literary tastes, who at once took a warm interest in the fortunes of the projected University of King's College. On the 2nd April, 1842, he paid his first visit to Toronto, the seat of government being then at Kingston, and on the 23rd of the month, being St. George's Day, the corner stone of King's was laid in the present Queen's Park by His Excellency in person, under a cloudless April sky, and amidst imposing ceremonies. Professors for the new institution were at once in requisition, and the Governor-General, under an order in council, was empowered to select the "coming men." He wrote, making enquiries, to Mr. Croft's godfather, Mr. William Holmes, between whom and himself a friendship had sprung up during the years in which Mr. Holmes had been Government whip in the House of Commons, under the Wellington administration. Mr. Holmes consulted a number of eminent scientific men in England, including Faraday, and they one and all, in most complimentary terms, recommended Mr. Croft for the chair of Chemistry. Two other appointments to the staff were made at the same time, viz.: the Rev. Dr. Beaven to the chair of Theology, and Mr. Potter to the chair of Physics. These appointments were gazetted in November, 1842, and on the 4th December following, the youthful Professor of Chemistry—he was then in his twenty-third year—set sail in the old "Britannia" for the distant scene of his future labors. On his arrival in Canada he remained for a time with his friend Mr. Hincks, now Sir Francis Hincks, at Kingston, until the roads were passable by stage coach to Toronto. The adventurous journey to the present capital of the Province, in that memorable Canadian winter, has been often humorously described by the Professor. He reached his destination in January, '43, and at once entered upon his duties in the old Parliament buildings, which were made the temporary abode of the College. On the 8th of June—"University Commence-

ment"—the University was publicly opened. Inaugural lectures were delivered by the four professors—Dr McCaul, it will be remembered, being one of the staff—on the following day. The ability displayed by the lecturers is said to have been of a "very high order in every respect"; Professor Croft was paid the marked compliment, in more than one quarter, of having "added fresh lustre to the scientific character of his German *Alma Mater*." He is also credited with having given Bishop Strachan, who was President, a taste of his metal before the lecture closed, by discharging a piece of burning potassium into the astonished prelate's lawn sleeves! The period intervening between the opening of King's College and the year 1849, when it was placed upon a strictly non-sectarian foundation, was a critical one for higher education in the Province. Although the system inaugurated was, as the plate enclosed in the foundation stone of the new building finely expressed it, *præstantissimum ad exemplar Britannicarum Universitatum*, the "exemplar" was not found to be adapted to the genius of the Canadian people. The original charter had imposed a thoroughly-Episcopal character upon the institution. This provoked hostility, and some of its most objectionable features were afterwards eliminated by the Legislature; but, although the College was opened under the amended charter, which was intended to divest the Church of England of a predominant influence within its walls, that influence was still supreme. A Theological chair was established and retained, in violation of the spirit of the amended Act; and this and other marked characteristics strongly impressed the public mind with the idea that the new institution was being moulded to suit the predilections of a favored church, and that the liberal intentions of the Legislature were being in effect defeated. In the long and arduous struggle which ensued for equal rights and privileges in the University, Professor Croft was no mere idle spectator. Churchman as he was, he warmly espoused the popular, or anti-churchmen's, side, and, by his voice and his pen, did yeoman service for those, who, battling for just and equal participation in the benefits of the University as a national seminary of learning, were opposed to the undue ascendancy therein of the church to which he belonged. The College Council, of which he was a member, was divided on the question; he was one of a small minority, and his position, for a long time very harassing, was more than once seriously jeopardized. In the course of the controversy, Professor Potter resigned his chair, and was replaced by Professor Gwynne—a brother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gwynne, of the Supreme Court. Parliament at the time was besieged with deputations on either side; the table of the House was littered with petitions and counter petitions on the great issue of the day. It was at this juncture that Professors Croft and Gwynne, who had all along been active in the movement, addressed to the Legislature a strong and able remonstrance, bristling with facts and figures, against the practical inoperativeness of the amended charter. The step was a bold one: it was taken by the remonstrants at imminent risk of forfeiting their places on the College staff; but it contributed materially to that beneficent result which is now universally accepted as the happiest and best solution of the whole question. Almost simultaneously with the passage of the Act of 1849, secularizing the University and abolishing the Theological Chair, Professor Croft was appointed Vice-Chancellor. He exercised the functions of that important office during the succeeding four years, under the Chancellorship of the late Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere. As an ex-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Croft has always been, *ex officio*, a member of the Senate, in the deliberations of which he has constantly manifested an active and zealous interest. Regular in his attendance at its meetings, his thorough knowledge of all matters which come within its jurisdiction, and his long and varied experience as a professor, member of the College Council, and examiner, deservedly give him an authoritative voice in the governing body of the University.

Of Professor Croft's eminent qualifications and widely diffused influence, as a teacher of chemistry, we shall speak hereafter. Extended as these have been over a period which has witnessed some swift revolutions, and many silent progressive changes, in the world of science, they have been sustained and strengthened by attributes of character and conduct which have popularized, during a long term of years, both the College and the University. Although an omnivorous reader of the current scientific literature of the day, he has been no mere book worm. His laboratory always had fascinations for him, and he labored for many generations of students with a devotion and single-minded purpose worthy of the highest praise, but he has been anything but a scientific recluse. Throughout his whole career he has shown the public spirit, the active usefulness, and the broad and keenly-intelligent sympathies of a practical man of the world. He was a leading member of the early agricultural and horticultural societies in the metropolitan district of York, and has ever since been prominently identified with associations like these, whether of a local or Provincial character. He was also in the front rank, and a zealous co-worker in his own particular field, with those who have striven with some degree of success to develop scientific husbandry in Canada. He has proved how intimate, in many respects, is the relation which subsists between agriculture and horticulture and his own special department of knowledge, how

more or less dependent upon it these are for their artistic advancement, and has repeatedly directed public attention to the great importance and value which an acquaintance with chemical science may possess to the large class of our population engaged in those pursuits. Agricultural chemistry in Canada owes much to Professor Croft; he has, more than any other man of eminence in the Province, impressed its great practical utility upon our people. He was no less forward in his advocacy of a Provincial School of Agriculture, and may claim some credit for the establishment of the excellent institution which has been endowed by the Government for the training of farmers and farmers' sons. He has also been very honorably identified with a society which was brought into existence chiefly through his instrumentality, and whose laudable objects are closely associated with the progress of skilled husbandry everywhere, we mean the Entomological Society of Ontario. He was the founder, or at least one of the founders, of this society; the first meeting of its originators was held at his residence, and its present standing and widely-acknowledged usefulness are largely due to his fostering care, warm advocacy and powerful support. In disseminating information in regard to the insect pests of the agriculturist and horticulturist, as well as those which are friendly to their products, the society has performed a work of vital service. Its admirable collections at the Centennial Exhibition, comprising eighty-six cases filled with thousands of specimens carefully classified and named, attracted universal attention, and were far in advance of any other display of the kind in the whole exhibition. The economic worth of such collections can only be estimated by those who have given some attention to the subject; they form a groundwork upon which may be built up observations of the greatest value, and must have the effect of greatly stimulating intelligent research in this important department of natural science. Within recent years the bounty of the Government has greatly assisted the operations of this society. Its periodical publications, ranging over a period of eleven years past, contain a vast amount of original matter, recording valuable observations on insects in all parts of Canada. These publications have been much sought after, both in Europe and America; some of those earlier date have been reprinted in order to meet the demand, and complete sets of the society's works are now found in many prominent scientific libraries on both continents. The Canadian Institute, in Toronto, has, ever since its establishment, been a rallying point for men of literature and science in western Canada. The *Journal*, published under its auspices, has been one of the few in this country which aims, with any success, at being a record of philosophical transactions. Professor Croft was one of the foster-fathers of the Institute; from its incipency he was one of its staunchest friends and supporters; and, scattered up and down through the pages of its *Journal*, will be found many contributions from his pen of permanent interest and worth. The circle of the many sciences which the Professor has traversed would be incomplete without that of vocal and instrumental music, for which he imbibed a taste as a college student, and which he cultivated in his leisure hours as a college don. He claims no kinship, we believe, with the composer of the same name, whose works are familiar to the lovers of old musical compositions. He was, however, a welcome member of a Quintette Club which lived and flourished, and did some good service, about thirty years ago, while, in later years, he joined the ranks of the Philharmonic Society, with which, during its existence, he retained an active connexion.

The history of the volunteer movement in Canada has yet to be written, and we merely refer to it now in order to indicate the public spirited and highly-meritorious share which was taken in the movement by the subject of this sketch. There had been a Canadian volunteer militia before the great civil war in the United States, but it was a militia on paper pigeon-holed away amongst the dusty archives of a governmental department. The cruel conflict between the North and South, and the strained international relations of England and America to which it gave rise, revived the question of national defence. It was not, however, till the memorable winter of 1861-62 that anything like *vis viva* was given to the movement. The stirring events of that Christmas-tide will be long remembered by our citizen soldiery in Canada. They add a bright and honorable page to the military annals of the country: for they proved by deeds more portentous than all the pomp of written history, the loyalty and patriotism of our people, the universal brotherhood of the British name, and the real significance and strength of the tie which knits this distant dependency of the Empire to the old Motherland. What was known at the time as the "Trent affair" brought the two great English-speaking nations of the world well nigh to the verge of war. For a time at least, it was uncertain whether the Canadian people should not soon have to face an enemy overwhelming in numbers, and flushed with military successes, along the whole line of their defenceless frontier. The response to the sudden call by the Government for volunteers was worthy of the nation, and, in large centres of population like Toronto, the greatest enthusiasm was aroused. In concerting measures adapted to meet the general emergency, Professor Croft was very active; amongst prominent civilians he was one of the first to inspire public confidence by undertaking to raise forthwith for active service an efficient company of

riflemen. This self-imposed patriotic duty was promptly discharged. During the Michaelmas vacation he called a public meeting of students and ex-students of the University in Convocation Hall; the meeting was largely attended; the Professor animated all present by a characteristic speech which was cheered to the echo; he himself was elected Captain, Professor Cherriman, Lieutenant, and Mr. Adam Crooks, Q.C., now Minister of Education, Ensign of the new company; before the meeting closed the ranks were well nigh fully recruited, and the University Rifle Corps was in existence. An "officers' drill" was at once organized amongst the different volunteer corps of the city, and, along with his brother officers, the Professor, who, if his father had accepted a kind offer of the Duke of Wellington, might have had a commission in any regiment in the British service, very soon perfected himself in military tactics. The late Captain Goodwin, a deft swordsman who had distinguished himself at Waterloo, was his drill instructor. His first lessons, strange to say, had been learned years before in England from another old Waterloo hero—a life guardsman, who had ridden over the French troops in a series of charges across the valley facing the walled gardens of Chateau-Goumont. The reminiscences of the University Rifle Corps, of which Captain Croft was for many years the popular commanding officer, would a very full pleasant chapter in college history. With the exception of the College Literary and Scientific Society, it was the most potent element in the University for promoting sociability and *esprit du corps* amongst all classes of University men. Academic distinctions found no place in its ranks; in former years the messenger elbowed the graduate, and the professor freely reproved the freshman for treading too heavily on his heels; it was, as we hope it may still be, a strong link to bind the demos and don in grateful relationship. Under Captain Croft the company attained a very high state of efficiency. The late Col. Mountain, R.A., an accomplished and experienced British officer, who was appointed to inspect the different volunteer corps of the Province and adjudge prizes for military proficiency in a general competition at the time, pronounced the company "the most perfectly drilled and disciplined volunteer company he had ever seen." At the time referred to, his keen eye had passed in review every volunteer corps of any standing in the country, and it was on his impartial judgment that the University Rifle Corps carried off the first prize from all comers. The company has since borne good fruits in volunteering everywhere. It was in itself a school of military science; its graduates were the graduates of their common *Alma Mater* who went forth, from year to year, into every quarter of the Dominion, imbued with a love of its stern lessons of duty, animated by martial zeal, and ready to instruct and command as well as obey in the ranks of the volunteer force of the country. Col. Gibson M.P.P., of Hamilton, an old member, has repeatedly distinguished himself at Wimbledon, and, not long since, won the next highest honor of the meeting in what was acknowledged to be a splendid competition. In the long years which have elapsed since the Company's formation, memories very sad and tender, as well as some very pleasing that we love to recall, have interwoven themselves with its history. The beautiful memorial window in Convocation Hall tells its own tale. But, amidst all these varying fortunes, there will always rest in the minds of its old members a vivid remembrance of the unfailing, generous kindness of its commanding officer. Whether at home in the College, in camp, or at the front, the wants and comforts of his men were his first consideration; amidst the harrowing scenes of June '66, when the death angel hovered over many a brave fellow's sick-bed, and cast its dark shadow within many a home circle, no heart was more deeply touched or more tenderly sympathetic. Captain Croft's connexion with the University Rifles terminated some years ago. Whilst still a member of the corps he was promoted to the rank of Major in the volunteer service, and retired retaining his rank.

We shall not attempt to estimate, much less to eulogize, Professor Croft's distinguished public services throughout his long and active career. In the field of authorship, as an original contributor to the science of chemistry, he has never striven to shine. He published a work on analytical chemistry, adapted primarily to the requirements of his students in Arts and Medicine, and we can only regret that he has never given the Canadian public a supplemental volume on the subject, completed and elaborated, from the rich resources of his knowledge and experience as an analytical chemist. If, however, he has not been a famous author, he has been a brilliant worker and eminently-successful teacher, giving his whole time and energies to his professorial duties, and technical and toxicological analyses, which, in this country, seemed to him infinitely more valuable than pure scientific treatises and investigations. In the lecture room he was an admirable expositor, and a happy and dexterous experimenter. Like all good teachers of a rapidly-advancing science, he unavoidably made his pupils eager for more than he could give them. In a far wider sphere than his lecture room he has, more than any other teacher in Canada, simplified and legitimately popularized chemistry without vulgarizing it, and may be said to have laid the foundation of our educational system of practical chemistry, and the admirable methods of illustra-

tion in chemical research and analysis. His intimate and important relations with two of the learned professions, have been long and very honorably sustained. In the administration of justice he, for many years, supplied an essential link in that comparatively new branch of science, which has joined the sister professions of law and medicine together as its alternative titles, forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence, imply. In a special manner he brought his extensive knowledge of chemistry, and his experienced skill in chemical analysis, to bear upon the vitally important subject of toxicology, and simplified and improved the methods for detecting poisons by clever devices of his own, as well as by the judicious adoption of tests employed by the ablest toxicologists of the age. There was a time in Canada when the most astute lawyers and most accomplished physicians equally shrunk from poisoning cases as the most perplexing and unsatisfactory cases to deal with in a court of justice. Professor Croft has made toxicology, in so far at least as the administration of poisons is concerned, the most certain and unerring in its results of any department of medical jurisprudence. His skill and accomplishments as a toxicologist were widely known, and he was invariably appealed to from the farthest ends of the Dominion in every doubtful case of death from poison. He has, in his time, saved some innocent men from the gallows, and it is just as certain that he has sent to the gibbet many a felon, of whose cruel and worthless life society was well rid. Professor Croft attained his acknowledged eminence not merely as a solitary worker. In nothing was his career more marked than in the power which he possessed of interesting others in his own field of labor. He felt and showed an appreciative interest in the progress of every department of physical and natural science; his philosophic spirit enabled him to set a just estimate on their researches, and in return he drew the sympathy of their teachers and students with him into his own domain and enlisted their active co-operation in the common cause. And this he accomplished, not so much by the weight of his authority as by the influence of his manly, true-hearted nature. His abilities and learning, in those branches of science which he made his own especial study, were unquestioned, but it was a kindly heart that knew no selfishness, and was wide and generous in its sympathies, that gained for him the affection and respect of his students. The petty vanities and heart-burnings, which are often the besetting sins of men of science and letters, had no hold upon him; a thorough spirit of charity—a toleration for everything but empiricism and pettiness seemed to hide from him all but the good and worthy points in his fellow-men. His time and his knowledge were always at the disposal of needy comers, while his sterling honesty and integrity in all subjects of investigation, the most trifling as well as the most important, gave him all the authority and weight of a court of last resort in his own department. He has saved many a man's money oftentimes at the expense of his own, and has performed many a similar service for the public, so easily imposed upon, in many things, by vagabond quacks and charlatans. As a teacher of chemistry, his influence has been as the grain of mustard seed in the parable—expansive and fruitful in the highest degree. There are many scattered in the world, who, now that he has quit the scene where for nearly thirty-eight years he was never absent from the post of duty, will recall with pleasure the time when they were initiated by him into the mysteries of his favorite science, and learned those lessons of patient enquiry and minute observation which are invaluable in the life work of every man. Those who in times past were his pupils, and found delight in his scientific investigations, will not soon forget his enthusiastic zeal, his enlarged acquaintance with the literature of his department, his kindly interest in all amongst his friends and pupils who manifested a sincere interest in his favorite studies. As in after years their fates scattered them far and wide in the world, some settling down to active practice in rural seclusion, some ambitiously striving for fresh honors in the Universities of other countries, some plunging into the boiling and noisy whirlpool of metropolitan activity, none who remained constant to the fascinating studies of his pupilhood, has ever been forgotten by the kind-hearted professor, whose quick and cheering perception of early merit had perpetuated tastes that might have speedily perished if unobserved and unencouraged.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

PROGRAMME FOR THE NEXT MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

An adjourned meeting of Convocation will be held in Professor Loudon's lecture-room, University Buildings (west end), on Friday, 14th January, 1881, at 8 p.m. The following matters, of which notices have been given, are still undisposed of:—

1. Mr. Houston's motion for "a Committee to consider the question whether the bequest of the late Richard Noble Starr, M.D., for the encouragement of the study of the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology has heretofore been applied by the Senate in the manner best calculated to give effect to the devisors' intention."

2. Motion by Mr. J. Blair Browning, M.A., "That the University degrees, scholarships, prizes, and certificates of honor be open to all persons without distinction of sex, and that attendance at any school or college be not required hereafter of any person as a condition of receiving or holding any degree, scholarship, prize, or certificate of honor in this University."

3. Motions by Mr. R. E. Kingsford, M.A., LL.B.

(a) "That the constitution be amended by enacting that there be a permanent Executive Committee of Convocation, who shall be appointed by Convocation at each annual meeting, to consist of—members. Such Committee so appointed is to report to Convocation all matters which in its opinion deserves attention or discussion."

(c) "That it is the opinion of Convocation that the quorum of the Senate should be increased to ten, exclusive of the chairman."

(d) "That it is the opinion of Convocation that the public should be admitted to all meetings of the Senate, subject to its right to sit with closed doors under extraordinary circumstances."

4. Motion by Mr. W. Macdonald, M.A., seconded by Mr. R. E. Kingsford, M.A., LL.B.

"Whereas Convocation is impressed with the necessity of more actively interesting itself in and promoting the well-being and prosperity of the University, and with that object in view, and in order properly to discuss the means of so doing, it is desirable to obtain in convenient form precise information as to the financial position of the University and its endowments."

"Therefore it is resolved that a Committee to consist of be appointed to prepare in concise form, from Parliamentary returns from the Senate, or from any other sources of information which may be available, a statement of the financial condition of the University, defining the existing sources of income, the amount of revenue ordinarily available, with suggestions as to the manner of increasing such income, and the purposes to which said increased income, if obtainable, can be best applied; such Committee to report at an adjourned meeting, and to have power, if deemed advisable, to print such report before such adjourned meeting."

5. Motion by Mr. G. H. Robinson, M.A.

"That section II. of the rules and regulations, relating to fees, be re-considered by striking out all the said clauses relating to fees."

6. Motion by Mr. Wm. Houston, M.A.

"That section II. of the rules and regulations relating to membership fees, adopted on the 15th of October, be not enforced till after Commencement day, 1881."

7. Motions by Mr. J. C. Hamilton, LL.B.

(a) "That notice by post be sent to the address of each member of Convocation, except life members, requesting payment of the annual fee, which notices shall be posted fourteen days before the fee falls due."

(b) "That the Clerk of Convocation shall, with the approval of the Chairman, open an account in one of the chartered banks in Toronto, into which moneys received by him shall be deposited to the credit of the Chairman and Clerk of Convocation, and money shall be thence paid out only on their joint order. All accounts shall be subject to be audited by order of Convocation."

(c) "That the fee payable to constitute a life member of Convocation shall be three dollars."

THE UNIVERSITY ACT.

At the June meeting of Convocation a committee was appointed to consider and report upon certain proposed amendments to the University Act (R.S.O., chap. 201). This Committee held several meetings and prepared a report, which was considered, and, with some changes, adopted at the meeting in November. As thus modified by Convocation the proposed changes are the following:—

I. AS TO CONVOCATION.

1. That there should be no discrimination against any of the graduates of the University as regards their qualification for membership of Convocation: that all graduates of the University be members of Convocation, and that section 12 of the Act respecting the University of Toronto be amended accordingly.

2. That the register of the graduates constituting the Convocation of the University be kept in an office of the University building, open during business hours, and that the Registrar, or some one appointed by him, should be in regular attendance at such office, and that section 13 of the University Act be amended accordingly.

3. That the quorum of Convocation be reduced from thirty members to twenty members.

4. That the office of Chairman of Convocation shall be an annual one.

II. AS REGARDS THE SENATE.

1. The Committee report that in their opinion the present mode of election of Senators is unsatisfactory, and that it would be to the interests of the University if means were taken to bring the candidates for the

office of Senator before their constituents by nomination, and recommend that the University Act should be amended to provide:—

2. That the election of Senators be preceded by a nomination.

3. That at least ten nominations should be necessary for each candidate.

4. That nomination papers may contain the names of one or more candidate.

5. That the nomination papers be sent to the Registrar of the University at least six weeks before the election, and that the Registrar send out the voting papers at least four weeks before the election.

6. That the voting papers may be returnable by the voters forthwith, after they have received them.

7. That the names of all nominated candidates be sent by the Registrar to the members of Convocation, with the voting papers.

8. That the number of Senators elected by Convocation should be increased to eighteen, one-third of whom should retire annually, and that to fill the vacancies thereby caused an election of six members should be held on the second Thursday in May in each year.

9. The Committee discovered the suggestions of the resolution (by which the Committee was appointed) as to Senators who had not attended meetings of the Senate, being ineligible for re-election, and decided that it was needless to make any provision as to this, as the Committee learn that steps are being taken to inform members of Convocation from time to time of the Senate's proceedings, and it would be for the members of Convocation to decide as to the propriety of re-electing Senators who had neglected to attend the Senate meetings.

At the November meeting Dr. Snelling moved, seconded by Mr. Hodgins, "That the Chancellor of the University, the Chairman of Convocation, and those members of Convocation who are members of the Ontario House, constitute a Committee to confer with the Minister of Education in reference to the proposed amendments, and to take proper steps to obtain the Legislation suggested," which was carried.

A PROMISING PUPIL.

Before a girl becomes a wife,
And fitly fills her proper station,
She ought to see a bit of life,
And get a fairish education.
And since it seems, my little maid,
You're pretty, and would fain be clever,
I'll try to give you every aid
In your most laudable endeavor.

I'll teach you, dear, to draw and etch
So well, indeed, that every picture,
Nay, e'en your most unfinished sketch
Shall 'scape the carping critic's stricture.
But when I note that flush of pink
So deftly laid on cheek of plaster,
I rather am inclined to think
You paint quite well without a master.

If you would dally with the pen,
I'll show you how to write a novel
That shall depict all sorts of men,
The prince in palace—Hodge in hovel.
You would not find it hard, my dear,
To gain some literary glories;
If all be true I chance to hear,
You're rather good at "telling stories."

The solemn rites I well could show
Of Liberty, our goddess mystic;
Teach you that kings breed craft and woe,
And make you almost Nihilistic.
The air of courts is close—defiled;
The wind of Freedom fresh and breezy;
I will not teach you that, my child,
You are already free—and easy.

The Art of Love is out of date—
Unsuited to our present morals;
A youth arrived at man's estate
No longer plays with babies' corals.
Don't let your studies that way turn,
I most imploringly beseech you;
Love is an art you could not learn—
Nor do I think that I could teach you.

The art that has assumed Love's place
Most girls can for themselves discover;
The art to say "Farewell," with grace,
To some poor, hopeful, trusting lover.
If I taught *that* it would betide
That you would jilt *me* (if you durst, dear)
So, to be on the safer side,
I *think* I'll throw *you* over first, dear.

THE ASHCAT.

NOTICE.

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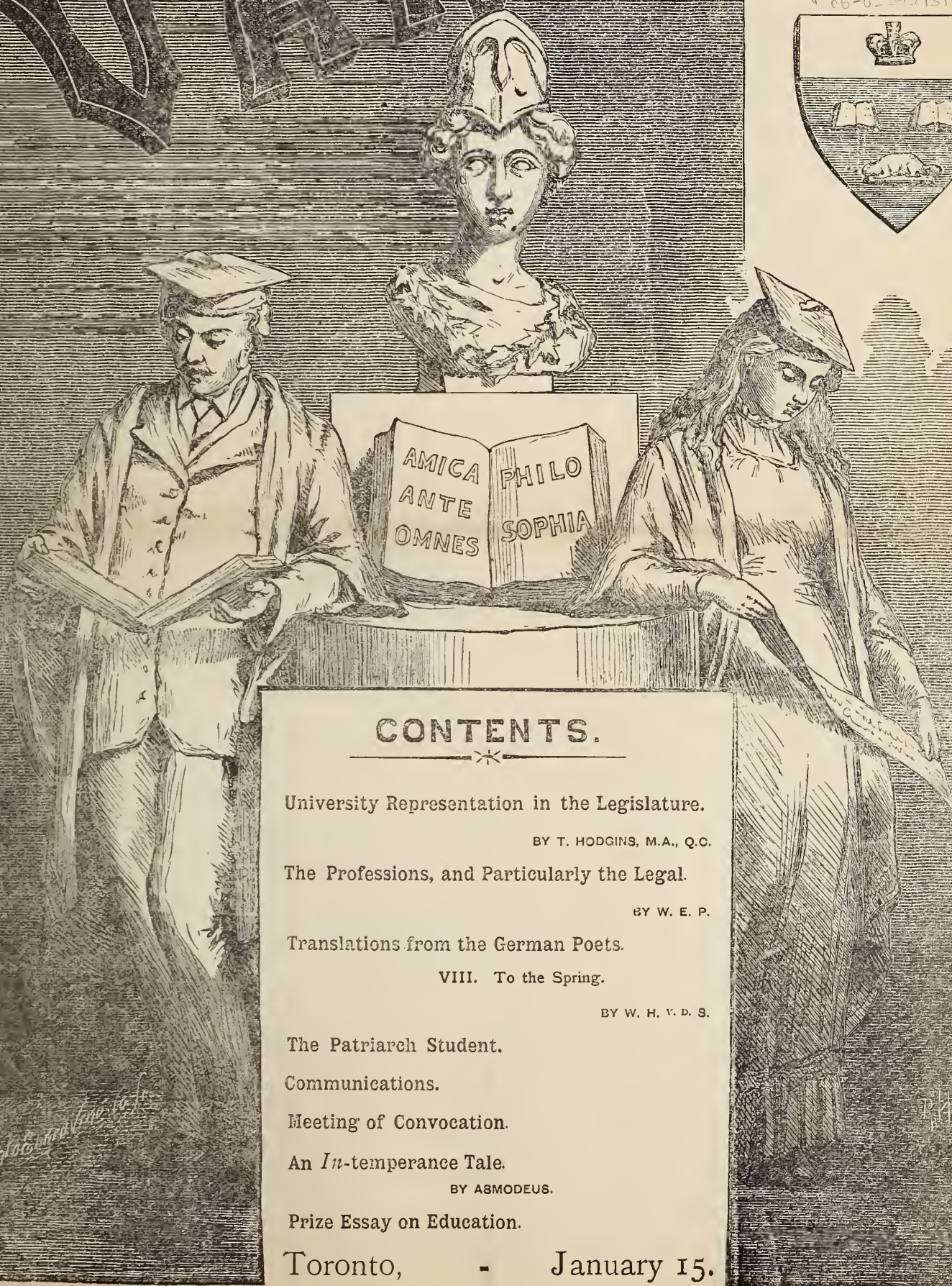
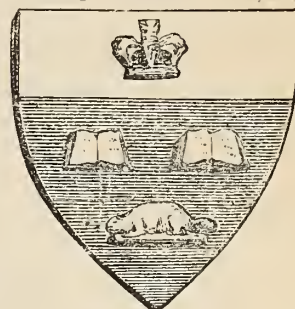
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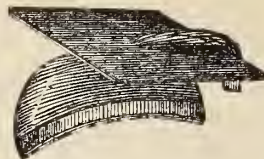
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Vol. I. No. 13.

January 15, 1881.

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UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

My article on this question in the *'Varsity* of the 23rd October last, has called forth a rejoinder from P. V., in which the writer argues against the University having a Parliamentary representative, on the timid ground that "to give the University a representation in the Legislature would be to involve the University in political wrangles, and it might come, in some degree, to share the fate of the party which, for the time being, it espoused;" and that "from any closer connexion with politics, it would be sure to suffer."

This argument is not a novel one; but I find it difficult to apprehend what is meant by the University, or the constituency formed in it, "sharing the fate" of a political party. The two great political parties in England and Canada,—as well as their prominent individual members,—have had their experiences of the "prosperity of a victory," and the "calamity of a defeat;" but I know of no constituency, or statesman, having suffered for attachment to either of the great political parties.

Much stronger arguments against giving Parliamentary representation to the University can be found in the inexpediency of bestowing political rights and franchises upon literary and scientific corporations. Such corporations are created by the legislative power for the efficient performance of a department of the public duty of the nation; and on no intelligent ground therefore,—consistent with our present Parliamentary system,—can it be argued that such corporations are entitled to the Parliamentary franchise as a political right. Our Parliamentary system is based upon the right of each tax-payer, who possesses a certain property qualification, to be represented in the legislature which regulates his taxable liability; and while such a system prevails, exceptional representation in Parliament to Universities and kindred educational institutions would destroy the symmetry of the political system of the nation, and furnish material for the argument that other quasi-public corporations should also have representation in Parliament.

But should the Legislature in its wisdom abrogate the present political franchise, and introduce a suffrage not based upon the money value of a certain property or income, but upon the educational qualifications of the electorate, then the question might be found to be an arguable one.

In my article I avoided giving the arguments for or against University representation in the Legislature. My object was to quote the historical precedents bearing upon the question, and so to sound the views, and draw out the arguments, of my fellow graduates.

We can only indulge in conjecture as to the inaction of former Governments in dealing with the question. One reason has, I think, been rightly suggested by P. V., that "the Act was a mere fancy, based on what had no existence at the time it was passed." Another reason may have been that the Act affirmed the principle of "Representation by Population," and prescribed one thousand inhabitants as the minimum number of each constituency, and the University up to the time of the repeal of the Act (1859), had not given much promise of coming up to that number. And lastly, it may be that the reasons I have given above, influenced the Government, and left the Act, as P. V. says, "a law which wanted the breath of the executive to vitalize it."

THOMAS HODGINS.

OUR LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Last Friday night at the meeting of Convocation, Mr. J. C. Hamilton, seconded by Dr. Richardson moved the following resolution:

That this Convocation deplores the great loss which the University has sustained by the death of its Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice Moss. In the exercise of his high office he won the respect and good-will of every one. His extensive information and his dignified politeness combined to attract to him the high esteem of all connected with the University as well as the public at large. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his widow.

On the same night at the meeting of the Debating Society the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote, which was given whilst reverentially standing:

That this Society deeply deplores the loss sustained in the death of the late Vice-Chancellor Moss, one of its founders and warmest friends. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family and to the papers.

PROFESSIONS, AND PARTICULARLY THE LEGAL.

Few in this country have been born to wealth, and even these fortunate ones would not be wise in remaining idle. Every one is called upon to make the selection of a business or profession, and there are few considerations in life more important, and at the same time more embarrassing.

Canadians seem to have a strong inclination for the learned professions, and have so persistently flocked into them, that there is no longer standing room for those seeking admittance. Our system of public schools has placed a moderately good education within the reach of all. This is an excellent thing, but it must be confessed that its advantages are not wholly unalloyed. Boys in every rural school taste a little of the sweets of culture, and straightway become ambitious for a higher calling in life than that which satisfied their fathers. And so it has come to pass that while we are anxiously importing from abroad laborers, artisans, and farmers, we have thousands of native Canadians who are willing to do anything rather than follow these occupations. There is no country in the world where education is more general than in Ontario, and there is no country where young men are more averse to labor of the hands.

Of all the learned professions to which the young aspirant may turn his eyes, law is, and has always been, the favorite. The reasons for this are not hard to discover. It is supposed to yield an easy income, to confer social position, and to open the way to many rich prizes. Some facts concerning this favorite calling may not be amiss, leaving it for others to speak of the condition of the remaining professions.

It would be stating the matter very mildly to say that at the present time the legal profession is over-crowded. The plain fact is, that there is not room in Ontario for any more lawyers, and that in the natural course of events, there cannot be for some time to come. Not only has the number in practice increased to something phenomenal, but the emoluments to be derived have decreased proportionally. Every statute in the nature of law reform or re-organization of the courts, which has been passed in this country during the last thirty years, has had the effect of reducing lawyers' fees. Few fortunes have been made at law in this country during that time. Lawyers as a class are not given to complaining of the results of legislation which is so severe upon them. They framed these very statutes, and were instrumental in getting them passed, and they fully recognize the rule that the welfare of the people should be consulted, even at the expense of a class or a profession. But the fact still remains that every law reform, however beneficial to the

public, has had the effect of reducing the income of every practising lawyer.

There is a popular belief still existing as to the exorbitance of lawyers' fees. This, like other legal fictions, should be a thing of the past. It is a tradition of old times, and of an ancient state of things that has long ceased to exist. Every proceeding in the courts has been simplified to the utmost. Judges and taxing officers have done their best to reduce the tariff of fees, so that all who wish to enjoy the luxury of a law-suit can do so as cheaply as possible. The old practice, with its delays, its technicalities and its enormous cost, is completely obsolete and defunct. John Doe and Richard Roe, those genial old companions of lawyers, have long since been banished out of court.

Although the gross earnings of the profession are certainly not increasing, but are probably on the decline, the number engaged in law is constantly being augmented. As much litigation took place in 1865 as in 1880, and yet the number of practising lawyers has doubled in the last fifteen years. Now, it would be interesting, in the face of these facts, to ascertain how many students there are at the present time in University College, who purpose becoming lawyers. Almost every one you meet in any year or class, will tell you blandly, while a smile illumines his youthful face, that he intends to study law. How many of these have duly considered whether they are fitted for that profession, or what prospects they have of meeting with success? There is good reason for believing that many enter this profession blindly and thoughtlessly, without taking into consideration their own tastes and natural qualifications, not to mention the dangers of failure which every one must run.

There are many young lawyers to day in this city, and throughout the country, who, though clever and energetic enough, are at their wits' ends how to gain their daily bread. Any one who would speak a word of warning against the further overcrowding of the professions, is generally deterred by the fear of being looked on as a sour-minded man who is himself a failure, and who wishes to discourage the laudable ambition of youth. People like to say hopeful things to those commencing life, and observations like the present are often met by the cheerful remark of Daniel Webster, that "there is plenty of room up stairs." But what is to become of those who are doomed for all their lives to occupy the basement? It is well that young men should thoroughly understand what is before them when choosing a profession, and a brief statement of facts is more valuable than any amount of careless and ill-timed encouragement. Those who could succeed at law or at medicine, were the market demand for lawyers and doctors a little brisker, need have no fear but that there are other directions in which they can turn their talents to good account. Hitherto, the Canadian mind has run in grooves, out of which it is difficult to be moved. There are favorite investments, favorite professions, favorite branches of business, and these have been persistently done to death, as if no others existed. Let our intelligent and energetic young men make use of a little of their energy and sagacity at the outset, in discovering some legitimate calling, out of the common rut, to which they may devote themselves. But, above all things, let them weigh carefully their chances of success in whatever occupation they intend to pursue, instead of drifting carelessly into some profession because their friends or their college acquaintances have adopted it. If this friendly advice were followed, there would be few of those after regrets at having mistaken one's vocation, and at having spent the most precious period of life for a purpose which was doomed to disappointment.

W. E. P.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN POETS.

VIII. TO THE SPRING.

(Schiller.)

Fair youth, delight of nature,
I welcome thee again;
With flower-laden basket,
Right welcome to the plain.

Aha! Thou hast returnèd,
So lovely still, and fair,
Our hearts are filled with gladness
Once more to see thee here.

Dost yet my love remember?
Prithee, consider well!
My maiden then did love me,
My maiden loves me still

Sweet flow'rets for my maiden
I oft did beg of thee;
Again I come to beg them,
Thou'lt surely give to me.

W. H. v. D. S.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE King of Greece the other day sent the President of the French Republic a magnificent edition of the works of Homer. M. Grevy, unfortunately, is not a classical scholar, and, thinking it was a bound copy of the "Greek claims," concluded that those were too numerous for consideration. Hence the recent lukewarmness of the French Government towards the Hellenes.

THE girl who failed to get kissed under the mistletoe complained that all the good old English customs are dying out.

The 'æsthetes' of the University are going to give us a conversatione this month. If the entertainment depends for success on active co-operation and well-sub-divided management, the success will be, to borrow from the modest vocabulary of the New York *Herald*, colossal. The number of committees is almost sufficient to admit of classification, whilst the names of committee-men occupy in writing a page of foolscap paper. The money-bag for the occasion is well filled, and it only remains for the gentlemen who are in charge of the 'needful' to see that the expenditure is applied in the most effective manner possible. The Glee Club, along with Mr. Torrington, are, of course, in the programme, and I hope that college songs will be the chief feature of their performance.

FEW of us have escaped the persuasive powers of women. At bazaars and picnics and at that acme of hypocrisy—a charitable fête gotten up by the leaders of society—their importunities (said to be also charming) are vigorous and unrelaxing. I feel inclined to add a few more epithets, for my feelings are strong on the subject, but I withhold them out of fear of tarnishing the gallantry which a political professor and one or two country papers have attributed to the undergraduates. What has set my thoughts running on the theme of feminine extortion is the last number of the *Sibyl* from Elmira College. The young ladies took a trip to the coal mines of McIntyre. "Much of the day's pleasure was owing to the kindness of Mr. Benedict, who secured for us reduced rates by rail; to Mr. Platt, whose office at McIntyre was thrown open for our use, and also to those who furnished conveyances free of charge. . . ." It would be far-fetched, if not malicious, to pretend to see in the concessions of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Platt anything beyond an obliging and amiable spirit; at the same time to the young ladies who obtained these concessions I say bravo! You are made of the material which will before long be turned to the successful selling of church concert tickets and to the whipping up of a large attendance at tea-meetings. Proficiency is already insured judging from the description given of a canvass for advertisements:—"The ecstatic vision of well-filled purses, and consequent advantages to our societies; dreams of fame attained in the near future through positive necessity—our skill in writing up these "ads"—as we go up and down our ceaseless tramp, tramp, the excitement of marking, as our victims, the respective and respected enterprising business people; the ill-omened askant looks with which they regard us, and the unconcerned way in which they cross the street as they see us approaching; . . ." The occupation, in the carrying on of which the male amateur considers himself a martyr, is here described as "the excitement of marking, as our victims," etc. In a higher sphere of social life the excitement appears to become morbid. The "Professional Beauties" at the Leicester Square Bazaar, not satisfied with a modest shilling for a cup of tea or a cigar, imprinted a kiss thereon, and the price rose to a sovereign. And sovereigns rained on the tastefully-arranged counters until the bright heaps reminded one of the tables of Monaco. It was a great feminine triumph; but even feminine triumphs will sometimes meet an annoying reverse. A very respectable-looking old gentleman asked for a cup of tea; the cup was kissed deftly and audibly by the P. B., who on the strength of such graciousness demanded the extra nineteen shillings. The old gentleman laid down a sovereign and quietly remarked: "I wish for a clean cup, if you please."

'SPOR,' when he does a thing he does it well, and when he goes to sleep he pays attention to it. Otherwise, how did the top get burnt out of a beautiful new hat he was wearing?

ONCE, for a wonder, the General counted his money as he placed it on the mantel-piece, then left the room for a moment, and returning, mechanically recounted it while giving some instructions to the servant. There was a shilling missing.

"Well," said the General, with a sigh, "considering that it is the first time I ever counted my money, I can't say it pays."—*Sporting Times*

* * *

THE Administration has decided to vindicate Whitaker, the colored cadet, if it is possible to accomplish that purpose under the forms of military law. It has been decided to give Whitaker a court-martial, and is also agreed that a majority of the members of the court shall be officers who are not graduates of the Military Academy. Ever since the finding of the board of inquiry at West Point, last spring, that Whitaker mutilated himself, the friends of the colored cadet have been clamoring for a court-martial. They claim that the board of inquiry was hostile to him and denied him a fair hearing. Whitaker was given leave of absence during the campaign last fall, in order that his case might not disturb the public mind while other questions of more importance to the Republican party were pending. After the court-martial the Secretary of War will have to determine whether Whitaker is to be dismissed or placed back one class. His friends favor the latter course.—*Kansas Star*.

* * *

THE 11th of the present month is called Founder's Day at Cornell, as it is the anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell.

* * *

A MAN who employed a doctor without a diploma for his wife was questioned at the police station:

"How comes it that you placed confidence in this man? Where did you become acquainted with him?"

"I took him because he treated the wife of one of my neighbors."

"Did he cure her?"

"No. She died."

* * *

SYRACUSE, according to the *School Bulletin*, has been favored by a visit from the "McGibeny family," which "consists of father, mother, and eleven children, the dates of whose births are given with ostentatious precision. As these dates begin October 12, 1862, and occur at regular intervals to December 5, 1879, they suggest a problem in arithmetical progression, where, several terms being given and the common difference being easily deduced, it is required to find the next term. But Mrs. McGibeny sang a solo.

The four youngest children did not appear, but the seven sang, and played from one to three instruments apiece. The concert was about what might be inferred, though such troupes usually have some one musician of comparative excellence, and this hadn't. Perhaps the best thing offered was Dodworth's 'Echoes from the White Mountains,' which were, as they should be, confused, and a trifle flat. The only thing really enjoyable was to see the mites of girls yawn toward the close of the performance. That touch of nature made the whole audience kin." To these remarks I have only to add that it is a striking instance of ingratitude to notice these McGibneys without mentioning the Moriarty to whom they bear such resemblance. Did not Mrs. Moriarty also have eleven bairns? I say this is a very great and very substantial resemblance in spite of the facts that Mrs. Moriarty is now dead, that she left her children only a bottle of whiskey, that these same children do not troupe it round the country, but stop at home and with native simplicity go through the same performance every night.—Hot Scotch.

* * *

THAT it pays to look under the bed before you retire, if you are a woman, received fresh evidence in Godalming recently. A young lady there, took a peep and was rewarded with the view of a man's boots. She immediately called her father, who promptly responded with a gun and stick, and, catching hold of the rascal's feet, brought his own boots to light. His daughter had worn them in the garden, and had thrown them there on getting home.

* * *

THE poor blind man asked for charity. He was venerable in his appearance, and clearly an object for sympathy. A passer-by gave him a penny, but doing it in a fumbling manner, the penny dropped, and rolled only as coins will roll. Away darted the blind man after the money, and secured it. The passer-by became pensive. He became active and called a policeman, and ran the blind man in. His defence was that the wrong board had been given him, and that he ought to have been deaf and dumb.

* * *

"No man dances," says Cicero, "unless he happens to be drunk." Recent experience on the part of another great philosopher goes to prove that when a man is drunk he can't dance at all.

"ONE-SIDED views are sometimes best," a man began; and they did not contradict him because they remembered that his wife squinted.

* * *

GOD took his softest clay and his purest colors, and made a fragile jewel, mysterious and caressing—the finger of a woman. The devil awoke, and at the end of that rosy finger put—a nail.

* * *

MR. DODGSON in his burlesque on Southey's "Father William" suggests a remedy for the woes of Epicurean Residents who have been foiled in their Samsonian encounters with the "India-rubber patent" employed by the steward in his preparation of Resident viands. If the hint is taken a great economy in anathemas and verbal vitriol will be gained.

"You are old," said the youth, "and your jaws are too weak
For anything tougher than suet;

Yet you finished the goose, with the bones and the beak—
Pray, how did you manage to do it?"

"In my youth," said his father, "I took to the law
And argued each case with my wife;
And the muscular strength that it gave to my jaw
Has lasted the rest of my life."

* * *

AN Irish student in a medical college, undergoing examination, was asked: "What would you give a patient who had taken a heavy dose of arsenic?"

"I think," said the student, scratching his head thoughtfully, "that I should give him extreme unction."

* * *

Apropos of the recent widely-read article of Professor Tyndall on the Sabbath, we picked up a few verses of Lord Neaves the *persifleur*, on a Scotch Sunday:

"Abroad we forbid folks to roam
For fear they get social and frisky;
But of course they can sit still at home,
And get dismally drunk upon whiskey.
Then though we can't certainly tell
What mirth may molest us on Monday,
At least, to begin the week well,
Let us all be unhappy on Sunday."

Residents! *verbum sap sat*.

* * *

THE *San Francisco* barbers, we beg their pardons, we meant perequiers, call their razor and lathering shops "shaving parlors," and, like our own transpontine Figaros, will show regular customers the elephant, the baby, or the scarlet runners during prohibited hours, after the easy shave is completed.

"Will you walk into my parlor?" says the barber to the dry.

And it is astonishing how many men have rough chins on Sunday mornings.

* * *

"WHAT do you mean, playing marbles on the Sabbath, you young rascal?" exclaimed a father. "Oh! this is a sacred game, pa." That boy remembered that the old "rascal" attended a "sacred concert" the previous Sunday, whereat the "Fatinitza March" and the "Turkish Patrol" were the sacredest hymns.

* * *

HAS the Canadian Institute in its many recent discussions as to the "Origin of Language" ever considered with its critical acumen the negative suggestion embodied in the following:—

Who knows if what Adam might speak
Was mono-or poly-syllabic?
Was Gothic, or Gaelic, or Greek,
Tartaric, Chinese, or Arabic?
It may have been Sanskrit or Zend,
It must have been something or other;
But thus far I'll stoutly contend,
It wasn't the tongue of his mother.

WE may also submit to the tender mercies of the Institute the solution of the following problem:—If a Bedouin should lose his teeth, would he talk gum Arabic?

A BELLEVILLE Sunday school scholar has recently promulgated the astounding gastronomic gospel narrative that the food of John the Baptist consisted of grasshoppers and locomotives. He is on a par with the personified precocity who said that *an average* is what a hen lays on. Why? Because mother said a hen lays on an average 65 eggs a year.

* *

Has the author of "Misconceived Ideas of Evolution," which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago, ever inwardly digested the Origin of Species as elaborated in the following shrewd parody:

The original Monad, our great-great-grand sire,
To little or nothing at first did aspire;
But at last to have offspring it took a desire,
Which nobody can deny.
This Monad becoming a father or mother,
By budding or bursting produced such another;
And shortly there followed a sister or brother,
Which nobody can deny.
But alas:—
Their lofty position our children may lose,
And, reduced to all fours, must then narrow their views,
Which would wholly unfit them for filling our shoes,
Which nobody can deny.

* *

It has been suggested as a remedy for Ireland—where Pat-riotism, not patriotism, is now rampant—that the Green Isle be temporarily submerged. It would be ineffectual however, for Cork would float.

* *

It all came from educating his daughter at a seminary. She reproved her father for wiping his mouth on the table cloth, and he went to the barn and hung himself.

* *

YONDER was much surprised when, in an early stage of his career of crime, he found himself convicted of assault with violence for throwing an armchair out of the window. How could he possibly have known that his mother-in-law was sitting on that chair?

* *

Latest from Oxford. Who was *Esau*? "Esau was a man who wrote fables and sold his copyright for a mess of potash." Who was Joseph? "Joseph was a remarkable man who had a coat of many colors; thus we may see how even in that remote epoch Fashion had her votaries." The moralising victim who gave those answers will be disappointed at finding that in the Revised Translation of the Scriptures, "Coat of many colors" is rendered, "*tunic with long sleeves*." He was probably

—that young man of Trinity,
Who was always ploughed in Divinity;
The Judges and Kings were the troublesome things
That stumped that young man of Trinity.

* *

"HIGH ART" is generally deemed to be a modern fungus. But surely Shakespeare's artistic eye was educated to a full appreciation of its nondescript mysteries when, as *Viola*, he speaks of "*green and yellow melancholy smiling at grief*."

The devotees of high art still shout "excelsior! Up higher!" and a plebeian correspondent—one who is not a connoisseur in articles of "*bigotry and virtue*"—suggests that high art is analogous to high game. It swells to Heaven, and nature is nauseous.

* *

An article in the *College Message* (from Cape Girardeau, Mis.) appearing under the title SKETCHES OF ENGLISH RULE is worth looking at for its startling statements. After a short and eloquent passage on that favorite subject for declamation, the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, we are given a 'sketch' of Elizabeth. It appears that she "repeatedly provoked the resentment of the King of Spain. She had abetted the rebels to the Government." The Armada is not only made to return to Spain, but also its overthrow was the result of boisterous weather. The naval encounters between England and Spain are picturesquely described as "the massacre of his (Philip's) subjects on the high seas." After noticing the defeat of the Spanish fleet, the incisive remark is made that the "Fortune of war smiled on Elizabeth, and her proud armies and navies, while misfortune frowned down upon a nobler crown. That settled it." The student of history in University College should be grateful to me for the last quotation. He can for the future unravel per-

plexities with magical ease by the simple and comprehensive formula: Fortune smiled on the victorious side; Misfortune frowned on the vanquished—And that settled it. This is one indication at any rate that the overlooking of 'exchanges' is a highly intellectual occupation. Again, we are told of a "nobler crown" which inspired the policy of the Duke of Alva and sanctioned *autos da fe*, and thus we are enlightened in this age of toleration. Such a view, however, must convey a shock to the American who entertains reverence for the characters of the great men in the history of this continent. The example of Lord Baltimore may be cited appropriately as showing an attractive contrast to the traits of Philip. From him Maryland received a constitution which, save in one particular, is a monumental expression of noble and eclectic charity. There is no breathing hot and cold in this matter; an admiration open or implied of a bigoted despot involves an unfavorable opinion regarding the character of an opposite type and *vice versa*. If the text books of history at Cape Girardeau are chosen with the intention of holding up men of the stamp of Philip II. to the admiration of young minds, the choice betrays a spirit of antagonism to the notions of liberty which prevail on American soil. It is highly improbable that such a choice was made, and hence it may be taken for granted that the writer of this precious 'sketch' is alone responsible for its narrowminded tone. The paper which inserts such a contribution is not worth the printers' ink used in its publication and its name should be promptly expunged from the 'exchange' list.

* *

"I WAS poor and miserable once," said our silent friend, warming up with his thirteenth tumbler of hot grog. "Also I was married. But one happy coup set me on my legs again." "What was it?" we all—that is, all the married ones among us—chorused. "Well, I insured my house against fire and my wife against accidents. Then I set a light to the one with the other inside it. Lots of innocent people were imprisoned, and very nearly hanged, before matters were finally arranged, but in the end the insurance offices had to pay all round. I've done a few bold strokes of business in my time, but none, I think, quite equal to that. Not that I wish to boast. But ever since my private life has been happy, and my public career prosperous."

* *

DR. JOPE told a man the other day that for every mince pie he ate before Christmas he would have a piece of luck. That man immediately qualified himself to back every big winner of next year. . . . And after the funeral that man's sorrowing relations hung around with brickbats waiting for Jope, and refused, and still refuse, alleging a put-up job, to weigh in with one farthing of the medical fees.

* *

THE *Euphilonian* utters the following lamentation: "He (*Niagara Index*, N.Y.) sets himself up as a critic, and does not criticise in a kindly manner, but seems to try how harsh and disagreeable he can be. Never before in our acquaintance with college exchanges have we seen so much malice and hard feeling displayed by any paper. He never says a thing favorable about any paper, no matter how good it may be."

This is a very bad account I get of you, *Index*. You should, like the rest of us in the beginning of the new year, turn over a new leaf. The best way to set about reforming yourself is to start by explaining to us what a truly-excellent and remarkable paper is the *Euphilonian*. Expatriate on its beautiful and pathetic language, the wide grasp of its criticisms, and the variety and importance of the subjects to which it contributes much original thought. You ought then to tell us something about yourself. So much knowledge of the world is betrayed in what you say, and such high social breeding, not to speak of literary culture, is evinced in your style, that I (and doubtless all your other exchanges) am curious to get at some details. Are you not a model of a college paper? And should not models be minutely studied?

* *

BARNEY was once an actor, and essayed the part of Hamlet. Everything went well till the Ghost appeared, when Barney forgot his words, gave one wild shriek, and with "I never had 'em that way before," fled off the stage, and never pulled up till reaching a public-house.

* *

THEY don't seem to get hold of new dance music very quickly down at Belleville. There were sounds of revelry one night this week, denoting that the fashionable *élite* of the village were gathered for saltatory purposes in the Assembly Rooms. Two way-farers, each of whom had seen some seventy snmmers (and probably at least as many winters), stopped to hear the soul-stirring strains. At length one spoke, "Them toons goes straight to my heart, Jim," said he, as with his hard, rough hand he wiped a tear-drop from his eye. "They's the same as mother used to sing when I were a little lad,"

A DUTCH farmer recently said:—"Dot horse vos sick last night. I shtood ub mid him all night, oond ven he lay down den I sthand ub mid him, to."

MOTTOES FOR "THE EVENING TELEGRAM." *De rebus omnibus et quibusdam aliis.* "The truth, the whole truth and a little more than the truth."

'Varsity MEN. Rev. O. G. Dobbs, M. A., of Kingston, last week cast off the bare brow of bachelorhood. Mr. F. P. Betts, B. A., brother of the bride, and Mr. W. N. Ponton, M. A., supported the groom through the not very trying ordeal. The epidemic of matrimony is abroad. Two other young university men are next month to prove that young ladies no longer believe in the popular fallacy—

"Where singleness is bliss, 'twere folly to be wives."

'Varsity WOMEN. Caroline E. Hastings has been appointed to the Chair of Anatomy at Boston University.

Miss TODD has lately obtained a fellowship in Johns Hopkins University.

THE GYMNASIUM. The meeting of undergraduates, called on Friday last to elect a committee to take charge of the new gymnasium, was well attended. Mr. Ruttan was called to the chair, and briefly laid before the meeting the position of affairs with regard to the gymnasium. He reported the result of the canvass of the committee elected last October, stating that about 145 dollars had been paid in to the committee by subscription from the undergraduates alone, and the whole of the 200 dollars necessary had been subscribed. The professors had also given liberally. The cost of fitting the gymnasium, exclusive of attendance, fuel, and light, would be about 350 dollars, and with the liberal grant from the Council, there would be in all about 450 dollars to meet the expenses of fitting and carrying on the gymnasium for the rest of the year. Mr. Colin Campbell was elected secretary of the meeting. Mr. Laidlaw moved, seconded by Mr. Baird, that a provisional committee be appointed to draw up a constitution. It was moved in amendment that the election of the committee of management be proceeded with at once. The amendment carried. It was then carried, on motion, that the committee of management should consist of: an Honorary President, President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and two members elected from each year. The following officers were then elected:—Professor Hutton, Honorary President; Messrs. R. F. Ruttan, President; W. Laidlaw, Vice-President; C. G. Campbell, Secretary; W. H. Blake, Treasurer. Committee: Messrs. J. McAndrews and E. W. H. Blake, of the fourth year; L. J. Clark and J. Cavan, of the third year; H. H. Campbell and E. Hughes, of the second year; B. Wigle and L. J. Smith, of the first year. The meeting then adjourned.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Thursday night Mr. Ruttan read a paper on "The effect of Forest Fires," in which he explained the successive races of vegetation resulting from the destruction of the primeval forest, and pointed out the effects of animal habitation in these forests. Mr. A. Y. Scott read a paper on the "Diseases of Plants caused by Parasitic Fungi," of which interesting illustrations were given in the form of microscopical specimens.

Peace, brother, be not over exquisite
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils;
For grant they be so, while they rest unknown,
Why need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid?
Or, if they be but false alarms of fear,
How bitter is such self-delusion!
I do not think my sister so to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that goodness bosoms ever,
As that the single want of light and noise,
(Not being in danger, as I trust she is not)
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,
And put them into misbecoming plight.

Milton, *Comus*.

Idem Grace redditum.

οὐ σὺ γ' ἀνέξει, μηδὲ νῦν ἔσει λέγειν
λίαν ἀκριβὴς σχῆμα τῶν κρυπτῶν κακῶν;
εἰ μὲν γάρ ἐστι ταῦτ' ἄδηλα παντελῶς,
τί δεῖ ποτ' ἄνδρα τῶνδε τῶν κακῶν χρόνον

προλαμβάνειν, ἢ πρὸς τόδε σπεύδειν ποτε,
ὅπερ μάλιστα φυγάνειν αἰεὶ θέλει.
εἰ δ' ἐστὶ μόνον ταῦτα τοῦ κενοῦ φόβου,
ὥς πικρὸν εἰσὶν ἡπατημένα φρένες.
οὐ δὴ νομίζω τὴν ἐμὴν ὁμαίμονα
φauλήν γεγῶσαν, ἢ ταυτὶν ὧδ' ἐνδεᾶ
ἀρετῆς ἐκείνης, καὶ φρενῶν εὐτολμίας,
ἥπερ μάλιστ' ἐν τοῖς καλοῖς εὐρίσκεται,
ὥστε σπάνιν φάους τε καὶ ψόφον μόνον,
ἣν μὴ προσῇ κίνδυνος, ὥς μηδεὶς μολοι,
κορῆς δύνασθαι συγκυκᾶν τὴν φροντίδα,
αὐτῇ τε δοῦναι δυσπρεπῆ ταράγματα.

F. A. V.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ALPHABETICAL ORDER IN CLASS LISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'Varsity:

SIR, The fact that the 'Varsity has from its first issue been the exponent of University interests, and the knowledge that its columns are always open to those desirous of calling attention to any grievance, induces me to direct your notice to a resolution lately passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto by which they have decided to instruct the examiners in Arts, when drawing up the class-lists, to arrange the names of the pass men in alphabetical order.

Such a course cannot fail to affect injuriously the interests of the University, since it puts all pass undergraduates on the same unfair footing of equality, no matter whether they have done well or badly at their examinations, and bestows as much honor on the student who has barely escaped being "plucked" as it does on him who has devoted as much time and energy to the work as the average honor man.

The inevitable result of the resolution will be to encourage the idle in their idleness and to deter the diligent in their studies.

Two reasons only can have influenced the Senate in making such an enactment. They must have desired either to render the work of the examiners lighter, or to discourage students from taking the pass course. The former purpose would have been better accomplished by the appointment of additional examiners, who will, even as it is, soon have to be engaged on account of the increasing magnitude of their work; the latter end would have been easily attained by removing the pass course from the curriculum altogether.

Why should the names of those taking the pass course in medicine be published in order of merit, while those of the students in arts are arranged without distinction? Perhaps it may be that the Senate desire to make a discrimination in favor of the course in medicine. Their course at least seems to indicate this.

The members of the Senate ought also to know that it is of the utmost importance to many of the pass candidates to possess some record of their University standing, and that it is especially so to those who intend devoting themselves to the profession of teaching, and who have taken the pass course, either unwillingly through force of some adverse circumstances, or of their own accord because they consider it of greater practical utility than any of the honor departments.

For some time past it has been generally stated that it is the intention of the Senate to put down that class of men who waste most of their time, and who begin to study for their examinations a very short time before their commencement; the course taken by the Senate must, however, have the very opposite effect. The class of students referred to will display still greater want of diligence, undeserving men will obtain degrees, the value of University degrees will decrease in public estimation, and the attainments of all our graduates will be questioned whether they have pursued the pass or honor course.

PASS STUDENT IN ARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *White and Blue*.

SIR, In the *White and Blue* a long-felt want has been removed. I trust the roll of subscribers has greatly increased, that the students are devoting a portion of their time to supply it with useful material, and that the graduates have seen it to be their duty to fall into rank and file. It is a common means by which they can hold communication with each other, and discuss many of those educational reforms so keenly contested at the present day, and none more so than those affecting Canadian Universities. Students soon become graduates, and graduates soon find their way into almost every education board in the country. Of how much importance it is then that they be fully alive to their duties. In the face of these facts it cannot be denied but that there has

been too great a falling away in spirit during the past. Heretofore, Arts, Law, and Medical graduates have not sufficiently regarded themselves as having a common interest, as they hail from a common University. I purpose making a few remarks upon the mode of conducting Medical Examinations. I need scarcely say that they are entirely written. Well, I am satisfied this is not enough. Often have I heard students, yes, and graduates, boast that they never read such and such diseases because they felt sure they would not be on the paper. What folly! Just as if a man was not studying his profession for his own gain in after life. It is possible for one to know the work well and not be the most successful physician; but it is quite impossible for him to be a good physician and not know the work thoroughly. One of the great evils attending the written examinations is the habit of "cribbing," and "telling." No amount of vigilance on the part of either examiners or bedels can overcome this. There is a remedy, however, which, were it only made use of, would prove a complete cure. I mean "oral" and "clinical" examinations, as well as written. The above are not the only evils existing in the present system. There is a wonderful tendency among students to get up a few of the "big diseases," and leave all the "small ones" alone. Whereas the latter are the more important in many respects, first, because they are the more frequent; this change would, therefore, make more careful, and much more extensive, readers. If the candidate for the degree of M. B. knew that, after his six or seven printed questions, on as many different diseases, he had to stand an "oral," in which he might have fifty additional ones proposed, and these too on his supposed weak points, it is easy to foresee the effects. The "clinical" examination would effect a still greater purpose. It would compel students to attend to hospital and practical work, at present sadly neglected. If a candidate realized that his M. B. depended upon a bed-side examination of patients, he would see to it during the winter sessions that his eyes would be educated to notice abnormal shapes and movements; that his fingers would be trained to detect the difference between healthy and unhealthy parts; and that his ears would be instructed to know the natural sounds of the thoracic viscera, and in what consisted a pleuritic friction sound, or mitral regurgitant murmur, when heard in the patient, and not read alone from the pages of some elaborate manual on practice. I do not underrate reading, the very reverse, but in so practical a science as medicine, it must be combined with practical work on the part of the student; and the only way to attain this, generally, is to make the "oral" and the "clinical" portions of the entire examination.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Newcastle, England, Dec. 20th, 1880.

THE MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

Although some time was lost last night waiting for a quorum, the meeting of Convocation in Prof. Loudon's lecture-room was one of the best yet held. The first order of business was the adoption of a resolution respecting the death of Chief Justice Moss, which will be found in another part of this issue.

On motion of W. Houston, M. A., seconded by J. B. Browning, M. A., the following resolution was carried:—

"That a committee be appointed to consider the question whether the bequest of the late Richard Noble Starr, M.D., for the encouragement of the study of the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology has heretofore been applied by the Senate in the manner best calculated to give effect to the deviser's intention, and promote the study of the subjects above specified, the committee to consist of Drs. Graham, Fulton, Zimmerman, and Ellis, and Messrs. Alexander McNab, J. S. Robinson, and the mover."

The following motion by Mr. Browning was, after a spirited discussion held over for future discussion, the debate being adjourned on motion of D. Black, B. A.:—

"That the University degrees, scholarships, prizes and certificates of honor be open to all persons without distinction of sex, and that attendance at any school or college be not required hereafter of any person as a condition of receiving or holding any degree, scholarship, prize or certificate of honor in this University."

On motion of W. Macdonald, M. A., seconded by R. E. Kingsford, M. A., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draw up a report on the condition of University Finances:—The Chancellor, the Chairman of Convocation, Messrs. A. J. Cattnach, J. H. Hunter, Wm. Johnston, Geo. E. Casey, M. P., Geo. H. Robinson, Geo. Kennedy, Dr. Richardson and the mover and seconder.

On motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Black, the Legislature was requested to amend one of the University Acts so as to make it incumbent on the Bursar to transmit to the Senate and to Convocation copies of his annual report.

On motion of Mr. Kingsford, his proposal to amend the constitution of Convocation by appointing an Executive Committee, was referred to a Committee.

The following resolution was then carried, on motion of Mr. Houston, seconded by Mr. Black:

"That the Senate of the University be, and are hereby respectfully requested to change the date of the election of members of Senate by Convocation from the second Thursday in May to a day not later than the first of July in each year, under the authority conferred upon them by the University Act."

J. G. Robinson, M. D., gave notice of a motion to abolish all scholarships paid out of University funds.

AN IN-TEMPERANCE TALE, OR THE LOVES OF JONES AND GENEVIEVE.

A Publican within this town not long ago resided,
The teachings of our moral law he sneered at and derided,
Without a qualm of conscience he'd dispense his liquors vile,
And all teetotal fellows he'd consistently revile.

He had an only daughter, sweet Genevieve De Rye,
I cannot half describe her charms, no matter how I try;
Her charms of body and of mind so sad, and yet so sweet,
Brought half the fellows in the town, as lovers, to her feet.

They'd swagger in the gorgeous bar and smoke the paltry pipe,
With gorgeous pocket handkerchiefs their paltry mouths they'd wipe;
They'd ogle most ferociously and languishingly leer,
And muddle up their brilliant brains with floods of bilious beer.

One day old John De Rye spoke up, addressing Genevieve,
(Who was employed in darning a *hiatus* in her sleeve),
"No blarsted son of temperance, no matter who he is,
Need ever hope to marry you or ever call you his."

Poor Genevieve looked softly down and swabbed a briny tear
Which down her small retrousse nose so sadly did career;
For Genevieve not long before had vowed to give her hand
To Jones, who played the cornet in a big Good Templar band.

Yes, Jones had won the maiden, and love's alphabet had taught her,
And also had instilled in her a deep respect for water;
And thus she answered John De Rye. "I'd rather give you up
Than marry any gentleman addicted to the cup."

Her father fumed and frothed and swore, and fell into a fit,
Which was a foolish move of his I think you will admit,
And Genny took a water-jug intending for to try
The virtues of the element on prostrate John De Rye.

She splashed it on him plenteously till John De Rye awoke,
And went into his sitting-room to dry himself and smoke.
He told his daughter quick to fetch some old Jamaica rum,
For he was soaking to the skin and desperately numb.

She did as she was ordered, the Jamaica rum was brought,
Some lemon peel was added and some water, boiling hot,
And John De Rye consumed it in a second or a trice,
Remarking "that Jamaica rum is exquisitely nice."

Now none would think that that one jug of pure and sparkling water,
Delivered at him from the hand of Genevieve his daughter,
Could cause the death of John De Rye, yet virulent catarrh
Sent John *before* and not *behind* another kind of bar.

The funeral was very fine and very well attended,
The hearse was very gorgeous and the coffin simply splendid;
The handles solid silver and the lining purple satin,
And the name electra on the lid in elegaic Latin.

The lovers wept in harmony, commingling their groans,
I rather think the louder were from Genevieve, not Jones.
"Oh *Jonesy*, dear," sobbed Genevieve, "That nasty, horrid water,
Methinks me was the only cause of my poor father's slaughter."

"I cannot bear the sight of it, what's more, this bar is mine,
And what is mine of course you know can also soon be thine.
Oh *Jonesy* be persuaded to adjure that fatal water,
Oh do, my darling *Jonesy*, for I really think you oughter."

Well, "*Jonesy*" was persuaded, and from water he swore off,
And all the hateful principles of Mister John B. Gough;
And now he dishes out the drink from morn till dewy eve,
For he is now the husband of the lovely Genevieve.

You see from this how easily our principles and lives
May be capsize beyond repair by our intended wives;
A mind made up should never bend, no matter how it blows,
And men should never let themselves be guided by the nose.

MORAL.

Scalded dogs, with strong accord, avoid a blazing fire,
Little minds to giddy heights most frequently aspire;
Little sticks may light a fire but great ones quench the spark,
And I believe a woman's bite is better than her bark.

ASMODEUS.

PRIZE ESSAY ON EDUCATION.

BY OUR OWN PRINTER'S DEVIL.

Eddication is a science required mainly for the killing o' common sense. It is practised by Perfessors who as a rule is elected to their positions by wirtue o' their want o' knowledge o' what they pertends to teach. You can be eddicated for the Church, or the Medical Perfession, or the Army. The Navy is expected to eddicate itself—and sarves it right.

To be eddicated for the Church it requires that you should be fool enough to swaller a great deal o' nonsense and a greater deal o' whisky. You must make pertence o' being werry good while you is thunderin' bad—o' prayin' when you is cussin'—o' bein' very solem' when you is as jolly as a sandboy. Which when you gets out o' nights you lets quiet persons have it by makin' wuss noises than cats.

To be eddicated for the Medical Perfession you must walk the horspitals and the Criterion. At night you goes to the Criterion, takes as much whisky as you can pay for, and a great deal more as you doesn't pay for. Then you goes out into Piccadilly, and, with a nicely loaded stick, you smashes everybody you meets, 'specially if they is weak people. This is what is called "making patients." In the morning you walks to the horspital, where you finds your patients as you made the night before. Which in course you knows how to cure 'em, seein' as how you did the damage yourself.

To be eddicated for the army you goes to a man who knows nothink about the Army, and he a-crams of you. Which when you gets to the Army you finds that you had better a-crammed of yourself with roast beef and plum puddin'. Then you goes to the East Ingies, where you finds some feller a'neglectin' of his wife, which you runs away with her. Or p'raps 'tis 'tother way. You neglects your own wife, which she runs away with the other feller.

Schools is places which boys is sent to, to teach the teachers, which the teachers returns the compliment, and whips the boys orful. Small boys is eddicated by big boys a strikin' of 'em.

Teachers is important pussons. Their words is very big, their spellin' is very small, and their punctivashun is what they calls *nil*. All teachers knows more than any other teachers. Every school is better nor every other school, and a great deal more so; and so is all teachers. All great men, when they is boys, gets their first lessons from their mothers—which their mother licks them dreadful. Fathers is nobody. They can't teach anythink. They never kicks us when we fell; they never whips the part to make it well; they never infernal stories tell. But mothers does.

School Boards is pussons who frightens little boys, and wont permit of 'em to work for their hard-up parients. "You must be eddicated," says the School Boards; which the boys is often more eddicated than them. All great geniuses was highly eddicated when they was boys—such as William Shakespeare, Robert Burns, and George Stephenson.

When boys is all being eddicated where will we get barber's boys, and boys as cleans the streets, and printers' devils?

What do Mr. Pope, the great poet, say? He says,—

"'Tis eddication forms the common mind,
For just as twigs is bent is trees inclined."

When I gets to be a man and a poet I means to write sommut like this—

Just take a look o' parsons' sons,
What scamps they does become;
They has lots o' eddication,
Yet they likes a lot o' rum.

Which my eddication was very much neglected when I was young. My respected father allus said, says he, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will drink Scotch whisky." Which there is a Fleet Street boy as begs his hard-earned bread by the sweat of his boyish brow, and says, "I'm a orphan; I 'ave neither father nor mother, nor never had." And I believes him, 'cos he looks so happy and contented and dishonest.

In conclusion, I only wishes we could all say the same.—*Sporting Times*.

NOTICE.

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All communications should be addressed to the EDITOR, University College, Toronto.

Rejected Communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the WRITER must always accompany a Communication.

SALVINI.

Next week an event of unusual interest will be the visit to Toronto of the greatest of all living artists, the illustrious Italian tragedian Salvini, who will appear at the Grand Opera House for one night only, Friday, January 21st, in the role of "Othello"; a part in which he is universally acknowledged as the superior of any artist that has come forward in our day. The *New York "Truth"* writes as follows of Salvini's first appearance at Booth's Theatre on his return to America.

It is quite impossible for us, and at a very late hour, to give anything like adequate expression to the remarkable performance of Salvini last night at Booth's Theatre. No written tribute can do proper justice to the wonderful life and vigor with which this great actor imbues the part. It needs more analysis than can be given in a hastily written judgement, to do anything like justice.

The almost uncountable beauties and strong points of this performance call for calm and deliberate survey, not an easy task while under the influence of the enthusiasm of a large audience, and ourselves impressed beyond expression by one of those pieces of acting which never fade out of the mind. Great is a word which fails to do justice to Salvini's *Othello*. It is magnificent.

None but genius could overcome the natural difficulties that reside in a foreign performance by one man, all the other people in the cast speaking English. But this is found to rather facilitate than obstruct the comprehension of the play. At first the effect is curious and strange, but the hearer soon grows accustomed to it.

"Othello" seems to be even a more comprehensible performance in the Italian than in the English, for the fury of the man, when once jealousy enters his heart, is facilitated by the quick utterance and the wealth of gesture which accompanies the words. Our own Shakesperian blank verse rather impedes the suddenness of the Moor's tempestuous anger.

In the first two acts Salvini is simply picturesque and pleasing, but from the time that *Iago* poisons his mind against *Desdemona* he grows in power and expressiveness with wonderful strides. We might find this fault, that the grandeur and dignity which we associate with the Moor are somewhat wanting.

He is rather instinct with that bitterness that finds vent in cat-like motion. He twists, he crouches, he springs. He is not a lion but tiger like in his rage, and the sudden changes of expression in eye and the mind are alike constantly engaged. But no portraiture will do him justice.

It is perhaps enough to say here that in the three last acts of the play it is an apotheosis of the horrible, we see *Othello* as such a man must have been. He communicates his emotion to his hearers, the eye dilates, the heart beats quicker as *Othello* moves on resistlessly to his final discomfiture.

We shall say more at a future time. Enough now that New York has never witnessed such a piece of acting of its kind.

The sale of seats for Salvini's performance in Toronto will commence on Tuesday, Jan. 18th. The prices will be fixed as follows for this extraordinary occasion:

Boxes, \$10 and \$8; admission to lower floor \$1.50, reserved seats \$2.00; admission to balcony, \$1.00, reserved seats \$1.50; admission to gallery 50cts.

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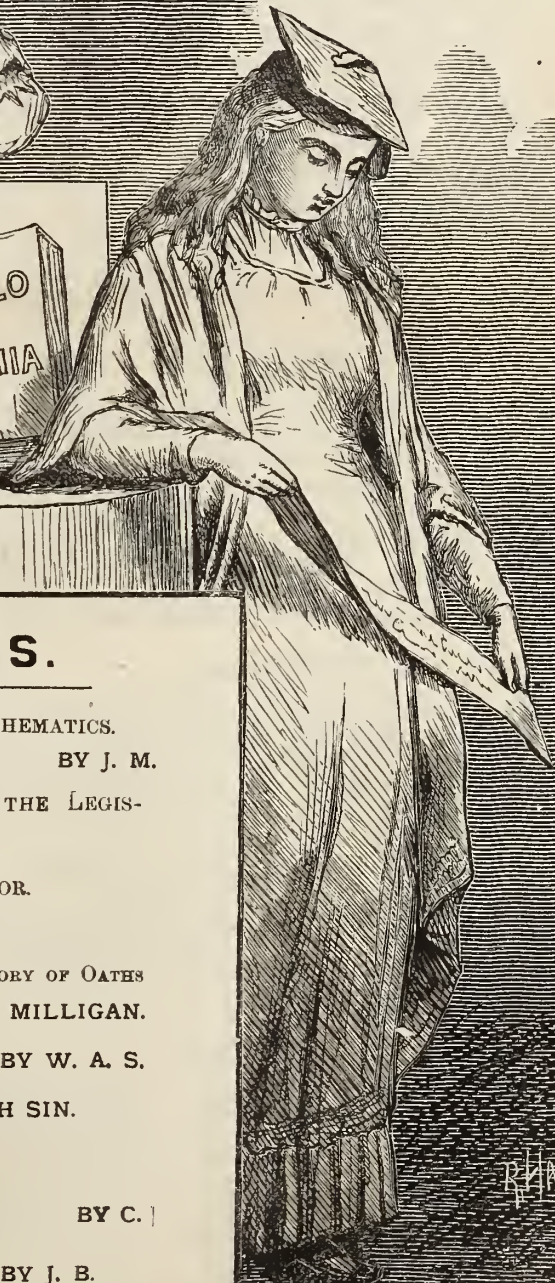
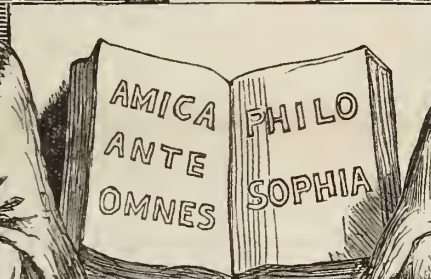
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THE UNIVERSITY



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THE 'VARSITY:

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THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Those who have taken the Mathematical course through the University have doubtless often felt the dryness, not to say bareness, of the subject. We have neither the beauties of language nor the gorgeous imagery drawn by some master hand, which are common alike to Classics and Modern Languages. Except in the matter of problems, there is nothing to give that delight and enthusiasm in original investigation which is afforded to a student in Science after he has learned to perform his own experiments. How few, if any, of our graduates ever think of retaining or increasing their knowledge of Mathematics after having passed their last examination. A well known medallist in Mathematics once saw me struggling with Besant's Hydromechanics. He shook his head and looked very full of pity. He said that it would be a good thing to get through, but the bare degree would be all the benefit I would derive from my work. A training we get, to be sure, and a very severe one at that, but little else. There is an objection to the study of Mathematics that one constantly hears—and, as the study has hitherto been conducted, the objection can hardly be met—namely, that it narrows the mind, and unfits rather than improves it for the ordinary duties of life. Whilst we have in Classics a severe training for the mind, we have something more. A good classical man can find many subjects with which to interest persons who have not gone through a classical training. He can talk by the hour, perhaps, on classical subjects easily understood, and often greatly appreciated by hearers not equally favored. This cannot be said of our mathematical men; all they can convey to outsiders is very limited indeed, and has been gleaned by them either from the slender store of pass work, or from what must perforce at this College be called the by-paths. But are these really by-paths? Is the study of the Nebular Hypothesis, for instance, and the consequences of its acceptance—a walk in one of the by-paths? How about the Undulatory Theory of Light? How many of our mathematical men could give a concise and intelligible account of it; and how many could on its supposition explain, even in general terms, the phenomena of double refraction and polarization? How many could point out more than three important constellations in the heavens? These subjects afford comparatively-light reading, no doubt, but from that very fact it is all the more imperative that they should be thoroughly-mastered by all who have any pretensions to a good, a liberal training in the mathematical department. We could surely spare a few problems a year in order to gain some of the ornaments which naturally belong to Mathematics, and which exist in as great numbers as those of other departments. The sum of the matter is really this: Mathematics, as hitherto studied in our University, is simply what Classics and Modern Languages would be if confined to grammar and prose, and what Natural Science would be without any practical work. The result is seen in the fact that only a few, rarely more than four, desperate men take a degree in that department. Generally one man in each year is found with abilities specially fitted for problems. He enjoys himself, whilst the others struggle through with uncertain, faltering steps and many a grope.

The blame for this state of affairs cannot be placed on the shoulders of the Lecturers. The work assigned by the curriculum, and the character of the examination papers, to a great extent regulate the scope of the lectures. Works should be prescribed in the curriculum, dealing with the physical nature of the different

phenomena of matter, so that the students would be made conversant with the various theories now accepted to account for these phenomena. Text books in the line indicated would tend towards rendering this course more attractive, without in the least tending to deteriorate efficiency in the purely mathematical work. Moreover, the use of the apparatus at present belonging to the College, and of the further additions that are still required for experiments in the various branches, would invest the course of Mathematics with a character of practical interest and adaptability which it now stands too woefully in need of. The objection which is sure to be urged, on the ground of expense, vanishes before the consideration that the course is in a sort of obsolete condition. Four or five—at times only two—men graduate from this department, which, while hedged by the respectability of a fine tradition, is decaying through abandonment.
J. M.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

More than the usual amount of time will be taken up during the current session of the Legislative Assembly by the discussion of university topics. Whether this is matter for congratulation or the reverse remains to be seen, and depends entirely on the time given to the debates and the character of the conclusions arrived at. There can be little doubt that the reasonable request of the Convocation of the University of Toronto for certain modifications in the University Act will be granted. The chief object is to make Convocation a more useful and workable body (1) by admitting all graduates to membership, and all that the term implies, immediately upon graduation; (2) by effecting certain changes in the mode of electing members of Senate; (3) by securing fuller knowledge of the financial condition of the institution through the medium of the Bursar's Annual Report. The Minister of Education has not yet announced his intentions in the premises, but he will probably be prepared to assent to most, if not all, of the proposed changes.

Mr. A. W. LAUDER has given notice of a motion for correspondence connected with the recent University College appointments. It will probably depend a good deal on the tone adopted by Mr. LAUDER in making his motion what course the discussion upon it will take; but in any case it is fortunate that no one will be in a position to question either the fitness of the new appointees or the arrangement finally arrived at in the matter of salary. All the chairs of the College are still on the same level in respect of the emoluments of the incumbents, as they ought to be so long as the salary system is the one in force. Should the discussion take a wider range and involve certain obvious defects in the College appointments and the best means of remedying them, it is possible that Mr. LAUDER's motion may be the inauguration of a better system than the one now prevailing.

The motion of the Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS for a committee on university consolidation is too vaguely worded to indicate anything in particular. If it is intended to be a covert attack on the Provincial University or its endowment, we do not believe the mover will succeed and we hope he will not. If it is a sincere attempt in the direction of university reform, it is not unlikely that some good may result from granting the committee. University consolidation, though much talked of, is still *in nubibus*, and if Mr. MORRIS can succeed in making it a practical question he will be entitled to a meed of thanks whether he succeeds in finding a solution or not. The discussions which take place on all these matters will be watched with interest by all university men.

OUR LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

At a meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto, held on Friday evening last, the following resolution was carried on motion of Dr. WILSON, seconded by Mr. Justice MORRISON:—

"The Senate avails itself of this first meeting since the death of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Chief Justice Moss, to record its sense of the great loss which this University has sustained by the death of one so honorably associated with all its later history. After winning the highest academic distinction, he rendered it faithful and valuable service as Registrar, Examiner and Vice-Chancellor. When, at an exceptionally early age, he had gained such prominent distinction at the Bar that with universal approval he was promoted to the highest judicial office in the Province, he continued to prosecute the duties of the Vice-Chancellor with unabated zeal. By his genial courtesy, conscientious uprightness, and the liberal comprehensiveness which he brought to bear on every question affecting the interests of higher education, he won for himself a claim to gratitude which must ever identify his name with the University, on which he has reflected lustre alike by his great gifts and by the wise uses to which they have been directed. He will live enduringly in the memory of the graduates as a noble example for their imitation.

"To the widow and orphans of their late Vice-Chancellor the members of the Senate beg leave very respectfully to tender the deep sympathy in their irreparable loss; while they doubt not that the memory of one who was not less distinguished by kindness of heart than by great intellectual gifts will be a precious treasure to the survivors, and a noble incentive to his sons."

At the same meeting the following resolution was carried unanimously on motion of Principal COCKBURN, of Upper Canada College, seconded by Mr. Justice PATTERSON:—

"That in grateful evidence of the admiration in which the late Vice-Chancellor, Chief Justice Moss, is held, and with a view to establish a lasting memorial of his worth in connexion with the University with which his name is so honorably identified, the friends and admirers of the late Chief Justice be invited to unite in founding a University Scholarship which shall bear his name and be annually awarded to the most distinguished students in one of the departments with which his own name is associated in the lists of the honor men of the University; and that a statute be introduced at the next meeting of the Senate to admit his sons to all the privileges of Upper Canada College and of the University exempt from fees.

"That copies of the resolutions now adopted be forwarded by the Registrar to Mrs. Moss."

Prof. LOUDON at the meeting communicated a fact of some interest in connexion with the death of Chief Justice Moss. He was in a position to state that Mr. Moss contemplated giving occasional lectures in University College on constitutional law and jurisprudence, and that had his life been spared and his health preserved, these lectures, which could not have failed to be very valuable, would have been begun at no distant day.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

The Bradlaugh Case, in England, which was lately the subject of so much indiscriminating zeal on the one hand, and of so much hard-headed bigotry on the other, has had the effect of directing attention to this subject. There are at present, both in England and in America, many persons in the anomalous position of being compelled either to take an oath that is worse than meaningless to them, or to abstain from giving evidence before the courts, or accepting certain offices. In Canada, within the last three years, a gentleman was hindered from giving evidence in the Stewart-Belford Case when it was discovered that he was an atheist. This virtually amounts to a denial of many of the rights and privileges of citizenship to men, many of whom are of estimable character. Legislative changes of the Law on this point have now become a practical necessity.

I.—ORIGIN AND GENERAL HISTORY OF OATHS.

Horkos, the God of Oaths, was the son of Eris or Strife. It was believed that in the Golden Age, before men had lost their primitive simplicity, there was no occasion for oaths, nor any use made of them. Jesus, in his Sermon on the Mount, said, "Let your communication be Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil." And his early followers were at first reluctant to take an oath, but they afterwards yielded to the necessity of the case. Perhaps it had not occurred to him that a rule which would hold if all men were like him would be of no use for common humanity; or, looking forward to the

time when universal brotherhood would prevail, he may have been laying down a rule for a perfect man amongst perfect men. Neither then nor now, however, could the rule be made absolute.

The bond of primitive society was kinship; its unit was the family. Within this narrow group the best of good faith prevailed. Nor does it appear that within the tribe—the extended family—any form of affirmation was necessary other than the ordinary 'yea.' This was the Golden Age before man had lost his primitive simplicity; but he fell. As the number of tribes on a given area increased, as the struggle for existence began, a jealous rivalry sprang up between the tribes, resulting in a gradual breaking up of the former tribal unity. This disintegration of the tribes, this shifting of the social basis from the tie of kinship to that of local contiguity, together with the necessity for leagues between chiefs generally at enmity against the common foe, necessitated some form of agreement more binding than the ordinary promise. Hence the introduction of oaths.

The religion of early man was a nature-worship. Knowing that his own actions followed upon his will, knowing that his will was often determined by the actions of other beings than himself, he could conceive of no way in which effects could be brought about unless the agents had conscious volition as he had. If a man was devoured by a wild beast, killed by a falling rock, swallowed up by the waters, or struck by the lightning, it was regarded as the result of a conscious desire on their part to injure him—perhaps for his wrong-doing. This will be more readily understood when we remember that the life of the man is an epitome of the life of humanity. The child who turns and kicks the chair or the table that has hurt him shows the way in which these injuries were regarded by primitive man. But there were some actions so terrible, some forces so strong and inexorable, that man, instead of even attempting to fight against them, submissively bowed down before them and humbly attempted to propitiate them as he would a man more powerful than himself. Thus this religion had its origin in fear.

There was also another belief closely interwoven with this. This was the tendency to believe that things which are ideally connected in our minds must therefore be really connected in the outer world. Thus magic originated.

Nothing would be more likely to make a man tell the truth or stick to an agreement than an imprecation of some of his nature-deities to destroy him, accompanied by an imitation of the mode of destruction which he expected would result if he broke faith. This form of oath has become so overlaid with forms originating in later beliefs that it is somewhat difficult to discover a perfect example or to trace clearly what is due to later forms.

In England, to the present day, it is customary to say: 'May this mouthful choke me if I am not speaking truth.' The natives of New Guinea swear by the sun, or by a certain mountain, or by a weapon, that the sun may burn them, or the mountain crush them, or the weapon wound them, if they lie. Probably the best example illustrative of the combination of the magical and early religious elements is to be found in the Russian courts. When an Ostyak is to be sworn, a bear's head is brought into court, and the man makes believe to bite at it, calling on the bear to devour him in like manner if he does not tell the truth. The Huron Indian, in making solemn promise, would say: 'Heaven hears what we do this day.' The Tunqu, brandishing a knife before the sun, would say: 'If I lie, may the sun plunge sickness into my entrails like this knife.' One thing to be remarked about all these oaths is that the punishment for perjury is supposed to come during this life. To oaths of this nature Mr. E. B. Taylor has given the name of "Mundane Oaths."

Religion gradually assumed a different character. The nature-forces were no longer regarded as exercising conscious volition, but they were looked upon as instruments in the hands of gods who did. Man, however, can never at once cast off the old forms in which his beliefs have been clothed. There still survived alongside of the new religion many forms of the old. Stocks and stones were still worshipped as such, although this worship had lost its original meaning. Fetichism may thus be regarded as a survival from the old nature-worship.

The most baneful of evils to society was the breaking of plighted faith. The most terrible of the nature-elements was the thunder, the most terrible of the gods was the Thunderer. The Thunder Gods—the Hebrew Jehovah, the Greek Zeus, the Scandinavian Thor, the Prussian Perkun—were regarded as the principal punishers of perjury, although oaths were sworn by any of the gods.

Observation soon taught man that the guilty were not always punished on earth, that he who broke faith might live happily and die peacefully. Seeing the right in the world outweigh the wrong, made him believe that man was not given over to the hands of an evil principle. His notion of justice grew strong. If the perjurer was not punished, this notion of justice must be a delusion; but this it could not be, it was too strong. There must therefore be some future life in which men who escaped just punishment here would be dealt with according to their deeds. Other things went to strengthen this belief. However, Divine retributive interposition on earth was still regarded as of frequent occurrence. Thus at this stage the punishment for

perjury took place either in this world or in the next. These Mr. Taylor has called "Mixed Oaths." Punishment by society for the violation of oaths now began to be introduced.

A few examples may not be out of place. Among the old Prussians a man would lay his right hand on his own neck, and his left on the holy oak, saying: 'May Perkun (the thunder god) destroy me.' Oath *per Jovem Lapidem*: 'If I knowingly deceive, whilst he saves this city and citadel, may Jupiter cast me away from all that is good, as I do this stone.' In both these examples there is a combination of the magical and anthropomorphic-religious elements. Oaths, in which the punishment is regarded as being entirely in a future life, have been classified by Mr. Taylor as "Post-Mundane Oaths."

Observation, both loose and systematic, has been gradually leading up to the conclusion, that

"Nature with equal mind,
Sees all her sons at play"—

a conclusion still far from being universally recognized. It is undoubtedly repugnant to many to admit that

"Streams will not curb their pride,
The just man not to entomb,
Nor lightnings go aside
To give his virtues room."

But when, like Job, they have this conclusion thrust upon them by a hard personal experience, many are tempted to cry, "The present alone have we handfast and sure, take, then, thy pleasure, right or wrong;" while others, like Job, come forth from the furnace, saying: "Even though he slay me, yet will I trust in him," and bend their thoughts on high. Of those to whom it has become a settled conviction that "this life ends all," some will grovel with the sophists, while others will rise and say:

"Hath man no second life? *Pitch this one high!*
Sits there no judge in Heaven, our sin to see?
More strictly, then, the inward judge obey!
Was Christ a man like us? *Ah! let us try*
If we then, too, can be such men as he!"

T. C. MILLIGAN.

NIRVANA.

Faith is on her death-pillow. Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH says she will sleep a decade. Meantime, what is to become of Hope? O! what of Hope, the bright-eyed, the heart-sustainer? If she die, what of man? Without Hope we were all pessimists. "The main constituents of a satisfied life are tranquillity and excitement." O! Mill, thou mocker! No man lives with wisdom to vary them short of the cloying-point; and truly life has prickles sharper than your rose-thorns of "excitement." No one of us but can fancy fortune too outrageous, if we feel at all unchloroformed by thought of Divine Love. What must we arm ourselves with now when Heaven is melting from our gaze? Now Faith, instead of a transparent ether, through which we view the far-off mountains of a promised land, turns out to be a cloud whose misty shapes have cheated us.

Though we believe not, we yet may hope. We become good positivists, and say we know not what this change is men call death. Can we not hope it is a dreamless sleep? I doubt not custom will make us all believe it. An overshadowing; is not the thought sweet? "Not to be were blest."

When we turn our eyes from the cross we must bend the knee to the revolver. From bright steel cometh rest; from black powder the end of woe. "Whoso can look on death will not start from shadows." Hamlet could not look on death. "The dread of something after death puzzled his will." The name is dread. Death—think of it as your own. Not the vanishing of friends, whose everlasting absence tears the heart from the breast. That is mutilation worse than death. Not lingering death, when sickness fills the sufferer with despair. Quick parting from the breath; is it not easy? "From sudden death, good Lord deliver us," reads the Prayer-book. I say better sudden. "Happy whom death finds in battle's splendor"

The newspapers said a year ago Australian meat would go to Liverpool alive. A drug injected stole away consciousness, silenced the heart. Then the animal was frozen; kept indefinitely till another drug called back the life. Who would object to this process, if safe? Sleeping thus for ages, one might wake to find the "airy navies grappling in the blue," a bridge across the Atlantic, a strange tongue spoken in his native land. Delightful! You see it is not the quiet that makes death awful, but the "perchance." When death is sudden you have no time to parley with perchance. A little pain—not more than one endures a hundred times—Death's dirty paw swift presses on your larynx, and all is over.

Take time to meditate—the mystery raises your hair. You name

over a hundred names which lend to death a certain majesty. Who wouldn't be afraid of the "King of Terrors," even if it was a bed-bug? Whose knees would calmly traverse the "Valley of the Shadow of Death?" In deepest stomach-tones you murmur out sonorous and soul-depressing epithets—"the tomb," "Behind the veil, behind the veil." What wonder that you tremble! Some people seem to enjoy these phrases; seeking the silent churchyards in the dewy eves of early November, they quaff the bitter cup of self-examination, and muttering soft horrors, lose themselves in the intoxication of speculation. You may hear them in sermons on the last Sunday in the year. These make death terrible.

I have taken off my own shoes for the dance of death—the mortal-coil shuffle. In a fog, in mid-ocean, a ship has torn away our side. The water pours in with a roar; we feel the vessel going down beneath our feet. "She'll sink in five minutes!" comes from the bridge. So near approach of the snuffing out of the candle is not endurable. No shudder crept down my back till long afterwards, when looking down into the bottomless sea I thought of the green darkness, and the triumph of the waves as the settling ship sucked down the struggling form. Then I quaked, I confess.

Come now: let us meet the question face to face. If Christianity is to vanish, how are we to bear our ills? The Pagan answer is the answer of Cato, of Seneca: be ye ever ready to take your life. It is easy: you could do it for your country, then why not to escape the slings and arrows of a persecuting fate? Hear Miles O'Reilly: "Comrades! resigning is harder; we know it is easy to die." It is sure: hear Carlyle: "The tomb is my inexpugnable fortress;" "destiny itself could not doom me not to die." You say it is cowardly. Does not that mean that you are afraid of it? Think! is it cowardly to go to Niagara by rail, because you know the lake will turn you inside out? Is it cowardly to pluck out the tooth that no laudanum will soothe? Is it cowardly to leave a life grown so full of miseries no chance can make it else?

Art thou in such a sad plight? Trust not that old quack, Physician Time. Hath he not wrought thee all thy wrongs? Hath he not doctored the Residence butter? Hie thee to the skilful surgeon, Death!

W. A. S.

ALUMNI.

The *Saturday Review*, in a late article on 'Promising Young Men,' says a good thing or two about university graduates. It is a lamentable fact, often alluded to, that many men, who during their undergraduate career have won unmixed success and given indication of strong mental power, when they come face to face with the dull realities of life are total failures. As the *Review* puts it, "the pledge given by college reputation, and won by the first essays in public life, is often illusory, just as the pledge given by exceptional infantile endowments." Though this will probably never cease to be the case to some extent, it ought not to be vain or uninteresting to consider the causes and effects of a state of things which, in our case, is every day becoming more noticeable as the number of our graduates increases.

Much, if not all, of a man's success in after life depends upon the object had in view at the commencement of his college course. Any one who for a single moment turns his thought to this question, can imagine the vast difference between the development of the mind of one who, regarding not the ultimate and highest object of his study, looks forward to a medal reputation as "the be-all and the end-all here," and that of the mind of another of equal natural abilities who, looking beyond the present into the future, drinks in with his "book-learning" valuable lessons only to be learned by a diligent study of human character and the character of self. The former, like a comet, shoots athwart the sky and disappears; the latter, as a star, ever increases in brilliancy and stability. The former has laid his foundations in the sand; the latter, sure and broad upon the solid rock.

The love of social success is too often a stumbling-block in the rough road to be travelled by the professional man. To be received and petted by society's leaders, and to be an expected attendant of brilliant balls and ministerial receptions, offers to many a greater attraction than the dull, hard-plodding brain-work of business. To all but very few, success in both spheres is out of the question. Few can devote themselves at once to business and to society. We all know of men drawn from the preparatory labor of a successful career by the stronger attractions of social brilliancy, or by a lucky marriage. Thus influenced, they soon become "too prone to listen to the soft voices wafted from the drowsy air of the Castle of Indolence." Again, a man who has distinguished himself within the college walls, and gone forth laden with hard-won honors, is too liable to delude himself with the idea that his work is but at its commencement, not at its end. He is unwilling to be satisfied with taking his place in the lowest rank of his chosen profession, thence to rise only by long and severe labor. He does not consider, as says an eminent legal writer, that he is but diving beneath the surface, away

from the public gaze, soon to emerge from obscurity with the pearl which is the object of his search. Upon this rock many come to shipwreck. Now, not to consider the results of such cases to the individuals themselves, the fact of the failure of so many "clever" university men leads the unknowing and the prejudiced and the envious to declaim against the valuelessness of academic degrees. Though this may directly affect but few, by deterring them from entrance upon an academic training, favorable public opinion, in the interests of universities and of higher education in general, is desirable.

AN SIN.

Oh! threats of Hell and hopes of Paradise!
One thing at least is certain—this life flies;
One thing is certain and the rest is lies—
The flower that once has blown forever dies.

Strange, is it not, that of the myriads who
Before us passed the gate of darkness thro',
Not one returns to tell us of the road,
Which to discover we must travel too?

The revelations of devout and learned,
Who rose before us and as Prophets burn'd,
Are but as stories which, awoke from sleep,
They told their comrades, and to sleep return'd.

I sent my soul through the Invisible,
Some message of that after-life to spell:
And by and by my soul return'd to me
And answer'd, "I myself am Heaven and Hell."

Heaven but the vision of fulfill'd desire,
And Hell the shadow from a soul on fire
Cast on the darkness into which ourselves,
So late emerg'd from, shall so soon expire.

OMAR KHAYYAM, THE RUBAIYAT.
(Fitzgerald's Translation).

Elysiae retro fugiunt spes: Tartara pallent:
Novimus hoc unum, labitur hora cito:
Novimus hoc unum: mendacia caetera ludunt:
Qui semel balavit gratia floris abit.
Miraris caetus, quotquot rumore feruntur
Jamdudum fuscas praeteriisse fores,
Non nobis unum testem rediisse viarum?
Ipsa ipsa prius tota munda via est:
Sacra peroravit faeundi lingua poetæ:
Fervuit Orpheo largus in ore sonus:
Somnia narrabat somno experrectus, eundem
Conditus in somnum somnia rursus habet.
At vero ipse meam mentem per Inania misi
Si qua tenebrarum pignora forte legat;
Haud mora longa: reddit: redeuns haec nuntia portat
"Illud et Elysium prodor et Orcus ego."
"Proditur Elysium satiatæ mentis imago:"
"Orcus bacchantis proditur umbra mei"
Caetera—qua meat umbra—nigris nox possidet alis"
"Inde es ortus heri: cras rediturus eo."

M. H.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

SEVERAL cases of instruments for Professor Wright's department have arrived from Hamburg.

THE world is always interested to know the last words of a man. It doesn't care so much for those of a woman: she has had her last word all through life.

A VERY disagreeable old gentleman dies. A nephew, charged with the duty of preparing his epitaph, suggests: "Deeply regretted by all who never knew him."

THE *Era* says that "Cornell's Library ranks fourth in college libraries. Harvard leads with 200,000; Yale, 100,000; Dartmouth, 50,000; Cornell, 40,000."

PATERFAMILIAS asks his daughter, *apropos* of an aspirant to her hand: "By the way, is he well educated?" "Well educated? I should say so—at times!"

THE force of habit.—A careless servant girl, in bringing in an egg at breakfast, let it fall and break. Upon her mistress mildly remonstrating with her, she calmly replied, "Please, ma'am, it was cracked before."

SUGGESTIVE Xmas motto for undergrads rejected in Latin Prose at the Michaelmas Exams:—"And when they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy."

THE last catalogue of Yale College, names 612 academical students, 29 graduates, 190 students in the science course, 93 in the theological, 25 in the medical, and 64 in the legal, making; a total of 1,037.

WHEN the young and tender school girl isn't thinking,
Isn't thinking,
Of the time when she will be allowed to vote,
'Lowed to vote,
The chances are that she is coyly blinking,
Coyly blinking,
At Harry in his brand-new Ulster coat,
Ulster coat.

"MY daughter, sir," said the Professor, "is distinguished for her domestic tastes—old china, and all that sort of thing." "I see," was the reply. "That accounts for my hearing that she delighted in a regular family jar."

"HAVE you any letters here for Miss O'Brien?" asked an Irish lady's-maid, slightly hard of hearing, at the General Post Office in Paris. "Poste-restante?" inquired the official. "No. A good Catholic, sure, as the O'Briens always have been."

A SCOTCH minister, who had just been appointed to his parish, was asked to stay at Drumlanrig. He had heard that it was usual for visitors to bring their servants; unfortunately he only had a maid servant—but he did his best, he brought her.

IN Mr. Alcott's Essay on Emanuel Swedenborg, we are told how, when that prophet became "illuminated," one of the principal incidents of the transition period was a vision of snakes crawling upon the floor. When one of our staff sees snakes we are apt to think he's—well, after all "illuminated" is as good a word as any other.

DURING the overhauling of the lower Chemical Laboratory in the School of Science, a number of sand baths disappeared. Some officious undergraduate, thinking them necessary accessories to the background of Professor Croft's painting, just as the Prince of Wales' chair was needed for Dr. McCaul's, has doubtless appropriated them for that purpose.

THE *Echo* (Harvard) had two or three weeks ago some clever lines on the extinction of Mr. John Kelly, which I scissored in the most remorseless manner without any acknowledgment. Two or three "exchanges" have been quoting these same lines from the *'Varsity*, so I hasten to explain in order to relieve my literary conscience, and to quash any accusation about my pilfering the good things of others.

THE gratitude of the habitual diner-out is well known. "That's a pretty dining-room of H's," said a man to a fellow-guest as they turned out of a hospitable mansion in J—— Street one evening this week.

"Think so?" queried the other. "For my part, I'm sick of looking at the same carpet and curtains for over a dozen years."

SEVERAL additions have been made to Professor Pike's laboratory. New water, gas, waste pipe and steam fixtures, have been put in; and a large boiler, for distilling water, has been so arranged as to provide steam and distilled water to the lecture room. New draught cupboards have been built; and a large down-draught pipe has been fitted into the lecture table. Two sets of copper water-baths have just arrived.

THEY were wandering in the winter woodlands. Said Spot, looking things unutterable, "I wish I were a fern, Lavinia." "Why?" she asked. "Why—then—perhaps you might press me too." She evidently hated to say the words, but it is always best to nip such things in the bud, so she replied, "I'm afraid, dear boy, you're too green." The "dear boy" has been in a bad way ever since.

* *

FOND father (who has for some months been confined to his bed), toying with the golden locks of his little daughter: "If your papa were to go away, Lucy, and you were never, never to see him any more, would you be sorry?"

The dear child: "Oh, no, papa. We have your photograph, you know!"

* *

SCENE: Poet's Corner. Time: Christmas Day, after morning service.

Dramatis Personæ: Charley Skoulding and his maiden aunt, from whom he has expectations.

He: "There is Shakespeare's monument, aunty."

She (with a broad Scotch accent): "Eh, nae doot he was a man of conseederable talent, but it's an awfu' pity he didna use his abeelities in a better manner."

Charley fainted.

* *

HAVE you ever remarked the different ways and tone of people ordering lotions? The professional booser asks for a "little drop" of something. The respectable elderly man for a little of soda water, then adds, as if an afterthought, "And you may put a little whiskey in it." The impecunious swell for "a glass of beer." The ordinary "Arry" orders a "bitter." The student a "brandy and soda" (always putting the spirits first), or if possible, a "split" or "three-cornered," and ladies in sealskin almost entirely given to a "port wine and brandy."

* *

THE *Dalhousie Gazette* is fortunate enough to have correspondents in several countries of Europe, who contribute entertaining sketches of university life in the places they happen to be at. I have already alluded to a letter from the Edinburgh University, which gave a racy description of the election of Lord Roseberry. In the last number an elaborate, and at the same time an amusing historical account of student life in Germany, is well worth perusing.

* *

SHE was a generous little child. The other day her grandfather gave her a penny to buy herself some candy. As she was going out she discovered a little beggar boy on the front steps. She stopped and looked first at him, then at her penny, then looking down on the ground, apparently lost in thought. Finally, with the sweetest smile on her beautiful face, she stepped up to the forlorn child, and laying her hand on his shoulder, said in a gentle tone: "Here, little boy, take this penny and go and buy yourself a suit of clothes and some dinner."

* *

DURING his first visit to Paris, a distinguished German professor presented himself at the home of a well-known lady to whom he had sent letters of introduction in advance. When the servant opened the door and received his card, she conducted him to the boudoir and told him to be seated, saying, "Madame will come immediately."

Presently the lady entered. She was in *dishabille*, and her feet were bare, covered only with loose slippers. She bowed to him carelessly, and said, "Ah, there you are—good morning!"

She threw herself on a sofa, let fall a slipper, and extended her very pretty foot to the professor. He was naturally completely astounded, but he supposed it was the Paris mode to kiss the lady's foot. Therefore he did not hesitate to imprint a kiss upon the fascinating foot so near him, but he could not avoid saying, "I thank you, madame, for this new method of making a lady's acquaintance."

The lady jumped up, highly indignant. "Who are you, sir, and what do you mean?"

He gave his name.

"Then you are not a chiropodist?"

"I am charmed to say, madame, that I am not."

"But you sent me a chiropodist's card?"

It was true. The professor, in going out that morning, had picked up the card of a chiropodist from his bureau, and put it in his pocket. This, without glancing at it, he had given to the servant, who had taken it to her mistress.

* *

HE had been to an open-air prayer-meeting. There were seventeen public houses to pass on the way home; and he was just one of those open-hearted, plain-dealing fellows who hate to patronize some of their

neighbors to the exclusion of others; so he called at all of them. Arrived opposite his own portal, he sternly declined to enter therein. Friendly hands propped him against the nearest lamp-post, from which vantage point he began in tones, musical if husky, to chant a favorite chorus of the prayer-meeters, "I'm going home to die na more." This ditty, as heard by conjugal ears at the bedroom window, did not, strange to say, seem to please. He doesn't now go to prayer-meetings, and his wife has announced her intention of "running pins into Dinah More" should the two ladies ever meet.

* *

ONE of the most striking of the winter fashions is a new laugh, which goes like this: "Te-he, te-he! Ha-ha-ha! Oh-h-h-h—ha, ha, ha!" The directions for use are very simple. A low and sly beginning is made with the "te-he," as though mirth were struggling with maidenly reserve; the mouth being tightly closed while the eyes are opened wide, by which means an expression is attained of mingled mischief and demureness. Then follows the "Ha-ha-ha!" with a parting of the lips sufficiently pronounced to show the teeth, if the latter be white and regular. The "Oh-h-h" comes next in a tone of surprise, reproof, or artless gaiety, according to the nature of the thing laughed at; and the voice here rises to a pretty little scream. The ensuing pause conveys a sudden sense of the impropriety of making so much noise; the eyes are cast down, and a blush can in most instances be produced by holding the breath with the lungs fully inflated. The final "Ha, ha, ha!" is given as a crescendo, spiritedly and with no attempt at restraint, like the outbursting hilarity of an unconventional milkmaid. This novelty in laughs is now being practised in houses all over the country, and is thought likely to be very popular in Toronto soon. With careful management it can be made to fit almost any female mouth.

* *

MISS ANNIE DENNENHOWER, a young teacher in Philadelphia, who was recently attacked by the mother and sister of Master Selby, one of her scholars, gives a spirited account of the adventure. She says that a party of small boys, including young Selby, congregated in the school-yard and began throwing stones at the building. When the girls were given recess they were annoyed by the lads and complained to their teacher. The latter went to the door with a stick known as the "pointer" in her hand and ordered the boys away, but instead of going they began abusing her. She caught Johnny Selby and told him that if he did not leave she would send for an officer. He ran around the building and picked up a brick, which he threw at her. Miss Dennenhower pursued him and struck him on the back with the stick. She insists that this was the only blow she struck, and attributes the scar on his face to a fight which she says he had with another boy on the morning of the same day. The teacher returned to the school-room, and soon afterwards Mrs. Selby, daughter, and son arrived. Miss Dennenhower, when questioned by the mother about the assault, replied: "Your son has been annoying me, and I wish you would please keep him away." "I will teach you to hit my child," remarked Mrs. Selby, as she picked up a strip of board, which the teacher wrested from her. Then the two "clinched" and a struggle for supremacy ensued, during which the mother struck the teacher in the eye. While the fight was in progress the daughter seized Miss Dennenhower by her hair. In the confusion which followed, the children ran from the building, screaming, "Oh! they are killing teacher." Miss Stout, who was attracted by the noise, went down stairs, but was unable to gain an entrance, as the door had been fastened from the inside. After a while the two women left the building, and the teacher went home to have her injuries cared for.

* *

A YOUNG Scotch curate of primitive habits, and unaccustomed to fashionable hours, was asked by a neighboring gentleman to stay with him. He arrived when the ladies were assembled at five o'clock tea, of which he partook freely, thinking it was the principal meal of the evening. After a time he heard a bell ring; he was given a candle and shown to his bed-room. Thinking that the day was now ended, he undressed, and in a short time went to sleep, from which he was awoken, in what seemed to him the middle of the night, by the loud sound of a gong and the rushing of feet in the passage. He was much puzzled; but at last it dawned on him that the house must be on fire, so not waiting to dress, he rushed as he was down stairs, to the astonishment of his host and fellow guests, who were assembled in the drawing-room before dinner.

* *

A NIGHT or two ago there entered to the Gaiety Bar two lamb-like youths whose obsolete raiment and general guilelessness proclaimed them undergraduates, and there stood beside them an equally guileless member of our staff. By chance the horizon was at the same moment being partially obliterated by the portly torso of Dr. Jope. "That," said the elder undergrad, "is Barney, the fat man who is spoken of in the *Pink 'Un*." Our young man was so affected that he inadvertently put water in his whisky, went away without paying, and at present lies in a

precarious condition at Ludgate Hill cloak room, where anyone can have him on payment of twopence. Barney's figure, we may remark, is not unlike an old umbrella without the silk.—*Sporting Times*.

* *

THE operations of the Conversazione Committees, at first necessarily tentative in character, have now assumed definite shape. The details of the programme are being rapidly decided upon, and from what I can gather, their variety and appropriateness will run a fair chance of pleasing the most hypercritical taste. Satisfactory progress is evidently being made as regards the arrangements; the responsible gentlemen have an air of complacency about them; I meet committee-men in all parts of the town, and notice that their appearance does not betoken anxiety, harassed feelings or unexpected mishaps; on the contrary, their affability is contagious, and they are blandly communicative, especially to the wily 'interviewer.' By piecing one bit of information with another, I may say (in confidence) that everything about to happen is now more or less known to this humble servant of the University public. Firstly, as regards tickets; three, and not more than three, are to be obtained for the paying of a dollar by each member—the Patriarch getting a free pass. Please don't remember to forget that after February 4th no members can procure tickets, so that in disposing of them the Committee on Invitations may not be hampered in their by no means easy task. The number of tickets to be issued is limited to fourteen hundred, with perhaps an increase of two hundred from the Council. Then there are to be refreshments—a first-class idea, which we would not have expected to emanate from the 'aesthetes,' who are supposed to exist on lilies and roses. The entertainment may thereby be kept up to an hour later than at any previous Conversazione, whilst the time for intermission can be largely extended. Of the

innumerable committees, the Science Committee is the one I am observing. They are a little mysterious in their doings and sayings, throwing out hints about fireworks, an aquarium, and what not. The worst of it is, they are abetted in their nefarious designs by Professors Croft, Pike, Wright and Chapman. I fear there are Gunpowder Plots being hatched.

Last, but by all odds not least, is the purveyance of music. I need only state that the Gleemen are going to muster in full force, and that a sum of over \$250 will be expended in securing the services of an orchestra of about forty-five performers. Fine fortune to you!

* *

IN a former number of the 'Varsity I explained the *modus operandi* of the *Georgetown College Journal*. A reply or, more correctly, an attempt at justification, appears in the *Journal* for December, which is at once gentlemanly, and bereft of irrelevant personal allusions:

With the 'Varsity lying before us, more easily could we instruct the 'Patriarch Student' as to our conception of what a university paper should not be; and that, too, according to the empiric method so highly lauded by the writer of the stricture. But waiving this point, and frankly admitting as exact even to the letter his presentation of the course followed in the publication of the *Journal*, we fail to see how it so fatally impairs our character as a college paper, that we should in virtue of it be doomed to "inglorious extinction." Is a university journal, especially when the university in question formally claims to give instruction which is based upon fixed principles of religious and scientific truth, to be a fair exponent of said teaching as developed in its students who edit the paper? Or must it simply be a vehicle in which every callow youth who reads just enough to get entangled in the meshes of some scientific speculation, which antagonizes well-established truth, but will not turn the farther page that could give him the principles that would burst through his cobweb fetters, is to find his exit passage to the outer world of unexpectant readers? What journal is there, be it metropolitan or provincial, secular or religious, liberal or conservative, democratic or republican, which, provided it advocates any determined tenets or settled views, is not presided over and guided in its utterances after the manner which appears in times past to have caused "a friend" of the *Patriarch* to wince? The latter may yet have his life prolonged to a day when he will regret the premature removal of the wholesome restraint upon ill-considered ventures in print that seems to have galled his "friend," and prepared to confess that—

"It was frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

The writer leaves my main objection untouched. A college paper which the Faculty not only controls but also edits, has no right to assume that it is on the same independent footing with other university or college organs, and to be in a position to inform us about the proper way of conducting such organs. Moreover, he glides into a contradiction by talking of "students who edit the paper," whilst admitting my statement that the paper is really managed by some member of the Faculty. He proceeds to palliate the peculiar manner in which my friend's contribution was rejected, by a reference to the press of the outside world. The reference completely cuts the ground from under his feet. If any assertion is safe, it is that editors commit the gravest breach of literary etiquette and honor in treating otherwise than as private, communications which are rejected, and, as I plainly showed, such a breach did occur in the case of the *Journal* a few years ago.

* *

THE plated tap looks gorgeous in the barn-like apartment called the

Reading Room, at the College. Apart, however, from its appearance, it will be appreciated as an evidence from the College Council, of the thoughtfulness which, when manifested in the smaller details of life, is known by the name of amiability. I was going to add, "Drink, pretty creature," &c but, alas! the 'Co-eds' are no more than prospectively existing.

* *

THE *Era* says that "the Cornell girls now have the delightful audacity to wear men's hats. Yet co-education has failed to teach these dear creatures to take them off in recitation rooms, or to gracefully tip them in passing their many admiring acquaintances."

* *

THE Gymnasium will be opened on Monday.

* *

RECENT correspondence in the Louisville Female High School:

October 13, 1880.

Mrs Chamberlin: Will Mamie be at school to-morrow? She has been absent from the 7th to the 13th, inclusive. Yours truly,

G. A. CHASE.

Prof. Chase:—Mamie Chamberlin was married this morning to Mr. Pilcher, and is at home. Respectfully,

MRS. T. W. CHAMBERLIN.

School Bulletin.

'VARSITY MEN.—Mr. W. K. Macdougald, of the third year, who has recently embraced engineering as a profession, passed first among the candidates for the primary examination before the Board of Surveyors last week.

Mr. J. F. C. Bown, who is studying law in the office of Messrs. Smith & Wilson, Brantford, was successful in passing his second intermediate this week.

Mr. McGill, B.A., will read a paper on 'Theoretical Chemistry,' and Mr. H. Wood one on 'Coals of the North-West,' at the next meeting of the Natural Science Association.

On January 7th Arthur Wheeler, of Johns Hopkins University, committed suicide. Grief at the death of a young lady whom he passionately loved is the assigned cause.

Mr. W. Laidlaw will take the affirmative, and Mr. Creelman the negative side on the Chinese Immigration question at the open meeting of the Debating Society, on January 28th.

Mr. J. C. Harstone, B.A., '77, silver medallist in mathematics, whose marriage took place not long ago, is teaching in the High School at Port Hope. Another newly-married man, Mr. W. E. Hodgins, '74, M.A., is practising law at Bowmanville.

The litigious character of the people of Ingersoll may have counted for something in Mr. W. G. Eakins' ('76, M.A.) intention of pitching his tent among them.

'VARSITY WOMEN.—Miss F. E. Sheldon, '80, of Cornell, is pursuing a course of philology at Somerville Hall, Oxford. In a very interesting letter published in the current number of the *Cornell Review*, which I conjecture to be from her pen, information is given respecting the provisions for the education of lady-undergraduates at that university. It appears that an association has been formed for the promotion of their interests, which are at present represented by two "halls."

The lady-students board in these halls, under very slight restriction. . . . We have some of the best men for our lecturers, as they do it not for the remuneration, but because they are interested in the movement. . . . Almost every one of the fifteen girls here is working for the "Oxford Exams."—either the *Honor* or the *Pass*. These are not the same as the men have, but are said to be up to them. One is allowed to work for honors in only one department, and instruction (by lecture) can be obtained to prepare for honors in Latin and Greek, in French and German, in English and Mathematics, in History, or in Political Economy. There seems to be no provision for any science. That one gets at Cambridge.

The University of Toronto has yet a gloomy outlook on the question of the higher education of women. There is no definite and tolerably-near prospect of even a Somerville Hall in our midst, not to speak of a Girton. When the undergraduates held a meeting last November with a view of discussing the means and ways towards such an establishment, the conclusion was arrived at that the temporary introduction of the co-educational system would most speedily bring about the desired object. With two or three exceptions, the press of Ontario approved of the position then taken, both as regards the means and the object; the majority of the gentlemen of the College Council expressed opinions favorable as regards the object, but were unanimously opposed to the means; it remained for a late Regius professor from the

same university where Miss Sheldon is permitted to take a course and to hear lectures to deride at once the means and the object.

THE undergraduates of the Annex at Harvard have had their privileges, as regards the use of the library, curtailed. The *Crimson*, with an apparent anxiety to exhibit conservative principles, qualifies the curtailment as "timely, reasonable and just." The argument is not based on any exigency of the hour, but on the maxim that prevention is preferable to cure, the cure having reference to the malady of co-education. The *Crimson* may be perfectly justified in wishing to preserve the *status quo* in the relations between the Annex and the College; but in this instance, as the *Echo* points out, the intensity of the wish has led the *Crimson* to fear consequences that are the mere shadows in their extreme remoteness. The statement of the latter paper may be condensed thus: The Annex have equal library privileges; this equality will lead to other equalities; co-education will be introduced into Harvard. Like many other statements of an ingenious nature, it bears some resemblance to the celebrated character in fiction whose garments would all fall off on the withdrawal of a single pin.

CRAS ITERABIMUS AQUOR.

Divina Philosophia,
Who loves to save the reckless soul,
Erect the silly Reason, drown'd
And stagnant in the flowing bowl!

"Foreswear it, then?" the goddess cried.
"Forego it ere it be too late!"
So I foreswore the grape-vine juice,
And all that doth inebriate.

Sweet is the wine when it is red;
But sweeter far, I ween, to me
A maiden's lips in April-time,
Redder than red wine to see.

September's bloom is in the air,
And in its vineyards ripe I stray'd.
Ah! maiden, straying 'mid the vines,
What dost thou here? my murmurs said.

The red grape-juice hath stain'd her lips—
The pouting lips so fair to see!
The eyes that mock her raven hair
Glance through the leaves invitingly.

Oh! where is now the pledge I gave,
When wine like this is offer'd me!
Intoxicating evermore,
It well may steal my soul from me.

I sipp'd the juice from those red lips,
I drank the ruby-color'd drink.
"Away, Philosophy!" I cried.
And reel'd on madness' giddy brink.

Woe worth the day that I foreswore!
Woe worth the day my pledge I brake!
For now, a captive evermore,
I slumber; shall I ever wake?

C.

HORACE III., 13.

O Fountain of Bandusia,
Clearer than crystal far
Of ruddy wine, and many a flower,
Worthy thy waters are!

The morrow morn a kid shall fall
To thee, whose forehead, high
With antlers, thinks on love and war
In vain—for he must die!

For he must die—his blood shall flow,
And stain thy limpid stream,—
Thy waters sweet which, ever cool,
Ever refreshing gleam.

The tired oxen love thy shade,
Wearied and labor-worn;
The ever-restless, wandering herd,
When to thy stream they turn.

Thou too, shalt be renowned in song,
For I shall sing the tree,
Which overhangs the hollow rocks
Whence purrl thy waters free.

J. B.

PRIZE ESSAY ON SCOTCHMEN.

BY OUR OWN PRINTER'S DEVIL

SCOTCHMEN is people who comes to London to make money, which they calls it bawbees. Sometimes, too, they calls it siller. Scotchmen either makes money, or they doesn't, and they is either very shabby or very extravagant. They all says as how that they speaks the English language better than the English themselves; which the Lord help the English language, and have mercy on it—for ever and ever. Amen.

Scotchmen drinks Scotch whisky, and says they likes it; which I don't believe them. They continually says as how Irish whisky is filthy stuff, but they never lets on that most of the filthy Irish stuff is manufactured in Scotland from raw grain, and sent over to Ireland to be doctored and colored; which it is then sent to England and called "Irish whisky"! That is what Scotchmen calls fair dealing; which I calls it very unfair, and I fondly trusts the Govingment will step in and put a stopper on such a reprehensible practice.

Scotchmen is very religious when they is at home. They prays loud on the housetops and gets drunk in the cellars. They puts sand in the sugar, and then they sings hymns; which there is always a lot of adultery among Scotch grocers. They traces of their descent back to Villian the Conqueror. One Highlander, named Madougal, said as how his forefathers was in the ark with Noah; which another Highlander, named Mackay, said, "Noah, be tammed! the Mackays had a boat o' their own."

Scotchmen goes regular to the kirk. When the sermon is over, the Elder goes around with the plate, an' makes a collection; which every-one puts in a penny and takes out a ha'penny o' change. One Scotchman he calls out, "Elder, I wants a ha'penny;" which the Elder bein' religious, he answers and says, "Go to the devil." But the Scotchmen he don't go, seein' as how next day he cheats his chum o' far more than a ha'penny.

Scotch boys is all brought up in a way as their mother says it saves the patchin' o' the knees o' their trousers; which in course if Scotch boys breaks their own knees the knees heals o' their own accord. Kilts is considered a healthy dress, which it lets in the air and lets out the vermin.

Scotchmen scratches themselves agin posts. There is so many Scotchmen agoin' to join the Reporters' Gallery next week that the Speaker he have arranged to put up a post for them; which in time they will require two or three posts. A Scotch reporter he once dined with his friend Jock, and didn't he drink a dollop o' his friend's whisky! Next day the Scotchman he were very thirsty; and says he, "If I had a known that I would be so dry this mornin', I would hae drunk more o' Jock's whusky last night." Which if a Scotchman asks you to have a drink, you see as how he pays for it.

Scotchmen they jines their hands together, and they says,
"And surely you'll be your pint stoup;
And surely I'll be mine."

But if you doesn't stand your pint stoup, he will see you very much teetotal afore he stands his. Which if you wishes to drink fair with a Scotchman you see that you gets the first drink. But if you wishes to have fair-play, and wants to lead a happy and comfortable life, and you wants your name to go down to prosperity, don't you have nothing at all to do wi' Scotchmen.

In conclusion, as Scotchmen themselves solemnly says—"Let us prey!"

P.S.—To-day (Saturday) being New Year's Day, every Scotchman he is bound by religious belief, and by the laws of his country, to get drunk at somebody else's expense. And if he don't manage it, he'll die, or perish in the attempt. *Sporting Times*.

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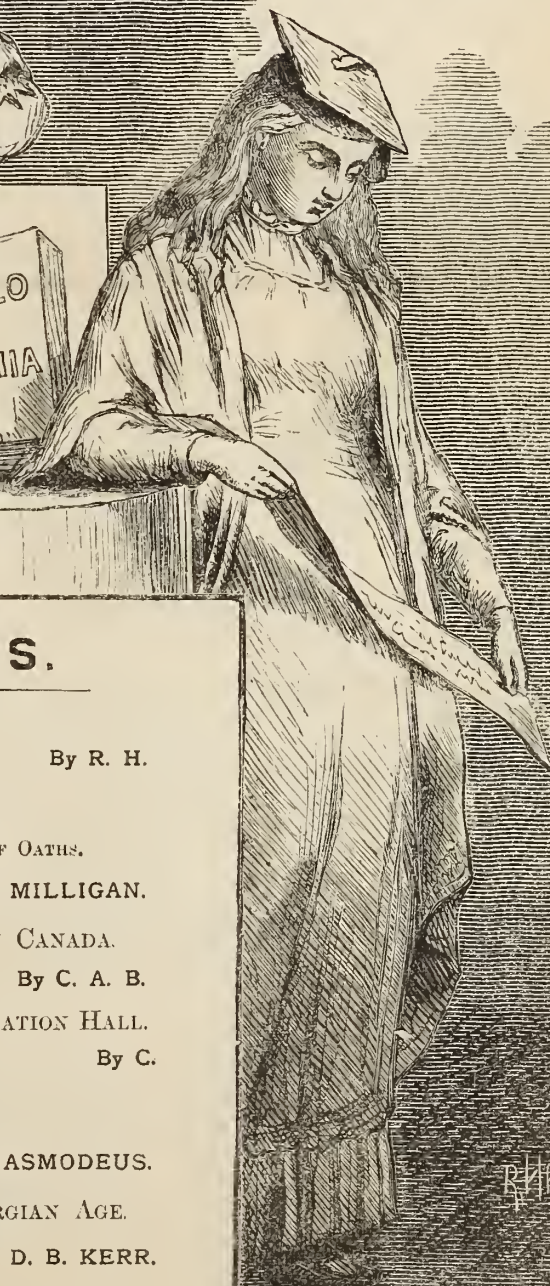
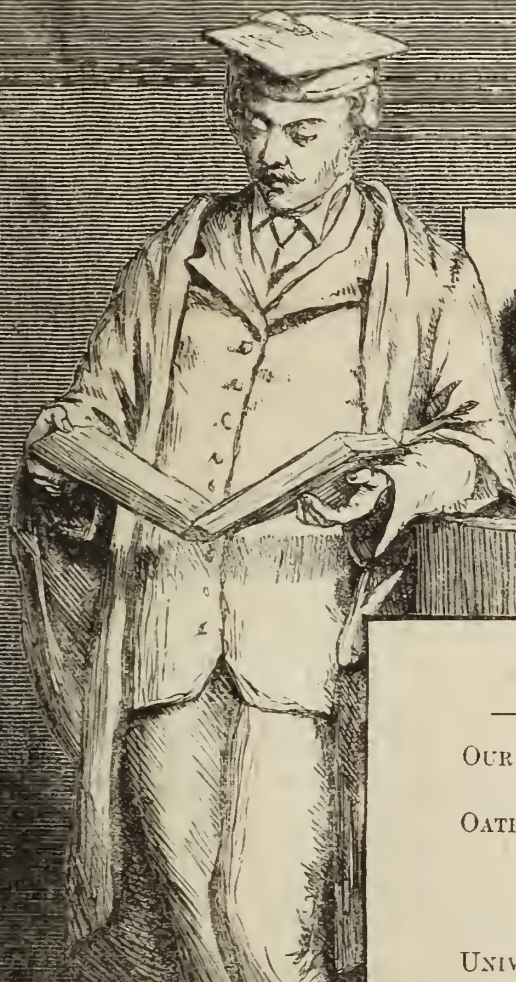
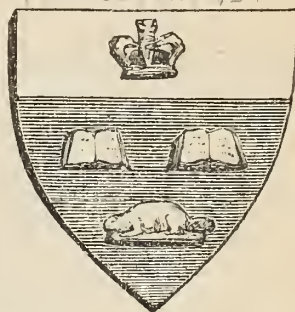
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Vol. I. No. 15.

January 29, 1881.

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OUR HONOR COURSES.

There exist to-day in the United States and Canada two classes of colleges. On the one hand, we have those institutions which profess to send out their graduates in possession of a good general education. They afford the student no particular opportunities for perfecting himself in any specialty, claiming that this should rather come after graduation. On the other hand, we have colleges with their curriculums divided into various Honor courses, to one or more of which students are permitted, for the last two or three years of their course, to devote almost exclusive attention. It is to the latter of these groups of course that the University of Toronto belongs.

The object of the present article is to set forth a few of what, to an undergraduate mind, appear serious defects in the plan at present pursued in our University; with the hope that some one, whose experience fits him for the duty, will be able to point out an efficient remedy. At first sight, it will probably appear self-evident that, at least for one who intends making the study of a specialty his life work, our Honor course system is the best. But we fear that not even this can be conceded. Many men come to college before they have quite decided what their life work is to be, and a curriculum which affords an imperfect opportunity for this most important matter of choice is surely sadly deficient. And here our institution is certainly at fault. At matriculation, a man is supposed to have some knowledge of Classics, Mathematics and English. Now he may at once select one of the first two or Modern Languages as his Honor course. But we must remember that he has had no opportunity of taking up Mental and Moral Philosophy or Natural Science; while even in regard to the other three, the student would be much the better of a more intimate acquaintance, before making this most important choice. It is therefore possible, that in devoting his attention to Classics, Mathematics or Moderns, he may miss something for which he would be much better adapted. In his chosen subject he may meet with failure or merely-moderate success, while in one of those on which he has never had a chance to enter he might have made for himself a lasting name. The student, however, may act otherwise. Having taken Classics, Mathematics or Modern Languages during his first year, he may change his course to Mental or Natural Science. But here the same difficulty meets us. If he takes one, he knows nothing of the other; and still lacks opportunity for an intelligent choice. It is still possible that he may unknowingly pass by the subject for which he is much the better suited, and in which his success would be much more pronounced.

Let us consider, now, the effect of what we may call the general education system. By the time a man has graduated in this course at any first-class college, he is in possession of at least a pretty fair knowledge of the subjects that go to make up a well-rounded liberal education. He has had a fair opportunity of testing his ability in each of these, and of forming an opinion as to which study he will be most likely to attain success in. Then, if he finds that he possesses decided talent for any particular subject, he may make that his specialty and devote his life to it.

We have so far proceeded on the assumption that the student intends making the study of some special branch his life work. When we take the more common case of a man who intends pursuing one of the more ordinary walks of life, one who intends to be a worker rather than a scholar, a man in business or in one of the learned professions, the aspect of the question changes somewhat. It then presents itself something like this: "Is a man better fitted for the duties and the enjoyment of life, by receiving a general or a special education, *i. e.* of course apart from his direct

professional training." And here we have met a question that wiser minds than ours have not yet settled. But we may at least take this much for granted—no one can in these days pretend to a liberal education or to the name of a cultivated person, who is not tolerably conversant with classical and modern literature, and who cannot converse intelligently on the leading scientific questions of the day. Now, under our system, unless an Honor man happens to be a genius and takes two or three departments, his acquiring such an education is a virtual impossibility. The small portion of pass work which is tacked on to an Honor subject, has as much time devoted to it as the student supposes will enable him to get a percentage of 34 or so in marks for the examination, and no more. Nor is this necessarily the result of laziness or indifference. Under the keen influence of competition for a scholarship or medal, it is natural and unavoidable that each competitor will put no more time than is absolutely necessary on any subject but his Honor one. The consequence is that the small portion of Classics or French or Science, as the case may be, that is attached to the Honor course in the first two or three years, is crammed up for examination in as short a time as possible, and forgotten before the completion of the course. An Honor man in Science may go forth with a B. A. from Toronto University with a knowledge of Classics insufficient to enable him to read even simple passages in those languages, except by the laborious process of grammar and lexicon, or with the aid of a translation. An Honor man in Classics or Mental Science may graduate knowing nothing, so far as his course has been concerned, of the great scientific problems that occupy the foremost place in the literature of the day and in the minds of some of our greatest men.

We condemn the Honor courses, then, from the fact that the education they give is a cramped, narrow and imperfect one.

But it may be said: For you who wish a general education, there exists the Pass course. This has not been forgotten. But the fact that it is a Pass course is just the objection to it. We, who favor the general education system, are as ambitious of honors as those who prefer a special department. Why should a man, who wishes his knowledge to be wider than he can make it by taking any of our Honor courses, be placed at a discount. "He is only a Pass man," said of an applicant for a situation, puts him at a disadvantage at once. So far as the outside world knows, A, who has taken almost full marks on his examination papers, is on a level in scholarship and ability with B, who has squeezed through on his percentage of 33½.

What we want is not a Pass course, intended as a sort of back stairway to a degree, along which those may go who have not the requisite ability or industry to take Honors; but a general course in which there will be as much work as there is in any Honor department, which will have as high a percentage necessary for promotion or graduation, in which there will be scholarships given, if they continue to be offered in the other Honor courses, and in which a man may acquire such an education as will best fit him for succeeding in professional work and enjoying literary leisure.

R. H.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

II. VARIOUS FORMS OF OATHS.

'If you scratch a Turk you catch a Tartar.' This is an ethnological illustration of the fact that it is not necessary to go very deeply into the history of a race, a language, a political institution or a custom, before the evidence makes it more and more apparent that at no

time have they been able to cast themselves free from their former selves, and that they preserve in their later forms, if we have but the data to trace them out, relics of what they have been. This we may vaguely explain as due to a natural conservatism. Those who like a physical explanation may say that it is involved in the *persistence of force*.

An entirely new idea is almost an impossibility. The French Revolution—"that object of so much blind love and of so much blind hatred"—appeared to those who took part in it to be the beginning of an entirely-new order of things, to be the beginning of the reign of ideas. Napoleon summed up the spirit and guiding principle of his age when he said: "*Je suis ancêtre*." But, when viewed by De Tocqueville in the calm light of historical retrospect, the transition, though undoubtedly great, was not so great as many thought. The present intellectual change, which appears to be so great to us who stand at this particular curvature in human progress, will seem to future generations, looking back upon the line of their march, not much greater than many others.

The same thing holds true in lesser matters. To illustrate: The pawnbroker's sign of the three golden balls—the arms of Lombardy—testifies at once to the fact that the Lombards were at one time the bankers of Europe, and that the occupations of money-broker and pawnbroker were once undifferentiated. The barber who puts out a striped pole as the sign of his craft is probably unaware of the fact that it shows that formerly the offices of hair-cutting and doctoring were combined. It was over this pole that he threw the bloody cloths which the frequent lancing of the age rendered so necessary. Perhaps—though no one is bound to believe this—the uneasy feeling which most of us have in a barber's chair may be an inherited dread. The Canadian village boy who sends money to aid the missionaries in the conversion of the savages who wear charms about their necks which they worship, perhaps himself wears a piece of camphor in a bag around his neck—a form of fetichism which, though it has yielded somewhat to medical science, still remains.

The connexion of the above with the subject to be considered is obvious. A perfect treatment of any one form of oath would take it up and trace it back to its origin, showing how it was modified by the successive beliefs of the people, and where it preserved traces of its original character. This, with the majority of the forms of oaths, we can only hope to do in the vaguest manner. Mr. E. B. Tylor—not Taylor as the compositor insisted on having it—has treated the English form of oath in an almost-ideal manner. In Scotland, the witness holding up his hand toward heaven, swears to tell the truth as he shall answer to God at the Day of Judgment. The English form of oath is very different: it is sworn on a halidome (A.S., *hāligdōm*), a holy thing. The practice of swearing on a halidome was very common, and can, I think, be traced to nature-worship. In Aracan, the witness swearing to speak the truth takes in his hand a musket, a sword, a spear, a tiger's tusk, a crocodile's tooth, and a stone celt to represent a thunderbolt. Here the connexion with nature-worship is evident. Livy narrates how Hannibal swore hatred against Rome, laying his hand on the sacred things; and Tennyson tells how Harold, having sworn to recognize William's claim to the English throne, was, after he had taken the oath, shown the sacred relics over which he had, unwittingly, placed his hand. The halidome on which oaths are sworn in England is the Bible. This can be traced back to the Jews, who were accustomed to swear laying their hands on the book of the Law. This, with the Christians, gave place to the Bible. Thus Euagrius swore to the Emperor Theodosius, "laying his hand on the holy book of the Gospels." The practice of holding the book and kissing it, which seems to have been of entirely-Christian origin, was of early introduction. Arsenius, an ancient bishop, records of Ingeltrude, wife of Boson, that she swore an oath to Pope Nicholas in these words: "I, Ingeltrude, swear to my Lord Nicholas, the Chief Pontiff and Universal Pope, by the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and these four Evangelists of Christ our Lord, which I hold in my own hands, and kiss with my mouth."—Du Cange.

The imprecatory formula, "So help me God!" is of entirely-different origin. It was Teutonic-Scandinavian. Corresponding Latin and French expressions are, from their late date, but translations of the Germanic originals. This imprecation had its origin in a belief in the divine interposition to aid men in doing right. The explanation comes from Iceland. Ulfiot returned to Iceland from Norway, A.D. 928, and there instituted the old Norse judicial oath. It was sworn on a metal arming, which was kept by the godhi or priest, who reddened it with the blood of the ox sacrificed, and the swearer touching it, said, "Name I to witness that I take oath by the ring, law-oath, *so help me* Frey, and Niördh, and almighty Thor, as I shall this suit follow or defend," &c. Thus the history of the form of oath in the English courts involves, in brief, the history of the English people.

A very common form of oath, was that by weapons. The meaning of this is not at once evident. The example from Aracan, quoted above, seems to indicate death by weapons, while the following, from the law of

Mann, seems to indicate their loss, "Let the Judge cause a priest to swear by his veracity; a soldier by his horse, or elephant, or weapons; a merchant by his kine, grain and gold; a mechanic or servile man by imprecating on his own head if he speak falsely, all possible curses." Symbolic forms of oaths were very common. In our own courts a Chinaman is sworn by breaking a saucer, while he prays that if he does not tell the truth his soul may be cracked in like manner. An ancient form of oath both in Greece and Rome was that of slaying an animal, very generally a swine, and imprecating the curse of heaven, in case of falsehood, to fall as inevitably on the perjured head as death was the fate of that victim. Very frequently the hair was first cut off and distributed among all who were to share in the obligation. Livy gives the following account of the treaty between Rome and Alba, on occasion of the encounter between the Horatii and Curiatii. The pater patratus spoke as follows: "Hear, O Jupiter! hear, thou spokesman of the people of Alba! hear, O Albans! as those particulars openly, first and last, have been recited, out of those tables, without fraud, and as they are most rightly understood here to-day, the Roman people will not first fall away from the compact. If they should first, with public counsel and malicious fraud fall away from it, do thou, on that day, O Jupiter, so strike the Roman people, as I strike this swine: and do thou strike them so much more as thou art stronger."

Another very common form of oath was by raising the hand. The Scotch and French raise the hand when swearing. The savages of the Brazilian forests to confirm their words raise the hand over the head. This I conceive to have given rise to what has ultimately become a very common practice. Nothing could be more impressive than for two men to stand, one with his hands within those of the other—as in the oath of fealty—and raised above their heads, imprecating the dreaded thunderbolt upon their heads if they broke faith. Frequency degenerated it into a hand-clasp. Thus Xenophon represents Cyrus as saying to Gobryas, "On these terms I pledge myself to speak the truth, and give my right hand to thee and take thine." Diodorus Siculus says expressly, that the most binding of all pledges of faith among the Persians was by joining of hands. So also marriage pledges are by joining of hands. When two friends have quarrelled, they shake hands on reconciliation. Very often, also, hands are shaken on a bet if no stakes are put up. This origin of so common a practice is, however, not much more than conjectural.

T. C. MILLIGAN.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN CANADA.

The system of education in Canada is allowed to be one of the most admirable in existence. By our Free Public Schools the doors of education are thrown open to all children of school age; the High Schools and Colleges train our youth, at a merely-nominal fee, for the counting-house desk, or prepare them for the University. In few countries are the facilities for education so widely diffused; and the numerous children of both sexes who attend our schools attest that the opportunities afforded are by no means neglected.

When we remember that in 'the good old days' of Chivalry Learning was confined within the cloistered walls of the Church, where the monks, like so many Vestal Virgins, kept the sacred fire aglow; when we remember that every English nobleman in those days used to employ a scribe, since writing was regarded as a superfluous accomplishment, and a gentlemanly education consisted in straddling a fiery steed, bearing a goodly lance, and knowing how

"To tell a whispering tale in a fair lady's ear."

And when to these we add the recollection of the holy horror which greeted the introduction of the art of printing; how the crimson types were by many looked upon as life-blood drawn from living veins, and transmitted in weird characters to the parchment by the dread printer who assuredly was in league with the Evil One; when all these circumstances are considered, we cannot but be forcibly struck in contemplating the great revolution which the world has so happily undergone during the intervening centuries. Nowadays the poorest laborer in his cottage will often be able to step up and sign his name in as clear round flowing a hand as the clergyman at the parsonage, and to read the daily paper with as much ease as his more luxurious neighbor, who sips his claret and toasts his toes before the cheerful fire in the stone mansion opposite.

Great, however, as are the advantages we enjoy through this system of education, which must necessarily have a most wholesome effect on the manners as well as morals of the masses, we cannot but notice a very general tendency to indulge in a highly classical and scholarly education which, though at a more advanced stage would prove highly beneficial, must now, on the contrary, if continued, prove disastrous. For while at some future period—when Canada shall have established herself as a nation of power and weight, entitled to the consideration of other nations—it might be the means of producing a literature as brilliant and profound as any country possesses, this high-pressure education may now prove injurious, by causing too many to rush into the professions as the only

suitable means of gaining a livelihood, when it is most necessary for us to build up our trade and commerce, our farms and our general resources. If students, after taking their degrees, would be willing to return to the business which their fathers had advantageously carried on the unnecessary course would be by no means injurious; but unfortunately this is not the case. Our farmers' sons after graduating at their University disdain the thought of returning to guide the ploughshare on the paternal farm, and flock to the professions, which are already all but swamped; the majority and the wiser portion discover their error and return before passing their final examination; the remainder rush blindly on, enchanted by the thought of making themselves gentlemen (no doubt a most laudable object), in a few years find themselves barristers, though generally in the ranks of the 'briefless.' Those for whom a University education is most necessary, most advantageous, are our littérateurs, our scientists, our professional men and our men of genius, whoever they may be.

Let it not be thought, however, that I advocate the non-education of any class; for as Mr. Goldwin Smith, our eloquent journalist, rightly observes, "education is the sheet-anchor of democratic institutions," and I have no wish to undermine any principle on which that system of Government is founded. So long as a people are uneducated and uncultured, you may impose on them to any extent almost without their even suspecting it; but when you begin to educate them, instead of dictating to them what they shall do, you develop their growth of thought and speech, and they begin to rely on themselves. Then, Tyranny and Oppression, art thou doomed!

Let us, however, take one example of our rural friends from the numerous instances which we might quote. Beginning at the University, we notice that in general he matriculates at the verdant age of twenty-three, and in four or five years succeeds in passing his B.A. examination. Swelled with importance at the sight of the ermine on his gown, and utterly scouting the idea of returning to the farm on which his father and grandsire before him spent their days, milord Bumpkin comes to the conclusion that he has a soul above the ploughshare, and writing to his respected daddy, says he thinks nature intended him for a professional man. Daddy is charmed by the thought of having his son a Q.C., as his extravagant fancy pictures him. After a solemn conference, it is determined that "James shall be a lawyer." Forthwith James is articulated, and in due time called to the Bar; then does his head swell with pride. After wading through Blackstone and other legal luminaries, our friend has reached the summit of his ambition, and with great *éclat* removes to the town nearest his father's farm, where his friends receive him with open arms. He immediately establishes himself there, displaying his shingle in the front street, to the admiring gaze of his fellow-townsmen, and awaits with eager expectations his first client. Alas, how long he has to wait. At length his dreams of honor and ambition bringing naught but poverty, he drops out of sight. Far be it from me to wish to keep any rising young genius, whatever his social position may be, from obtaining whatever advantages he may from a university education; but we must remember we cannot all be successful professional men any more than we can all be prime ministers, and just now the professions are overcrowded, while the farms are deserted. Let each man, therefore, whatever position he occupies, act in that way by which the welfare of the country may best be promoted. If he has a farm to cultivate let him consider well whether it is not best for him to cultivate it rather than enter upon the unknown, where the prizes are few and the competition so great that all the weaker must go to the wall.

C. A. B.

THE MORALIZER IN CONVOCATION HALL.

I sat in College, in the Hall of Sighs,
My papers on the desk before me laid;
Back in my chair I lean'd and closed my eyes,
Sooth'd by the murmur scratching goose-quills made.
I'll sit and dream for some brief minutes, I said,
And moralize on human hopes awhile.
How vain and weak are present moments weigh'd
With past and future! In the lengthened file
Of years how brief! though brief, how winning in their smile.
I hear beside me the weary Pass-man sigh;
He's leaning on his hand—his aching brow
Owns foul defeat, but conquers agony,
Although his few ideas refuse to flow;
And though he doth full well and sadly know
That those sad blots upon his papers thrown
Are mingled sweat and ink—which make a show,

That well may make a kind examiner groan,
Or petrify the same, or turn him into stone.

He knows it all, but heeds not, for his thought
Is flying through the mis-spent past away
Among the hours of morning, when he sought
The sleep that merry nights must snatch from day.
He tugs his lanky hair; and I daresay
If time return'd, he'd spend it differently.
Or, who knows, p'raps he'd be again as gay,
And let the giddy hours in mirth pass by.
It matters not; he will not get the chance to try.

Our days misspent may never more return;
Time never rolls again his backward wheel;
The gods are not so kind that we should learn
To undo error thus, and wisdom steal.
The hours, with their weight of woe and weal,
Are gone forever, though we wish them back.
But now to wandering thoughts adieu! I feel
'Tis time to do my papers, for alack!
By moralizing much e'en I may get the sack.

C.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

AN association has lately been formed in the University under the title of 'The Conspirators' Club.' I believe an applicant for admission will run least chance of a blackball if he belongs to the Residence, which is, by the way, the theatre of its present operations. The rumor that the members have been making large purchases at Mr. Rawbone's fire-arms establishment is a miserable *canard*. In fact, the laudable object of this laudable institution is an open secret, and I am in a position to assure anyone curious about the matter, that 'shooting-irons' have been entirely discarded as far less serviceable than certain chemical products manufactured in the neighborhood of the University College. An effort has been made to suppress the Club, which was ludicrously abortive, and only added to the prestige of the 'Conspirators,' by investing them with the character of martyrs. The combination is too strong to be tampered with, and the system of organization adopted is too well suited to circumstances to be vulnerable to weak-kneed attempts at throwing impediments in the way. The righteousness of the cause may be questioned, and the alleged grievances which led to the formation of the Club are possibly exaggerated; but the fact remains that amongst the undergraduates a powerful association has suddenly, as in the legend of Pallas Athênê, been born in full life and strength. To come down to details would be superfluous, because they will be more or less known to the students by the light of events that are shortly to take place.

* *

ACCORDING to a San Francisco paper, the youth of California is degenerate in its physique. "And the saddest proof are the sloping shoulders and toothpick legs of the average university student." Of course, this is too much for the *Berkeleyan* (University of California), who promptly takes up the cudgels and denies the allegation *in toto*. The writer of the above dastardly attack is sharply reminded that he was not present at certain athletic exercises, where "he would have seen the utter untruth of his statement." Having once been a student myself, I naturally take sides with the aggrieved party in this case, and am prepared to maintain that the shanks of the young bloods born on the western confines of the great Pacific slope are not suggestive of toothpicks. (At the same time, from what I have seen of young men hailing from that quarter, I may *sotto voce* tell you that in my own private opinion the 'Frisco editor is not so far wrong as the *Berkeleyan* would have us believe.)

* *

THE other day, at a meeting of the Literary Society of Manitoba College, a recitation was given by Mr. R. G. McBeth, entitled, 'I have drunk my last glass,' which, according to the *Winnipeg Free Press*, was well executed. If so, Mr. McBeth must be a model and steady young man, as that sort of thing is usually done in rather a shaky manner.

* *

"Last month Mr. Adair, a freshman, distinguished himself by reading before his class an essay on 'Woman.' . . . Mr. Adair is a precocious freshman and should be encouraged." *Wittenberger*. Yes, I suppose so; but some people consider that when precocity takes this direction the odds are ten to one in favor of the encouragement having been lamentably misplaced.

EXCLAMATION from first year undergrad plucked at Christmas in Iliad: 'Is this a dagger that I see before me?'

* *

THE College Council locked the gate,
"Twixt half-past six and seven;
Lest whisky drinking residents
Should smuggle in 'the leaven.'

A daring benefactor, sworn
Authority to scout;
Went at that lock with a screw-driver,
And took its inside out.

* *

TRINITY's new cheer is Trinity! Trinity! Trinity! Ge Whittaker!!

* *

SOME estimable people are sorely exercised over the intention of the Conversazione Committee to set apart a room where refreshments may be had at a charge. The committee has been told that it therein departs not only from precedent, but also (in reference to payment) from the most approved rules of social conventionality. Both objections are on the score of custom, and, as the character of the average undergraduate is somewhat uncustomary, it may be assumed they will receive scant notice. As regards putting a price on ices and coffee, the question might very properly be raised whether it is in the least inappropriate at an entertainment to which admission is by ticket. The answer that the tickets are complimentary is not quite correct. The Debating Society, which holds the Conversazine, *sells* the tickets at its disposal, and the buyers are at liberty to do with them as they please. Hence persons who receive tickets from their friends in the University may rightly regard them as complimentary from these friends, but not from the givers of the entertainment.

So far as having refreshments at all is concerned, the idea, as I said before, is a first-class one, and should be carried out even if the spirit of punctiliousness is offended. A renovating beverage after one's powers of attention have been tried by watching experiments and by examining the contents of a museum, will in all likelihood be not unacceptable. People who have reached the age in which abstemiousness is natural are apt to make too small an allowance for the voracity of youth; they are apt to forget (though I don't think I ever shall) that the school girl's capacity for light lunches often puzzles her young acquaintances of the more rugged sex, and that the Canadian student becomes melancholy if 'something between the acts' is not within reach.

* *

THE latest thing in boots—stockings. *Index and Chronicle*. The latest thing in stockings—something much nicer.

* *

THE *Echo* of January 17th makes a clipping from *Brentano's Monthly*, and surmises that it "may be interesting to our athletes." I should like very much to show this clipping, for it is a notable one. We are told by this modest *Monthly* that a Greek fellow, called Milo, "would bind a cord around his head, and break it by the swelling 'pressure of his veins. An ordinary meal for Milo was twenty pounds 'of meat, as much bread, and fifteen pints of wine.'" The story is doubtless one of those that gentlemen in the Classical course could prove by a ready reference to an ancient author or two. Refer away as much as you please; it is a 'whopper,' and a barefaced and astounding one at that. In starting with Milo, the writer is naturally not long in warming up to his subject. In the next paragraph the poor weak mortals of this generation are informed that "Maximinus could squeeze 'to powder the hardest stone with his fingers, and break the leg of a 'horse with a kick.'" I don't know what follows after this; somebody else who has stronger nerves can come down and read the sequel, if he has such depraved curiosity.

* *

THE large number of students which daily frequents the new gymnasium promises well for its ultimate success, and in a measure repays the committee for their efforts. The rooms are heated by hot air, and the gas fixtures are well placed. Along the south wall of the working room runs a horizontal and inclined ladder; at the west end are a sliding seat, rowing machine and two chest machines, each with two pulleys, and weights of seven, ten and fourteen pounds. A series of fine rings swing parallel and close to the north wall, and hanging from the beam running across the middle of the ceiling, on either side of the feat and vaulting bars, are a pair of flying rings and a trapeze. There are climbing pegs on the uprights, and a swarming rope is another of the pieces of apparatus. The parallel bars are near the east wall. Proper mattresses, &c., have also been provided. In the boxing room are twenty pairs of dumb-bells, running from two to seventy pounds, twenty pairs of Indian clubs, and in racks around the walls are twenty pairs of bar-bells. The supply of

foils, masks and gloves is complete. A portion of the space in this room is occupied by washstands. The dressing-room has thirty-six double lockers for the working toggery of the athletic undergraduates.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Last Wednesday night Mr. MAGILL, B.A., read a very concise and elaborate paper on 'Chemical Theories,' which was followed by an abstract from a paper entitled, 'Dust, Clouds and Fogs,' read before one of the November meetings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The herbarium of the Association has been considerably augmented by the specimens presented by Professor Macoun, of Albert College, selected from his collection made last summer when journeying over the North-West Territory with the Botanical Survey.

'VARSITY MEN.—Three gentlemen from the Kingston University were mercilessly plucked at the Christmas and May examinations here last year after having put in a year at attendance on lectures. The Queen's College *Journal* remarks complacently that these enterprising undergraduates have 'returned to their early love'—of course without any allusion to the catastrophe which made the return advisable. That the 'leavings' of our examinations find so respectable a refuge is a discovery which is most acceptable to one's charitable feelings.

WE are pleased to see that the Senate have so acceptably filled the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University by electing for that position Mr. William Mulock, the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Mulock, Tilt, McArthur & Crowther, of this city, for the unexpired current term left vacant by the lamented death of the late Chief Justice Moss. We are always pleased to see the governing body of the University gather to itself and encourage with fitting prominence those young, practical and energetic men of the world, who, though young, are not inexperienced; though practical, are not devoid of enthusiasm, and whose energy does not tend to rashness—men whose own careers are stamped with success, and who have the happy faculty of imparting a measure of their success to all their undertakings. We have every reason to believe that the newly-elected Vice-Chancellor belongs to the class of men that we have described, and that he will worthily fill the place that was so worthily filled before. Mr. Mulock was Matriculator from the Newmarket Grammar School into the University in 1859, and after a successful University career he graduated in 1863, carrying off the gold medal in Modern Languages, since which time he has been employed in the profession of the law, and is at the head of a legal business which is now one of the largest and most lucrative in Toronto. He has always been a warm and consistent friend of the University, and an active worker for her best interests. We congratulate Mr. Mulock, and we congratulate the University.

THE Hon. Judge Casault, Professor of Commercial Law in the Quebec Faculty of Law, has been appointed by the Laval University to deliver a course of lectures this winter on the subject.

THE death at his father's residence in Toronto, on last Saturday evening of Mr. Lafayette A. McPherson, '73, silver medallist in Modern Languages, is deeply deplored by his old University friends. From the High School at Hamilton to the University, his career was a most creditable one. After going through the usual ordeals which lie at the entrance of the legal profession, he joined the firm of Messrs. Burton, Walker and Bruce, in Hamilton. A severe cold, however, which followed his escape from the burning Royal Mail Line steamer on Lake Ontario, impaired his health, until he was obliged to succumb to the slow but incurable disease.

PAUL POTTER.

LITERALLY TRANSLATED FROM THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

A passionate potter once lived in a lane;
His soul was choked with his love of gain.

The love of gain, like a noxious weed,
Choked the springs of his heart indeed.

The love of silver, of gold, and brass,
Was strong in this pottering chap, alas!

Oft he'd count, as he worked his clay,
How many *shekels* he'd made that day.

Many a maiden, and widow fair,
Laid for the potter an artful snare;

But the potter sneered, with an ugly grin,
Slapping his pockets so full of *tin* :

"When the bird is watching, in vain the net,
And I haven't got to my dotage yet.

"As soon as possible get you hence!
Or I'll *raise you* over the garden fence."

From the taunting words of this awful cad,
The maids and widows would fly like mad.

With quivering lip, and with fluttering heart,
They'd 'cut their sticks,' and with speed depart.

* * * * *

A serving maid had this potter, Paul;
A maiden, white-armed, young, and tall.

From her shapely head to her tiny feet,
A perfect woman, revised, complete.

The shadowy depths of her sweet brown eyes
My feeble descriptive power defies.

And her creamy throat, and her broad white brow—
But I cannot stop to describe them now.

Suffice it that *Bridget*, the maiden's work,
Was treading clay for this sneering Turk.

With kilted dress she would tread the clay,
In sweet serenity, day by day;

With patient heart, 'neath her tattered clothes,
And the pipe-clay clogging her shapely toes.

Oft they talked, as she trod the dirt,
Daintily kilting her ragged skirt.

He 'spun her yarns' of alarming size—
Little he recked that the yarns were lies—

Of cannibals, theatres, captive kings,
And the foreign fish that so sweetly sings.

Her great eyes flashed with a wondrous light,
At hearing of dames in their diamonds bright,

And the terrible tourney, where clanking steel
Made knights and esquires uneasy feel;

And the blood-stained sand, and the reeling fray,
The haughty heralds, and banners gay.

Alas, for the potter! love's feathered dart
Pierced through the steel of his hardened heart;

And he drifted out upon passion's sea,
Thrall'd and enslaved to a high degree.

The heart of the potter as tender grew
As the kindly one that belongs to *you*.

The weeds in his heart, that flourish amain,
Wilted, never to bloom again.

He ceased to swear at the widows and maids,
And even encouraged their artful raids.

Bridget he clothed in the latest fashions,
Feeding her too on expensive rations.

He decked her in fine imitation pearls,
Making her envied by all the girls.

Oft he persuaded her to peruse
The 'Graphic' and 'Illustrated News';

And pointed out in the colored prints,
The bilious green and the yellow tints.

Alas, for the potter! He little thought
That Bridget was 'playing the fish' she caught;

He little knew of her mad flirtation
With Noakes, a clerk at the Union Station.

He deeded his property into her hands,
His stocks, his government bonds and lands;

His houses, his real estate and shares,
His pigs, his poultry, his cows and mares.

I hardly think that my pen is equal
To telling my readers the painful sequel.

Artful Bridget and artful Noakes
Skipped, like a couple of artful folks.

And now, in luxurious domesticity,
They reap the fruits of their dire duplicity.

MORAL.

Warning take, from this fate of Paul's,
Ye whom the love of gold enthral's!

Never *sneer* in a woman's face,
But *show her the door* with a 'knowing' grace.

ASMODEUS.

THE POETRY OF THE GEORGIAN AGE IN ENGLAND

The literature of a nation is always closely allied with its historical evolution. In times of domestic peace and prosperity a corresponding placidity and grace mark literary productions. Novels and poems are written, exhaling the delicious charm of home-life. Many great masters of language busy themselves with criticism. The world stops to count its riches. But it is in ages which behold the death-throes of ancient systems and the birth-agonies of new, that the atmosphere is found favorable to the growth of literature of the highest order.

Such an age dawned with the battle of Marathon; such an age in modern times was that of Elizabeth; and such, though to a less extent, was the age of George the Third. That long reign witnessed two great revolutions—a revolution in literature followed by the terrible political revolution, which obscured the close of the last century in a black cloud of anarchy and death. New thoughts were busy in the brains of men. The infinite possibilities of human happiness came like a divine suggestion to many. The poets, as was natural, were charmed with those lofty conceptions of human brotherhood and human perfection. In France these ideas were represented by Rousseau. In England the gentle soul of Cowper gave expression to them in his own pure and pious way. In Scotland the fiery nature of Burns clothed them with the irresistible ardor and potency of song.

Along with these social ideas came still another idea, another love, the love of nature, and the endeavor to express it in poetry—an endeavor which at last received fulfillment at the hands of the most promising genius that the world has seen born during the last 300 years. But before the day of Keats, nature unveiled her beauty, in some degree at least, to Cowper, to Burns, and to Wordsworth.

In reading Cowper we are struck with the charming landscapes which that lovable poet gives us. What a pleasure he takes in meadows strewn with blossoms, in moving brooks, and in the murmur of trees! And his love of winter scenes is as genuine and delightful.

The sympathies of Burns, in all other things more intense than those of Cowper, were found so in this respect as well. Take for example the famous verses, *To Mary in Heaven*, where, after telling of his meeting her for the last time by the "winding Ayr," he proceeds thus:—

"Ayr, gurgling, kissed his pebbled shore,
O'erhung with wild woods, thickening green;
The fragrant birch, and hawthorn boar,
Twined amorous round the raptured scene.

"The flowers sprung wanton to be pressed;
The birds sung love on every spray,
Till too, too soon, the glowing west
Proclaimed the speed of winged day."

Here the splendor which arrays the external world is an effluence of the poet's own mind.

In Wordsworth's youth, nature, as he tells us himself, haunted him like a passion:

"He murmured near the running brooks
A music sweeter than their own."

But these divine feelings passed away with youth; he grew more and more didactic, and the books which he found in the running brooks, and the sermons which he gathered from stones, were long and very dull.

A great service will have been done for lovers of poetry when some competent person who is prejudiced neither for nor against Wordsworth, that is to say, who is neither a Wordsworthian nor a Shelleyolater, shall choose from among his poems those worthy of preservation. The volume which Mr. Arnold lately gave us, with the assurance that it contained only that which would serve and not disserve Wordsworth, retains, it seems to me, a great deal of very worthless writing. What is beautiful in Wordsworth's poetry is surpassingly beautiful; but its quantity is singularly small. In this residue of beautiful work the external world appears divinely transfigured, glittering, to use Gray's noble phrase, "with orient hues unborrowed of the sun." There is magic, both natural and spiritual, in that often-quoted lovely stanza:

"The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place,
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty, born of murmuring sound,
Shall pass into her face."

Wordsworth certainly at no time before or after wrote anything so divine.

This great poet was nowise in sympathy with the revolutionary ideas of his age. His long and peaceful life was spent chiefly in the Lake-country, far removed from the passion and bustle of the world, while year after year slipped away in a pious intercourse with nature. The fruit of the sweet lessons learnt in this school are seen in such deep and wise poems as Resolution and Independence, Ruth, The Fountain, and The Highland Reaper. And though the vast mass of his work is fatiguing to read, yet on turning to these poems and a few others like them, one cannot but assign to him the praise which he so greatly desired, to rank with those

"Who gave us nobler loves and nobler cares,
The poets who on earth have made us heirs
Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays."

As little affected as Wordsworth himself by the political changes and ideas of his age was Coleridge. His best poems are dreams with weird lights thrown across them; visions of wild and unearthly beauty. Like Wordsworth's, his good work is small in bulk; but it is unique in its peculiar qualities. The poetry of Coleridge puts completely aside the problem of existence. It is allied with no creeds, moral or political; it takes no note of the manifold joys and sorrows of human life; it appeals not to the heart, nor to the intellect, but to the imagination. It is for this reason that such very diverse estimates have been formed of Coleridge's place in the poetic art. Critics like Mr. Swinburne, themselves possessed of a rare imaginative faculty, consider Coleridge to be one of the greatest poets in England. Others again, like Mr. Matthew Arnold, who are not gifted with free imaginative power, but who are exquisitely impressed by the thoughtful and gracious melancholy which accompanies the years that bring the philosophic mind, find in Coleridge but little on which the soul can repose. Hence it is, that in his list of the foremost English poets since Milton, Mr. Arnold omits the name of Coleridge, but retains that of the drawing-room scribbler, Moore.

A far warmer spirit than that of Coleridge reveals itself in the poetry of Keats. The mark of this great master has deeply scored our literature. It is discernible in the graceful verses of the present accomplished poet-laureate. It is no less discernible in the divine creations of Hawthorne. No other English poet, except Shakespeare, ever had such a love for all kinds of beauty, as Keats. He had the sculptor's passionate worship of form, the painter's adoration of rich coloring. All his senses were developed to the utmost. Nature evermore brought to him some new joy.

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

Such are the words with which he concludes the richest lyric in the language—words which contain an image of his mental character. His run-
tainly a pleasure-loving temperament; yet his poetry undoubt-
in racks.

edly has, as Mr. Arnold says, the accent of the high and genuine poets—of the pious poets, who sang in lays not unworthy of Phoebos. As an instance of his power in dealing with nature, I may quote a stanza from the Ode to a Nightingale:—

"I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs,
But, in embalmed darkness, guess each sweet
Wherewith the seasonable month endows
The grass, the thicket, and the fruit-tree wild;
White hawthorn, and the pastoral eglantine;
Fast fading violets covered up in leaves;
And mid-May's eldest child,
The coming musk-rose, full of dewy wine,
The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves."

The matchless beauty of the last line cannot but be felt by everybody.

With Keats the list closes of the poets who, though great, were not fully representative of the age. When we come to Byron and Shelley, we meet with men who understood and sympathized with their time, who were great by personal character as well as by poetic genius. The idea of social regeneration then in vogue laid hold on these impressible spirits, and made them genuine poets of the 19th century—not merely sweet singers like their fellows. And this circumstance has given an importance to Byron, which he will not continue to retain after the course of time shall have led men into new tracts of thought. Great and manly as he was, he does not belong to the order of the true and sacred poets.

With Shelley it is otherwise. His poetry is *sui generis*—a revelation in a way that no other poetry can be said to be. His manner of thought, his style, the melody of his verse, all are his own. He had no precursor in literature, he has had no successor. Some idea of his standard of excellence in poetry and of what, in his best moments, he himself achieved, may be got from his own words: "Poetry," he said, "redeems from decay the visitations of the divinity in man."

It is instructive to note that the great poets of that age—Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, and Wordsworth—were all optimists. The reverse is the case with the poets of our own day. Like Hamlet, they have lost all their worth. This goodly frame, the earth, seems to them a sterile promontory, this most excellent canopy, the air, this brave, o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fires, appears no other than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapors. The poets are not alone in their dreary mood. They are but giving a voice to the diseased fancies of the times—fancies in which we too have a share. From our own age we can never wholly escape. Its tone of thought, whether joyful or sorrowful, is the mould in which we must think and feel. But we can learn from the past a wisdom that will brighten the present, a joy that will interpenetrate our lives with its own radiance.

And the writings of those great poets of the Georgian era are full of that wisdom, can give us that joy. They lead us to nature and to beauty,

"Whispering in enamored tone
Sweet oracles of woods and dells
And summer winds in sylvan cells;
[Having] learnt all harmonies
Of the plains and of the skies,
Of the forests and the mountains,
And the many-voiced fountains,
The clearest echoes of the hills,
The softest note of falling rills,
The melodies of birds and bees,
The murmuring of summer seas,
And pattering rain, and breathing dew,
And airs of evening; and [they] knew
That seldom-heard mysterious sound,
Which, driven in its diurnal round,
As it floats through boundless day,
Our world enkindles on its way."

D. B. KERR.

PRIZE ESSAY ON IRISHMEN.

BY OUR OWN PRINTER'S DEVIL.

IRISHMEN is a great people. They says Bedad, Begorra, Bejapers, Bejasus, Bethelholypoker, Bemesowl, and lots o' other Be's. Irishmen is always gallant to the fare sects. Which the Irishman as would lift his hands to a woman exceptin' in the way o' kindness, etcetura, etcetura; but which a Irishman occasionally takes a lively jump on his wife, and gently cheers her up wi' the toes o' his best week-day boots.

Irishmen wear large shirts. Sometimes a Irishman's shirt may be well developed about the collar, and very scarce about the tail. Which the Irishwoman named Biddy, she said, says she, "Pat, me bhoy, in connection wi' that same shirt there's something less than meets the naked eye."

A Irishman he says to me, says he, "Will you thread on the tail av me coat?" Which I threaded on the tail av his coat, an' I knocked the crown out av his hat; and he shouts, "Bedad, an' if ye do that twice ye

won't do it a second time." An' I says, says I, "The curse o' Cromwell on ye." An' the Irishman he runs away to the wars, which we shant see him again until he returns very drunk and covered wi' glory, and wanting some ould woman to lend him the loan o' her gridiron.

Irishmen when they is in the North o' Ireland—the bloomin' black north—they works and does well, and makes linen, and builds ships and things. But when they is in the West o' Ireland they sits at home, starving o' hunger an' cold, on the top av a sack o' pertaters and in front o' a great peat fire made o' coals—with nothing to cheer their droopin' spirits but a couple o' cows, a few pigs, some score or two o' fowls, and a keg o' whisky. Then they curses their landlords, and expects corn to grow without a-sowin' o' any seed.

Irish servants is very perlite. A Irish master he says, "Pat, ye know, this won't do; Phil McCarthy he tells me as you was drunk yesterday." "He is a liar, sor." "But, Pat, I saw ye meself with me own eyes." "An' you're a liar, too, sor." Which the master, he bein' also perlite, he says, "Hurroo!" and knocks Pat down as flat as a flounder.

Irishmen likes Griffiths's valuation. So do I; but then, ye see, I can't get it. Griffiths he were a nice man, and he valued things fifty years ago, when there was no railways, when eggs was three *d.* a dozen, when pertaters was two *d.* a stone, and when good peat could be got for the stealin' of. Now that railways has trebled the price o' food an' fire, Griffiths's valuation comes in handy; and the only way to get it is to shoot your landlord. P. S.—First catch your landlord. Which it won't be very long when there will be no Irish landlords to catch.

Irishmen is downthrodden—by themselves. They has many wrongs—o' their own making. They is ill-used—by nobody. They has grievances—which they can't name. They kicks up rows—without any reason. They is very brave—when their opponents is unarmed. They is very generous—but beware. Mr. Judas Iscariot he were an Irishman—and generous.

Our Master he says one day "Thank goodness I have known one good Irishman in my time." And we all, with one voice, shouted, "Where is he, Master?" seein' as bow we wanted to see this *rarey arvis*. Which Master he answered and said, while a tear bedimmed his half-drunken eye, "He are dead, my good men; he are dead. Go you and do likewise."

And we didn't go, seein' as how we are good boys and disobeys our Master. Which, in conclusion, one o' our boys are a Irish boy, an' he disobeyed his father, an' ran away from him; and now that Irish boy he are the Parody o' the Probable Son. That boy can come to no good. He wastes o' his means by riotously eatin' o' plum-duff, and polonies, and bags-o'-mystery, which some folks calls them sassingers. Out o' gratitude to his parents and love for his country, that boy he swears—and don't he swear orful!—that he means to return to Ireland and hainstring his father's fatted calf.

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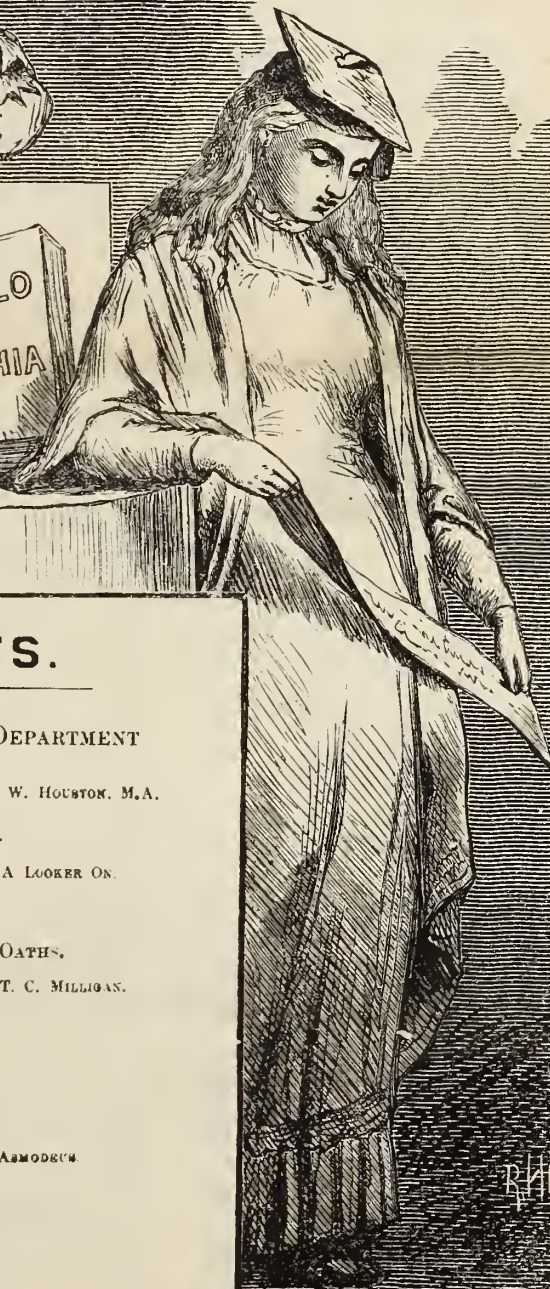
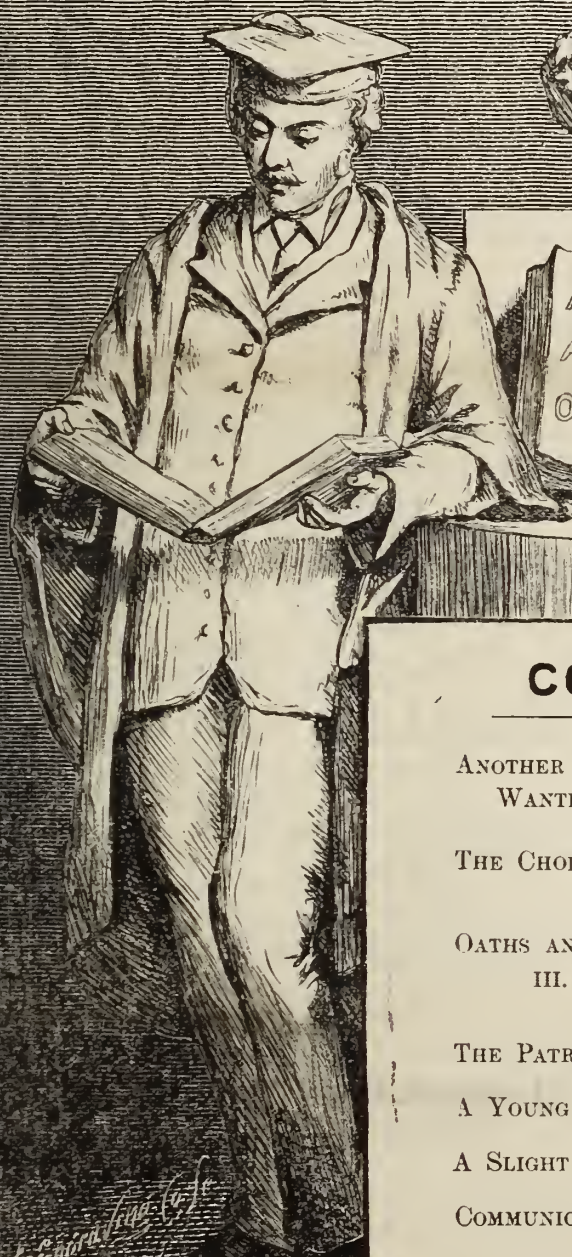
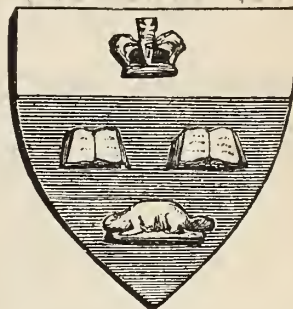
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Before describing the proposed sixth department as I think it should be, let me call attention for a moment to a peculiarity of the Third Year Honor work in Civil Polity. It will be admitted, I think, as a sound maxim that if the curriculum is to branch off into a certain number of distinct graduating termini, the work of at least the Third Year should be perfectly symmetrical with that of the fourth and lead logically and naturally up to it. Does it do so? Some ten years ago the Senate established a scholarship in the Third Year for History and Civil Polity combined, and that new departure has become permanent by the substitution of the Blake Scholarship for the one given formerly by the University. That scholarship was and is given for the purpose of inducing men to devote special attention to, and do extra work in, the sub-departments of Civil Polity and History. For scholarship purposes these two subjects have, in the present curriculum for the third year, been completely divorced from Mental and Moral Science, with which they were formerly conjoined. They stand apart, forming, as far as a group of subjects in the Third Year can form it, a separate academical department, the work being considerably increased by the addition of three difficult books to the ordinary curriculum.

Now what is the effect of this creation of a new scholarship department in the Third Year which is not projected as a separate graduating department into the Fourth? Those who have a taste for History and Civil Polity may be induced to turn aside from one of the roads leading straight to the graduating goal for the purpose of taking up this extra by-work; but if they do they must make up their minds to get no benefit from it in the Fourth Year in the competition for honors and medals. The line is perfectly straight from junior matriculation to graduation in Classics and Mathematics, and in the other graduating departments it is equally straight from the point where the subjects composing them first appear in the curriculum; but not so with Civil Polity. The Blake Scholarship work in the Third Year is a *cul de sac*, and he who for the sake of either the knowledge or the prestige becomes a competitor for it, finds that he has thereby been lessening his chances for a medal, if not a degree, in some one or other of the five departments of the following year.

The obvious remedy for this state of affairs is not to abolish the Blake Scholarship, but to carry out the purpose of that arrangement to its natural conclusion, a new department in the Fourth Year—not to close up the *cul de sac*, but to continue it through to the end of the curriculum. It would require too much space to go into details or reply to possible objections at any length, or even to dwell on all the

other arguments that might be adduced in support of my contention. The department might be made to consist of Civil Polity, Constitutional History and Jurisprudence, with the fourth year honor work in English; and to the books already prescribed by the curriculum might be added such works as Mills' 'Political Economy,' Austin's 'Jurisprudence,' Stubbs' 'Constitutional History of England,' May's 'Constitutional History of England,' Bagehot's 'English Constitution,' some good treatise on international law, and Todd's Parliamentary histories of England and her Colonial Dependencies. A thorough knowledge of the constitutional history of Canada, and an intimate acquaintance with constitutional documents, such as the Treaty of Surrender, the Quebec Act, the Union Act of 1840, and the British North America Act of 1867, as well as the Ashburton, Washington and other important treaties, should also be exacted.

If it be objected that there are already enough of graduating departments, the obvious answer is that five is an arbitrary number, and that only experience can shew whether good or evil will result from the establishment of a sixth. If it be contended that the same assertion may be made of a seventh or an eighth, I answer that when as good a case can be made out for these as for the one I have sketched, it will be time to consider them. Will any one venture to say that such a department would be inferior to any one of the others as a means of promoting culture? Then I am prepared to discuss that point. Will it be argued that it would be less practical than any one of the others? The obvious answer is that, with the exception of English, all the work above specified is comprised under the term 'Science of Politics,' which is the science of human government—surely the most practical of all subjects after mental and moral philosophy. Is it objected that there is no chair in any affiliated college for the teaching of these subjects? Surely any one can see that the best means of securing such chairs is for the University to lay down the requirements and then the colleges will eventually work up to them. For the sake of intending jurists, statesmen, and publicists, some provisions should be made in the Provincial University whereby they may acquire a training better calculated to fit them for their various professions.

WILLIAM HOUSTON.

THE CHOICE OF A CAREER.

Much stress is placed on the danger of young men entering overcrowded professions; but it is usual to present only one side of the shield. Granted that the law is overcrowded, it is not the less true that so scarce is conspicuous talent in the profession, that the government is often at its wit's end to get suitable material out of which to make judges. Very young men, who have shown more than ordinary ability, have risen to the highest places on the bench; witness the late Chief Justices Harrison and Moss. If we drew our judges from a much narrower area, should we be able to get the necessary materials at all? At this moment, it will not be denied that there are some weak points in our judiciary, and that they are not unnoticed even in the Supreme Court. If this happens when, as is alleged, we have a superfluity of lawyers to draw from, what might we expect if the members of the profession were reduced by one half.

Many who study law do not follow the profession; but does it follow that their student career was time lost? Macaulay, the brilliant historian, made but a single guinea at the bar; but his professional education may not have been a loss to himself or to the world. It is as true here as in England that in making a lawyer we run the risk of spoiling a possible statesman. The man who argues from a brief contracts a habit of looking microscopically at things which is almost sure to dwarf him when carried into the public arena. But it is charitable to suppose that one

half of those who study law do not go far enough to get spoiled for broader pursuits.

We are reminded that there are many in the legal profession who do not earn enough to live upon. This is nothing new. It is the perpetual condition of things in the profession. More than a century ago Adam Smith pointed out that, as a body, lawyers did not make enough to support them; while artisans, as a class, besides paying their way, accumulate capital. There are certain people in the world so constituted that they think everybody but themselves should be a farmer. What entitles them to come to this conclusion it would be difficult to say. These persons are by no means confined to the law, or even to the professions. In commerce they abound. They never tire of advising nine-tenths of their competitors in trade to retire to the plough and leave the field of commerce to themselves, an elect few, who fancy they have superior claims. It never occurs to them to try their own medicine. To others they hold up the terrors of ruin and the shame of bankruptcy as reasons why they should escape before the catastrophe comes. There are men who, having got into the charmed circle of the professions, act as if they wanted to keep the crowd of aspirants out. Their motive, they tell us, is that these young men may be saved from disappointment and disaster. They must think these young men easily advised if they expect their advice to be acted upon. Few in fact give them full credit for disinterestedness; people are apt to suspect that their motive is other than what they avow.

The young men who are told to go back to the farm of their fathers, might retort that farming is getting overcrowded, and too often does not pay. The English farmer finds himself ruined by outside, chiefly American, competition; and there are Ontario farmers on whom the pressure is beginning to fall heavily. They cannot compete with the owners of the rich cheap lands of our North-Western prairies. The lumberer has for years been making a similar complaint. Competition in this line brought about over-production, and over-production brought ruin. Our forests, the growth of centuries, which we cannot replace, it was said were being wantonly wasted, and even those engaged in the devastation were realizing a loss. So the lumbermen and their organs, but little exaggerating, lugubriously told us, not thinking that the complaint was a confession of their own folly. Individually, all told the same story; but not one of them intended that the lesson of disaster should influence his own conduct. Each intended to influence his neighbor; but his neighbor was not the less determined to turn a deaf ear.

Importers of goods are for ever dwelling on the danger of over-trading; which only means that every one wants to do all the trading himself. But these are tricks of trade; and we have become so accustomed to them that we do not expect them to cease. But a similar device carried into the professions would be doubly discreditable. The legal and medical professions are close corporations; the only corporations of all those which once existed which fence themselves in with exceptional privileges. So far as this exclusion is in the public interest, it is justifiable; but any desire to restrict the number of lawyers for the benefit of the members of the profession would meet no sympathy from the public, and if it should manifest itself in any serious attempt to realize its aim, the result would be a reaction which would produce a contrary effect.

The professions may be overcrowded, but they are overcrowded with mediocrities; of really-able lawyers it is very difficult to find enough to stock the Judicial Bench. And of medical men, in the whole Dominion, you may count on the fingers of one hand all the names that anyone would think of mentioning as conspicuous for ability. The mediocrities will survive. The thing is to produce more able men to stand in the front rank of their profession. Is that object to be attained by greatly reducing the number of students? For one, I doubt it.

A LOOKER ON.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

III. THE MAGIC ELEMENT IN OATHS.

We often see children who have been kissed by some person whom they dislike try to wipe off the kiss hoping thus to be rid of it. In a similar manner an Abyssinian chief who had sworn an oath he disliked, has been seen to scrape it off his tongue and spit it out, thus hoping to put himself in the position of never having sworn it. In New Guinea, the swearer, holding up an arrow, calls on Heaven to punish him if he lies; but, if he turns the arrow the other way, he expects that the oath will be neutralized. Thus what one sign can do the other can undo. It is from such beliefs as this that several common expressions, such as 'over the left,' &c., have originated. So, in Germany, the false witness hopes to neutralize the effect of his oath by crooking his finger. In our Canadian courts we may see how much importance is attached to the kissing of the book while the words are hastily mumbled over. And many people do not consider the oath as binding on their consciences if they

can succeed in kissing their thumbs instead of the book. Not long since a lawyer pointed out to me a man who had hoped to lie with an easy conscience, because he had not touched the book with his lips but had kissed his thumb instead. Thus we see that the magical or symbolical element in oaths is that which most forcibly impressed itself on the minds of the people, and which, indeed, differentiated the oath from the ordinary promise. However, as civilization increases and as men develop morally, there is a tendency, slow-acting, it is true, but still a tendency to pay less attention to the binding force of the magical element and more to the truth for the truth's sake.

The form of oath in use in France and Scotland—the raising of the hand—was borrowed by them, in all probability, from the Bible. Its magical signification has been already explained as an imprecation of the divine wrath, in the shape of a thunder-bolt, upon the perjurer's head. This form of oath was so common with the Hebrews that their word to express the taking of an oath is translated indifferently 'to lift up the hand,' and 'to swear.' In the Book of Genesis, Jehovah is represented as confirming his word thus: "I *lift up my hand* to heaven and say, I live for ever." So also the following impressive passage from the Book of Revelation: "And the angel which I saw stand upon the sea and the earth, *lifted up his hand to heaven*, and swore by him that liveth for ever and ever, who created heaven, and the things that therein are, and the earth, and the things that therein are, and the sea, and the things which are therein, that there should be time no longer." This recalls Jove's promise to Thetis, in the first book of the Iliad, where he is represented as nodding with his head as a confirmation of his word. Thus into his earliest notions of Deity primitive man projected his entirely-human conceptions. Among the Greek gods perjury was not regarded as venial unless the oath had been sworn by the waters of the Styx. This notion is sufficiently curious to be noted. Here we have the anthropomorphic divinities, the products of a comparatively-late religious conception, swearing by a river which was an earlier religious form. The Arcadians also swore their most binding oath by the Styx; and the Hindus take a sacred oath by drinking the waters of the Ganges.

Herodotus thus describes a form of oath in which the symbolical element is very prominent. "The Scythians," says he, "solemnize their oaths, on entering into a treaty, thus: Pouring wine into a large earthen chalice, they mingle with it the blood of those who, by an oath, are striking the treaty, cutting the body with an awl, or making a small incision into it with a knife, afterwards dipping a scimitar, and arrows, and an axe and a dart; and when they have done this, they make many imprecations; and then, not only the contracting parties, but those also among their followers, who are of highest dignity, drink thereof." A somewhat similar procedure is thus described by Homer: "And from the pitcher they drew the wine, and poured it into cups, and offered their prayers to the Eternal Gods. And thus would each one of the Greeks and Trojans say, 'Thou Jove, most glorious, most great, and ye other immortal Gods, whichever party shall first violate these oaths, thus may their brains, their own, and their children's, be scattered upon the ground, as this wine is now.' Political conspirators in all ages have been in the habit of binding themselves by mingling their blood and drinking thereof. And in the romantic novel it is frequently introduced as being of binding force amongst heroic rascals.

In Africa men swear by their limbs, believing that these would wither if they perjured themselves. The Hindu eats the leaves of a sacred plant, believing that it would choke him if he lied. The Chinese write characters on paper and burn it, or they cut off a cock's head, or burn straw. Here the symbolism is plain. Among the Frisii a solemn oath was to take up a lock of hair with the left hand, and to lay two two fingers of the right hand upon it. The Franks also swore, holding straws in their hands.

Mr. J. Endell Tyler, in his work on 'Oaths,' quotes the following passage from an old history of Mexico: "If any witness were called upon to take an oath, the order was that he should touch the ground with one of his fingers, and then to touch his tongue with the same, which signified that he had sworn and promised to speak the truth with his tongue taking witness thereof of the earth, which did maintain him. But some do interpret the oath, that if the party swear not true, then he might come to such extremity as to eat earth. Sometimes they name and call upon the God of the crime whose cause the matter touched."

By the laws of the Alamanni the men used to swear, raising their hand to heaven, or the altar, or the book, or the case of relics upon the altar; whilst the women swore by laying their hands upon their bosoms. The meaning of this first form of oath has been sufficiently explained already. The other form, called "The oath by the bosom," existed in Germany until lately; and is still in some parts of Europe a common mode of swearing with the priests. Its origin is curious and interesting. It is a common practice amongst rude tribes to wear ornaments about the neck, representing some animal or other thing of worship. This survived to Christian times, and it was a common practice for women and children, and priests, to wear a small copy of the Gospel, or a cross,

suspended from their necks; so that when the hand was laid upon the breast it was, in reality, laid upon the Gospel or the cross.

This leads to an explanation, or an attempted explanation, of the oath on coins. There is a good deal of what is now regarded as superstition in connexion with coins. Crooked sixpences are yet regarded with reverence by many people; the modern mint is, however, rapidly driving it out. Oaths were in some cases taken on coins; thus, in Ireland it was a common practice to make an engagement binding by swearing upon a copper or silver coin, generally upon a halfpenny or a sixpence, which they kiss, using these words: "By the oorth (worth, *i. e.*, virtue) of this coin, I swear." This was also, according to Heineccius, an old German custom before the introduction of Christianity. The ancient Byzantines also swore by their own copper coins. The question now arises, whence did coins receive their sacred character. Sir John Lubbock in one of the reviews traced the origin of the Chinese coinage, and he showed that it was rather commercial than religious in its beginning; thus, one of their coins resembled in shape a shirt, which was a common medium of barter; another a knife, and so on. Such, however, does not seem to have been the origin of the Greek and Roman coinage. As indicated above, it was a common practice among rude people to wear neck-ornaments, the parts of which represented some animal of worship. I remember to have seen a wood-cut of an ancient neck-ornament consisting of imitation-tortoises strung together. Now, one of the earliest of Grecian coins represented on it the figure of a tortoise. Hence I conclude that the Grecian coins at any rate originated from the neck-ornaments. If we look at a plate of the old Greek coins we see that on the earliest coins there were representations of animals; later coins represent the gods, altars, temples, and at length we meet with representations of the taking of an oath by clasped hands over an altar. That it is a very common practice for uncivilized men to use their neck-ornaments as a medium of barter every traveller attests. If this account of the sacred character of coins is satisfactory, we can understand why oaths should be taken on them just as on any other sacred thing. This also explains why on some of our copper coins we have a representation of Saint George and the Dragon.

T. C. MILLIGAN.

THE new curriculum for the present year is now published and may be procured from the printer. The following are the most important changes. The last paragraph of Section III. now reads: "No undergraduate in the Honor Course, who shall have degraded into a lower year, shall be permitted at the next ensuing year to compete for medals, scholarships or relative standing, except by special permission of the Senate, to be granted only in case of illness or other grave reasons." In the paragraph relating to the compulsory attending lectures in order that a scholarship may be tenable, the following clause is inserted: "Except in case of scholarships awarded to women." In addition to the above changes the most important are those in Classics, in which department different authors have been put on in all the Years.

The shock which was given this week to the graduates and undergraduates by the self-inflicted death of Mr. Fairbank has now changed to general chagrin. For those who knew him intimately during the last two years the feeling of grief has yet to mitigate the misery of moral stupefaction. Gradually reminiscence of pleasant events and pleasant hours will begin to exert a softening influence, and the recollections of past intercourse will be in such moments as welcome phantoms of past realities. For ourselves, we can bear witness to his possession of that virtue which has been termed the greatest of virtues—a sincere regard for the general good. Every public enterprise worthy of the name which took rise during his stay in the University, received from him an unstinted and energetic support. The promoters of the plan for the establishment of a University paper have every reason to remember how large a part of their success is due to his generous co-operation, and we exclaim with deep fervency of utterance: May gratitude long follow his departed spirit! Our thoughts, however, cannot fail to turn towards the relatives who have tenderly watched his career from childhood. He has gone from amongst them, and the roughness of the separation will have lacerated the hearts of a devoted father and a fond mother. The sympathy of the University students is extended towards them, if, indeed, sympathy has any assuaging power over the terrible sense of wretchedness caused by so terrible an event.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

FACTS are continually occurring to show that any work done, to be paid for out of the public purse, is generally worse done and at greater expense than if the work were to be paid for by a private individual. The expenditure in connexion with the University College building is no exception to this rule. Not to mention the radical oversights in the first construction of the building, such as the inefficiency or rather the entire absence of any proper means of ventilation, the distribution of heat is during this cold weather creating much dissatisfaction among the students. There is at present in use a steam-heating apparatus which, what with tearing down the old apparatus, and the various mistakes and changes of plan in the construction of the new, cost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$34,000. The annual expenditure, including coal, engineer's wages, water and extras, cannot be much less than \$1,700. And what is the result? Scarcely any of the radiators are in perfect working order. The highest pressure that can be reached is about fifteen pounds, a pressure by no means sufficient for the number of feet of pipe. Consequently students go shivering about the building, and those readers in the Reading Rooms who cannot get their feet on the coils have to sit and shiver or seek heat elsewhere. Thus students of delicate constitution run great risks in attending lectures. We do not say that the present regime is responsible for this state of affairs. However, the matter should be looked into at once, and the remedy should, if possible, be immediate.

* *

A MAN'S deeds live after him. So do his mortgages.

* *

THE next number of the *Portfolio* can be particularly spicy if it likes. One of the damsels at the Wesleyan College skipped off last week with some youthful Lothario. 'Go West' seems to have been the maxim that first impressed itself upon the venturesome couple, as they took the train in that direction. Their journey was not like Ariel's, 'to the utmost confines.' No; they only got as far as Brantford, where an irate brother, and an equally-irate father, confronted the romantic emigrants. The game was spoilt, and the usual dark reflexion was doubtless indulged in that life is a poor thing, with its short-lived pleasures and awkward agonies. To most people such an episode is looked upon in a conical light; I must confess that, in my eyes, it is a melodrama. The belief of youth in its early loves insists that we are so constituted as to be able to keep up the glow of first intercourse through coming years with the companion selected. The cruelty of the delusion becomes distilled in the case of a boy and girl, and to behold them hopelessly confiding in it is among the saddest sights one sees.

* *

CRIME in a certain American collage (whose name I refrain from mentioning) has at length reached its culminating point. Three seniors have taken a fancy to go fishing on *Sunday* in the expectation of catching something. Unfortunately for them they caught nothing save one Tartar in the shape of the President, who rusticated them on the spot.

* *

OH, the snow, the beautiful snow, which clothes the earth in virgin whiteness, and envelopes all things above the earth in its fleecy mantle—how our young blood leaps up at the sight of thee, Oh snow, as we picture, in our young imaginations, the moulting of the radiant wings of the angels up above! And in maturer years, when we have started other theories upon the subject of snow, what holy inspirations fill our souls, what sublime language is ours, how we thank heaven for sending the beautiful, virgin snow, when about a ton and a half of it from some roof-top lands us in the nape of the neck!

* *

THE proposed affiliation of St. Michael's College has been likened unto the Syndicate; the principle of the thing is all right but there is not quite so much assurance about the details—and, when you come to think about it, the details are the bargain and the bargain is the details. Hear! hear!

* *

A GENTLEMAN meeting his wife the other day in the street, was astonished to observe the unusually-cheerful expression on that lady's countenance, and promptly demanded the cause thereof. "Oh!" said she, "I've been to see the most delightful man—a fortune-teller. He assures me that I am to outlive three husbands; and you know, dear, you're only the second."

* *

THE senior class at Haverford has, according to the *Haverfordian*, arrived at its lowest ebb. It has only one plug hat—and it is in pawn.

* *

DRUNKENNESS has of late years been so largely on the increase in Switzerland that the Federal Council find themselves called on to take stringent measures for the suppression of that vice. The natives have

never been averse to brandy; but they have recently manifested a strong preference for Scotch whisky whenever procurable. This is attributed partly to the instincts of the mountaineer, and partly to the large influx of literary men who annually make Switzerland a place of holiday resort.

LAST Sunday at the Wesley church in Hamilton three young females rendered themselves conspicuous by a more than usual amount of giggling. The *Spectator* remarks that "Such girls might just as well stay at home." The advice may be very sound but it would certainly deplete the kirks wherever it was adopted to any extent; an incapacity to refrain from immoderate tittering is one of the typical though trying characteristics of girlhood, and girls are exceedingly numerous in Canada.

OF the 'exchanges' I have seen during the past month, I would award the palm of merit to the January number of the *Collegian and Neoterian* (Lawrence University, Wis.), for the two reasons that it is the only college paper in which I have found a tolerable review of Lord Beaconsfield's 'Endymion,' and, secondly, because it contains in an editorial article an independent and polished criticism of some recent and apparently-useless regulations made by the faculty. A more or less familiar acquaintance with university and college prints goes far to show the rarity of deference for authority which is manly without being obsequious, and the still greater rarity of what should be their most evident characteristic—an ever-watchful regard for the common weal and liberties of student communities.

THE McGill Arts' Class of '82 had its annual dinner at the Terrapin last week.

GOWNS are supposed to be worn in University College. Argument against (or for) them: "If we remember rightly, gowns were abolished here by the faculty some years ago on account of the convenience of the capacious sleeves for secreting illegitimate aids to spur the memories of lazy students." *Spectator* (Columbia College, N. Y.)

I WAS the means a fortnight ago by which was imparted to readers of the 'Varsity,' the historical formula: "Fortune smiled on the victorious side; Misfortune frowned on the vanquished—And that settled it." If my claim to the character of a public benefactor is not thereby established, it will surely be admitted now that I am in a position to state another formula even more comprehensive and of still greater simplicity. The *Clonian Monthly* (Winchester Va.), in a short and eloquent passage, traces the career of Alexander the Great, and gives a summary of the rise and fall of Rome. To the question, How did it all come about? the *Monthly* replies with imperturbable calmness—Man proposes, God disposes. What a boon is here for the hard-working student! Henceforth he can fearlessly face the examiner, and in a few moments do justice to his questions by a brief appendix concerning the disposition of Providence. I would suggest, if time is valuable, that the formula be put down in such a way as not to require to be re-written for each question, so that the abbreviation 'ditto' or 'ibid' may be used. Enough is as good as a feast, but this revelation is more than enough, and almost chokes in the effort to swallow. As choking is not a pleasant sensation, I will say good-bye to you *Clonian*. You may go along with the *College Message*. Tra-la-la!

"ARE you," she asked, "going to give me these earrings you promised me as a New Year's present?"

"No," he replied (Spot again); "can't afford."

"Gentlemen, sir, always keep their word."

"How can they, dear, if they've kept no money to keep it with?"

HE was very drunk, and with that happy inattention to trifles which characterizes the latter stages of bibulosity, had seated himself full on the top of his new Lincoln and Bennett. He can't see to this day, though, why they all laughed so when, in answer to a request for a song, he hiccupped forth the first line of 'The Irish Emigrant's Lament' as follows:—

"I'm sitting on this tile, Mary."

DURING the past year the Vassar girls consumed 45 tons of fresh meats, 2½ tons of smoked meat, 2 tons of poultry, 3 tons of fish, 5 barrels of mackerel, 28,000 clams, 442 gallons of oysters, 5 barrels of pork, 255 barrels of flour, 2 tons of buckwheat, 36 bushels of beans, 1,910 bushels of potatoes, 8,409 dozens of eggs, 93,602 quarts of milk, 8,005 bananas, 22,611 oranges. Great heavens! and these are the girls the fellows write poetry about! *Ex.*

As regards duelling in France, Mark Twain thinks that the risk of catching cold is the greatest incurred by the combatants.

ORANGE peel on the pavement is the cause of many downfalls, but for real danger the lemon peel in whisky punch can beat it outright.

'VARSITY MEN.—Mr. J. Gamble of the Third Year is the Assistant Master in the High School at Welland.

Mr. J. Bell of the First Year is teaching at Thornhill.

In regard to Mr. Logie (Third Year), whose life was despaired of last week, there are good tidings. He is reported to be now progressing favorably.

Mr. Miller (Fourth Year) will not be able to take his examinations, as he has been suffering from an illness for the past three months.

Mr. Baker was elected on Friday night to the office of Registrar of Toronto University by a majority of five on the second vote, which on motion was made unanimous.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.—The Senate has appointed the following gentlemen as examiners for the current year: Law—Z. Lash, Q.C., and B. B. Osler, LL.B., Q.C. Medicine—Physiology and Pathology—G. Wilkins, M.D., Montreal. Surgery and Anatomy—A. E. Malloch; M.D., Hamilton. Medicine and Therapeutics, F. R. Eccles, M.D., London. Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence—D. B. Fraser, M.D., Stratford. Arts and Medicine—Chemistry—Prof. W. H. Pike, M.A. Ph.D. Natural History—Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc. Arts—Greek and Latin—S. A. Marling, M.A.; Rev. F. H. Wallace, M.A., A. Johnston, B.A. Mathematics—C. Carpmal, M.A.; A. K. Blackadar, B.A.; F. E. Hayter, B.A. English and History—F. E. Seymour, M.A.; E. D. Brown, B.A. French—Rev. James Roy, M.A. German—Rev. R. von Pirch. Mineralogy and Geology—Geo. M. Dawson, D.S., A.R.S. M. Mental and Moral Science—Prof. G. P. Young, Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, B.A. Oriental Languages—Rev. J. M. King, M.A. Meteorology—C. Carpmal, M.A. Civil Engineering—Prof. Galbraith.

A YOUNG POETESS WHO CALLED ON THE EDITOR.

"If you please, sir," said the young lady timidly, as the exchange editor handed her a chair, "I have composed a few verses, or partially composed them, and I thought you might help me finish them and then print them. Ma says they are real nice as far as they go, and pa takes the *Eagle* every day."

She was a handsome creature, with beautiful blue eyes, and a crowning glory as yellow as golden rods. There was an expectant look on her face, a hopefulness that appealed to the holiest emotions, and the exchange editor made up his mind not to crush the longing of that pure heart if he never stuck another lick.

"May I show you the poetry?" continued the ripe, red mouth. "You will see that I couldn't get the last lines of the verses, and if you would please be so kind as to help me—"

Help her! Though he had never even read a line of poetry, the exchange editor felt the spirit of the divine art flood his soul as he yielded to the bewildering music. Help her! Well he should smile.

"The first verse runs like this," she went on, taking courage from his eyes:

"How softly sweet the Autumn air
The dying woodland fills,
And Nature turns from restful care—"

"To antibilious pills!" added the exchange editor, with a jerk. "Just the thing. It rhymes, and it's so. You take anybody now. Half the people you meet are—"

"I suppose you know best," interrupted the young girl. "I hadn't thought of it in that way, but you have a better idea of such things. Now, the second verse is more like this:

"The dove-eyed kine upon the moor
Look tender, meek, and sad;
While from the valley comes the roar—"

"Of the matchless liver pad!" roared the exchange editor. "There you get it. That finishes the second so as to match with the first. It combines the fashions with poetry, and carries the idea right home to the fireside. If I only had your ability in starting a verse with my genius in winding it up, I'd quit the shears and open in the poetry business to-morrow."

"Think so?" asked the fair young lady. "It don't strike me as keeping up the theme."

"You don't want to. You want to break the theme here and there. The reader likes it better. O yes! Where you keep up the theme it gets monotonous."

"Perhaps that's so," rejoined the beauty, brightening up. "I didn't think of that. Now I'll read the third verse:

"How sadly drops the dying day,
As night springs from the glen,
And morning twilight seems to say—"

"The old man's drunk again' wouldn't do, would it?" asked the exchange editor. "Somebody else wrote that, and we might be accused of plagiarism. We must have this thing original. Suppose we say—now just suppose we say, 'Why did I spout my Ben?'"

"Is that new?" inquired the sweet rosy lips. "At least I never heard it before. I don't know what it means."

"New? 'Deed it's new. Ben is the Presbyterian name for overcoat, and spout means to hock. 'Why did I spout my Ben?' means, Why did I shove my topper? That's just what twilight would think of first, you know. O don't be afraid—that's just immense!"

"Well, I'll leave it to you," said the glorious girl with a smile that pinned the exchange editor's heart to his spine. "This is the fourth verse:

"The merry milkmaid's sombre song
Re-echoes from the rocks,
And silently she trips along——"

"With holes in both her socks,' by Jove!" cried the delighted exchange editor. "You see——"

"O, no, no!" remonstrated the blushing maiden. "Not that."

"Certainly," protested the exchange editor, warming up. "Nine to four she's got 'em; and you get fidelity to fact with a wealth of poetical expression. The worst of poetry generally is, you can't state things as they are. It ain't like prose. But here we've busted all the established notions, and put up an actual existence with a veil of genuine poetry over it. I think that's the best idea we've struck yet."

"I don't seem to look at it as you do, but of course, you are the best judge. Pa thought I ought to say—

"As silently she trips along
In Autumn's yellow tracks."

"Wouldn't that do?"

"Do! Just look at it. Does tracks rhyme to rocks? Not in the *Brooklyn Eagle* it don't. Besides, when you say 'tracks' and 'rocks' you give the impression of some fellow heaving things at another fellow who's scratching for safety. 'Socks,' on the other hand, rhymes with the 'rocks' and beautifies them, while it touches up the milkmaid, and by describing her condition shows her to be a child of the very Nature you are showing up."

"I think you're right," said the sweet angel. "I'll tell pa where he was wrong. This is the way the fifth verse runs:

"And close behind, the farmer's boy
Thrills forth his simple air,
And slips beside the maiden coy——"

"And just smacks her right there!" Done it myself; know exactly how it is. Why, bless your heart, you——"

Snip, snip, snip. Paste, paste, paste. But it is with a saddened heart that he snips and pastes among his exchanges now. The beautiful vision that for a moment dawned upon him has left but the recollection in his heart of one sunbeam in his life, quenched by the shower of tears with which she denounced him as a "nasty brute," and went out from him for ever. *Brooklyn Eagle*.

A SLIGHT FORECAST.

I.

None can say that when we die
And visit unfamiliar places,
We won't be met and welcomed there
By all the old familiar faces.

II.

There you'll meet, and without fail,
Your poor relations, aunts and cousins,
Hunting for the water-pail
By hundreds, yes, and scores of dozens.

III.

There you'll meet your worthy parson
Just as thirsty as of old,
Nevermore more he'll need a "stiff un"
"To prevent his catching cold."

IV.

Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers,
All will hobanob together;
None dissenting (in their comments
On the very sulky weather).

V.

Missionaries to the heathen
You will strive in vain to count,
Nitric-acid they will seethe in
Flowing from a scalding fount.

VI.

Great big pompous bank directors
You will see in countless hosts,
Bloated Board of Work contractors
Lashed to red-hot iron posts.

VII.

Phalanxes of merchant sailors
There will whistle for a breeze,
Myriads of merchant tailors
Little imps will prick and tease.

IX.

None can say that when we die,
And go to subterranean regions,
We won't be welcomed there by all
The old familiar "mugs" in legions.

ASMODEUS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[We have to thank the recipient of the following letter for his permission to insert in these columns one of the most interesting communications it has been our good fortune to obtain].

LEIPZIG, Jan. 1st, 1881.

DEAR PROFESSOR YOUNG:

* * * Besides myself there is but one other Canadian attending the University here, a Mr. Scott, from Nova Scotia. This then is my third year at Leipzig University, and I must confess that the longer I stay here the more I like it—the busy, free, intellectual life, the enthusiasm inspired by the numbers working at one department, of course the greater advantages necessarily connected with a University over four centuries old, and counting some 3,300 students; all this added to the congenial companions of all nationalities, though principally English and American, tends to make a student's residence here both pleasant and profitable. Wundt, the author of "Die Grundzüge der physiologischen Psychologie,"—after Luthardt's *St. John*, the first book I read after coming here—is a very pleasant and popular lecturer, and one of those men who have drifted into philosophy from the study of physiology, but, unlike Huxley and the rest of them, has gone at it with the thoroughness of a Teuton. For the History of Philosophy, Heinze is our best man; his fifth edition of 'Uberweg' is just out. From his connexion with 'Uberweg' you may infer his philosophical position, but his strong point—like that of most Germans nowadays—is history, bibliography, and in matter of facts one can get much good from him, but for a training in independent thinking and a wrestling with the problems of philosophy the foundation must be laid elsewhere. In this connexion Zeller, of Berlin, son-in-law of C. F. Baur, has been of immense service to me. It seems a shame that his essays, and 'Geschichte der Deutschen Philosophie' are not translated into English as well as his Greek Philosophy. In Modern History, another department I have been working at, we have three excellent men, Von Noorden, Georg Voigt, and Biedemann, a veteran of the Frankfort Parliament, whose lectures on the period from 1806 to 1870 are vivid, though probably not impartial, being told by a 'hero of the fight.'

But the subject I have been paying most attention to of late is Political Economy, being represented here by the chief of the New or Historical School of Political Economy, W. Roscher one of whose works has been translated into English in England—there are two different translations of it in the United States—the 14th edition of whose *Grundlagen der Nationalökonomie* lies before me. His teaching of political and economical questions bases largely on history. He belongs to the school of Von Ranke, and a great many other savants in Germany just now, who emphasize exceedingly the fatalistic side of history; indeed, though I never saw it assigned as a reason, I cannot help thinking that this has much to do with the political indifference so prevalent in the upper classes here. I take ten lectures a week from him, and would take as many more if he gave them, and yet I feel dissatisfied with many of his tacit ground-assumptions about this, the relativity of almost all political and economical principles, and so forth.

I am yours, &c.,

JAMES W. BELL.

To the Editor of the 'Varsity.

SIR,—Although I heartily congratulate the 'Varsity on its marked success, still you must allow me to take exception to some remarks in your issue of the 22nd ult. by "J. M." on the 'Department of Mathematics.' Among other choice morsels we are treated to the following: "The course is in a sort of obsolete condition." We admit it appears to have lost one of its vigorous members. We must now say "O Tempora! O Mores! O Mathematics!" as we view its gradual decay. The writer warms as he proceeds. "Only a few, rarely more than four, desperate (*sic*) men take a degree in that department." What department? "A department which, while hedged by the respectability of a fine tradition, is decaying through abandonment!" Gentlemen, the decree has gone forth; Mathematics are being abandoned, and this statement is made in face of the fact that in the First, Second and Third Years the largest Honor classes in Mathematics since the University College has had an existence are being now carried on. At the College Convocation, in October last, it was stated by the highest authority that the number of Honor men in this department has been, during the last three years, trebled and quadrupled. We expect ten men to graduate in Mathematics in 1882, and larger numbers in following years. The department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy is one which we as *Canadians* and *students of University College* have cause to be proud, both on account of the gentlemen who preside over it and of the course of studies pursued, as well as of the distinguished career of many who have graduated in that department. The curriculum has been greatly enlarged; the Second Year now nearly corresponds to what the Third was four years ago; in the Fourth Year new subjects, such as Thermodynamics and Acoustics, have been introduced. The statement that "generally one man in each year is found with abilities specially fitted for problems," must have been evolved from the writer's inner consciousness; it is not founded on fact. The Rev. P. Frost, a well-known Cambridge mathematician, gives as his opinion that few if any are born with abilities specially fitted for the solution of problems; that constant practice and keeping one's eyes open are the only passports to dexterity in mathematical manipulations. J. M. complains that we don't understand the Undulatory Theory of Light. Should we attend the *introductory* lectures in Pass and Honor Optics, we might "struggle" to a comprehension of it, as well as of the Corpuscular Theory. We do not attend University College to become *society men*, and to be fitted to entertain outsiders—young ladies, for instance—with *popular* and *interesting* accounts of mathematical subjects. Popular knowledge of such a kind is easily acquired, and almost valueless. I remember a distinguished medallist in Modern Languages once telling me that he became very much interested in astronomy, as set forth in text-books written for the people, but on endeavoring to extend his knowledge he was stopped by a great many cots, tans, etc. Scientific knowledge of a subject is what we want. It is not so easily obtained as the other, but it is valuable. Permit me to quote Sir J. Herschel, in speaking of Astronomy: "Admission to this sanctuary, and to the privileges and feelings of a votary, is only to be gained by one means—*sound and sufficient knowledge of mathematics, the great instrument of all exact inquiry, without which no man can ever make such advances in this or any other of the higher departments of science as entitle him to form an independent opinion on any subject of discussion within their range.*"

The advantages of a mathematical training have often been pointed out. In whatever walk of life a mathematician is found, to it he carries precision of statement and clearness of perception, patience, energy and concentration; these qualities do not "unfit rather than improve the mind for the ordinary duties of life."

In making the above remarks I have not made any invidious comparisons with other Honor Departments in this College. I should be sorry to think that the epithet "*desperate*" could be applied to ANY graduate of Toronto University, and only hope that the adjective does not reflect J. M.'s own frame of mind in reference to Mathematics.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A.

PRIZE ESSAY ON MONACO.

By OUR OWN PRINTER'S DEVIL.

WHICH it were very kind o' Master to send me to Monaco, to see, as how he put it, how the wind a-blew. But the wind it didn't blow at all. The sun it shown in great splendour, and so did the bookmakers, which on the first day o' Nice Races they almost a-skinned o' the lamb. Skinned it! aye, and a-ate o' it too. Some on 'em would skin a louse for its hide and tallow. Which a louse are a useful animal arter all, seein' as how we lost our reckonin' in the Channel, and, the skipper bein' a Scotchman, he took a louse from his pusson an' a-put it on the bulwarks, when the louse he began to travel south, and thus a-showed the skipper his reckonin'. All Scotch louses goes south.

Monaco are a be-e-utiful place. The gaming-tables is also nice; which most o' the book-makers they never a-ried o' their luck. They only tries their luck when they is sure o' winnin'. "Bruiser"—which some folks they calls him "Aura"—he were along o' me, and so were old "Silverhair," and we all on us tried *our* luck at *trenty k'arant*, but we might as well, an' for better, not a-ried our luck. Silverhair he pretended to a-blow of his nose, but I noticed that at the same time he were a-wipin' o' his eyes. I don't a-wonder at it, which he had lost fifty quid in less than five minutes, and were left wi' the 'ansom sum o' thirteen-pence and an old knife with which to pay his hotel bill and return seven hunder miles to the land o' his adopted country, Paris.

Bruiser he are a warrior, which although he lost he looked as lively as a sand-bag, and said, said he, "Let's 'ave a drink." An' we accordinly retired into the *restyrang*. I ordered a drop o' Scotch whisky, Bruiser he a-ordered a glass o' beer, and Silverhair, he being the poorest o' the three, he a-ordered o' a large bottle o' champagne, not to be paid on delivery, but on some future day which, as the sayin' is, shall be shameless.

Who are the great aurther which in glowering language he says,

"'Appy the man who, void o' care an' strife,
In silken or in leathern purse retains
A splendid shillin'."

But if you asks me for advice I will tell you plainly that if you goes to Monaco you quietly retains your common shillin' in your pocket. Don't you pull it out. Never mind either silken purses or sows' ears. If you has only one suit o' clothes you needn't buy a trunk to keep 'em in—unless you wishes to go naked.

Which there was a Frenchman, an' he was called La Fontaine, an' he wrote things they calls them Fables. An' one o' them it tells as how a earthenware pot it was a feared o' comin' to grief. Which the iron pot it says, "You never fear; I will a-shield o' you when any hard substance a-comes shock agin you." An' when the shock did come the iron pot it did ward of it off; but at the same time the earthenware pot it were a-broken to peaces like a potter's wessel. Go you to the gaming-tables with as much hard money as you can scrape, to a-shield o' you, and you'll soon find yourself in as many peaces as the potter's wessel, but without any peaces in your pocket.

I were, o' course, travellin' through France to get to Monaco. From the Pas de Calais—by way o' Amiens, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, Cannes, and Nice—right on to Mentone, everybody is amazed at the folly o' the existing Govinmint o' what is called here *Les Isles de Britannige*. They says all over, "Why, you goes to Ingia, Hafrica, Chiner, Japan, Scotland, and Glasgow, to rescue the poor, ignorant, misguided, naked natives—as you calls them—from their deplorable conditions; which your present Govinmint can't rescue Ireland from herself." As Old Silverhair he says, "Why, sir, Gladstone he acts just like a man who would like to get blood out o' a post." Which the blood is comin' out o' the British tax-payer.

In conclusion, Monaco are a splendid place to get away from—when you gets away. But you can't, until your 'otel bill is a-squared; which how can you square 374 francs with thirteen *d.*? Eurclid hisself couldn't not a done it. But Old Silverhair he be a much greater man than Eurclid, and the old man will in time square that 'otel-bill circle. Why, Old Silverhair could give Eurclid a stone and win in a common canter. Eurclid! bah! The old man could lick ten Micawbers into ten fits, and then come up smilin'.

P.S.—A Irishman he have writ to me a most indigent letter a-sayin' as how his counthrymen are a-justified in what they are a-doin' of. Pat, me bhoy, I didn't say they weren't. I has an impressun that all land-lords, ennywhere, oughter be shot. We can do widout 'em.

Then a Scotchman writes to me, an' he says as how

"St. Patrick was a gintleman,
An' he came o' dacent people;"

but he adds that, as the Patron Saint o' Ireland were a Scotchman born and bred, no wonder that the song says he came o' dacent people.

Don't you Scotch and Irish be goin' and gettin' mixed up. All great men were Scotch, includin' Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, the Claimant, and Burke and Hare. Which heaven have mercy on 'em.

[We were compelled to revise the first part of this article with a small-tooth comb.—Ed. S. T.] *Sporting Times.*

AN ACROSTIC TO KATRINE.

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Engraved upon thy flood are
Memories of the Past.
Each riplet bears upon its breast
More wounds and kisses than
Bold heroes welcomed from the fight.
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Radiant is with brightly-mirrored joys,
Effect of hopes fulfilled, or
Dead beneath its crest lies all.

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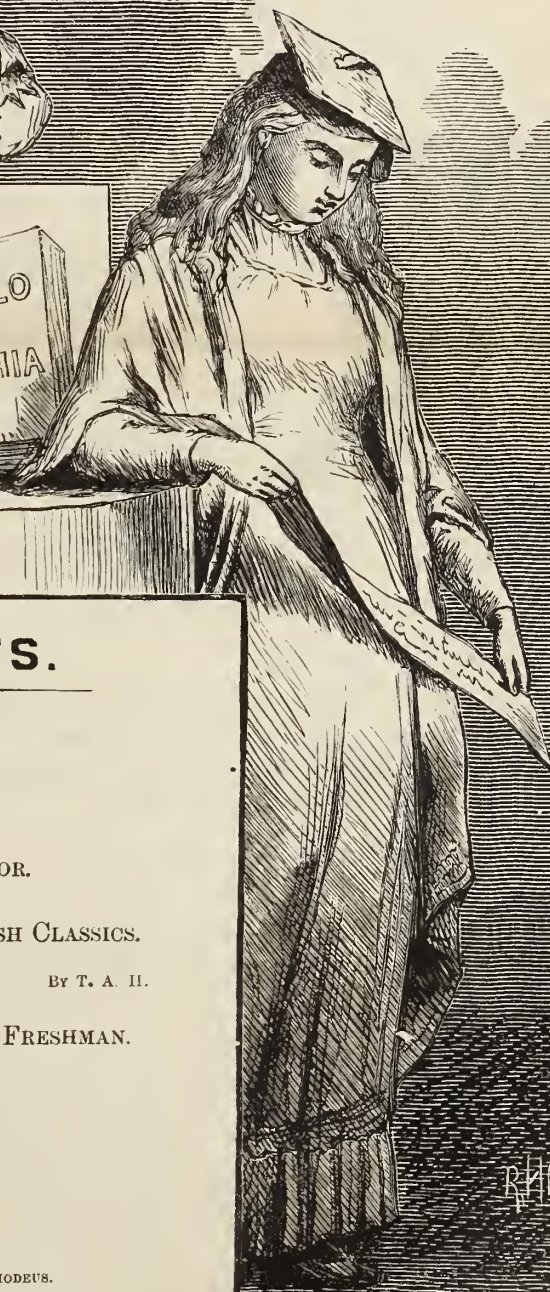
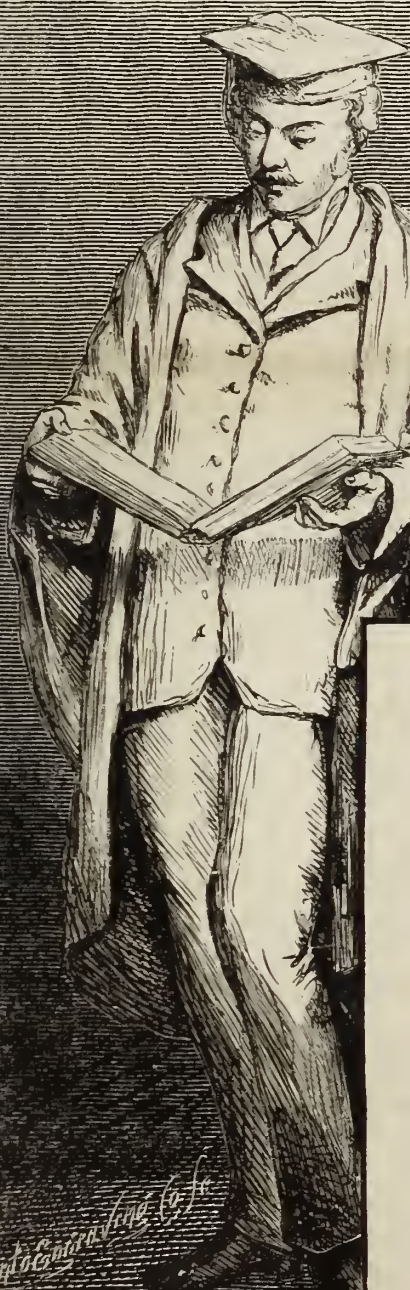
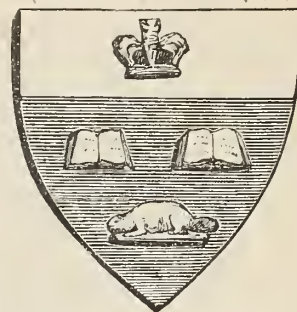
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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For the present purpose, by "public schools" must be understood, not the institutions which pass under that name in Ontario, but the intermediate academies which serve to bridge the chasm between elementary and collegiate instruction—such as, in fact, are distinctively known in England as public schools. In the current number of the *Princeton Review* an interesting paper appears from the pen of Professor SLOANE, of Princeton College. He had been instructed by the President of his College to visit the great foundation schools of England, with a view of ascertaining how far it was possible and desirable to copy the system in the United States. Across the lines, and elsewhere perhaps, grave complaints used to be heard touching the lamentable want of grounding in those who matriculated at the colleges. The same complaint has frequently been heard from Scotland, where advanced students are often sorely hindered in their progress through the university by the backwardness of less fortunate undergraduates. Necessarily, also, the time and energies of the professors are frittered away in accomplishing work which should have been ready to their hands as a condition precedent of matriculation. The consequence of defective high school education is conspicuously seen everywhere in the lowering of collegiate standards, at all events at entrance. In Ontario, thanks to the energy of the Educational Department, and the keenness of rivalry amongst our high schools, the objection to our system, as developed by time and necessity, has in great part lost its force. At the same time it may be useful to examine the result of Professor SLOANE's investigations, if only because American and Canadian needs, in this respect, are more or less coincident.

The professor rejects, as altogether unsuited to a new country, two peculiarities of the English public school—exorbitant fees, and what is known as the 'fagging' system. The nominal charges at Eton are \$720 annually; at Winchester, \$545, and at Rugby, \$595; whilst at Clifton, a modern institution, they amount to \$540. These are the schedule fees; "but they do not at all represent the necessary expense of keeping a boy at school." The extras must be added, and the fare at the boarding-house supplemented from the pupil's pocket-money. He must pay his assessment towards maintaining the games also; and thus altogether at least \$175 must be added to the annual charges. The endowments in foundation schools are on the wealthiest scale, yet nevertheless the expense is intolerable except to those who belong to the rich and aristocratic classes. Dr. SLOANE shows that this drawback to the general diffusion of liberal culture is not only unnecessary but invidious. It tends to a class monopoly of academic advantages, and contrasts most unfavorably with German practice in institutions which resemble Eton and Winchester. Here then was one English feature in public school management, suited to an aristocratic country, but certainly not to be copied in the New World.

The fagging system has been vigorously assailed and most pertinaciously defended in England. Stated in the simplest terms, it amounts to a recognition by the school authorities of the control exercised by the older boys over the younger. The Sixth and Upper Fifth Forms have power to exact menial offices from their juniors, and also to inflict corporal punishment upon them. They restrain and correct, but also protect their 'fags,' and, as known from the entertaining work of Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, are not usually hard task-masters, whilst they prove themselves, on occasion, doughty champions. The arguments for and against the system need not trouble Canadian or American readers. It may possibly train boys, first in the exercise of obedience, and then prepare them for the legitimate use of power. But obviously the practice could not be transplanted to America. The spirit of individualism

and personal independence, not to speak of self-respect, is too strongly developed on this side of the Atlantic, to admit of any experiment of the kind. It may be that our boys are less amenable to discipline and control than might be desired; yet the sacrifice of their free and expansive natures to the back-board constraint of fagging would stunt not only their intellectual but their moral growth. The institution is suited to an aristocratic society, but could by no possibility be naturalized in the free atmosphere of the Dominion. To Canadians it would certainly seem out of the question that an arbitrary power of punishment should be entrusted to boys under any circumstances.

Professor SLOANE complains also of the "excess of examination" in English public schools, and quotes Dr. WEISE, who alleges that "the iron of examination has entered into the soul of the nation." It can hardly be true that it was forged at Oxford and Cambridge, because at the Universities no complaint can be made on that score. But in the public schools, so many as forty-four examinations in little more than a month does seem altogether excessive. It is clear, however, that in this number are included mere class examinations, held weekly, to satisfy the master of his pupils' progress. They are, in fact, what we generally know in Canada as reviews or recapitulations. It is not improbable, therefore, that both Professor SLOANE and Dr. WEISE labor under a misapprehension as to the "iron of examination." This is the more apparent when the former proceeds to explain the method of classical instruction practised in England, and points out its superiority over the American plan. "Together," he remarks, "with all that we cultivate, they prize and inculcate a living acquaintance with the spirit of the classics. They read, note and compare more than we do, with reference to the spirit of the text." This point is illustrated by questions put during ordinary readings, the aim of which is to extend the pupil's knowledge, to send him in quest of parallelisms and contrasts in thought and expression, not only in the ancient classics but in the best writers in his own language. It can hardly be just, therefore, to apply the invidious phrase, 'forcing system,' to a plan so liberal, searching and comprehensive. In the matter of Greek and Latin composition, again, the writer shows that, at the best public schools in England, the exercise instead of being the stiff, pedantic task it practically turns out to be in the States, is a substantial discipline both in English and in classics. The aim is to turn idiomatic Latin or Greek into idiomatic English and *vice versa*, with special regard to peculiarities of style and niceties of diction. The aim of the instructor, in fine, is not mere translation from one language to another, but the substitution of classical ideas, as well as phrases, for those English ones to which they are most closely analogous. Thus the spirit, rather than the letter which killeth, constantly appears to view.

Considerable stress is laid upon the intellectual and moral strength of the English public school master. Their aims, the Professor shows, have entirely changed during the past fifty years. On the Winchester College arms may still be read the memorable motto, enforced by a representation of the long Winton-rod,—*Aut disce, aut discede; mune sors tertia cedi*. But the reliance of the masters is no longer upon flagellation. "They are no longer," says Dr. SLOANE, "fitly characterized by the Westminster boy's translation of *arma virumque cano*, arms and a man with a cane. Their effort is not to beat a certain quantity of Latin and Greek into the dullest heads, or punish with severity the slightest offence against decorum. They believe that boys who possess ability must be well taught, and, in particular, thoroughly examined; but that the main benefit in school-life for all must come from the formation of character and the cultivation of manliness. Everything is sacri-

ficed to this end." Such is an American's view of the peculiar aim of public school education in England, and he somewhat unwillingly confesses that in practice it is a nobler ideal than Americans have so far held up to view.

On one point, that of physical exercises and athletic sports, the writer is warm in his eulogies almost to the point of enthusiasm. In England every boy is not only compelled to pay his share towards the games, but also take part in them. At Eton he saw "a class of lads as carefully and severely examined in swimming as in Homer." Cricket, football, tennis, fives and boating are carefully provided for. The result is the thorough education of the frame no less than of the mind. Professor SLOANE quotes a remark of WELLINGTON as perfectly comprehensible by one who knows anything of public school life in England—that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing-fields of Eton. In this country, the authorities of our colleges and schools are growing sensible to the necessity of physical as well as mental culture, and not only permit but encourage it by substantial proofs of recognition.

The paper we have been considering possesses considerable interest to Canadians. Unfortunately our youth can boast few of the advantages possessed by public school boys in England. They are less under the eye, and less supported by the constant aid and sympathy of the master. Our High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are of immense value to the Province, and their progress year by year must be gratifying to all the friends of education. But, as they cannot imitate the semi-monastic discipline of Eton or Harrow, they must be content with such means of instruction and moral discipline as lie within their reach. Our masters cannot, except in a limited degree, mould individual character; they must therefore be content with sound, conscientious work in the school. This is peculiarly true of the urban schools, where the pupils only come in contact with the masters during a small portion of the day; in the country there is a closer contact at times with youths not resident in the town; though even they are often scattered about in private boarding-houses, where such life-experience is to be gained as chance may throw in their way. Upper Canada College was originally intended to be a Canadian Eton, and it has largely fulfilled its promise. From its halls some of our best cultured and equipped youths have gone forth to attain distinguished positions in the world. That it has not more nearly approached the English model has arisen from the diverse character of the social life and surroundings in which it has been placed. We cannot make an Eton or a Rugby here; but it is not impossible to reproduce the best characteristics of both, naturalized and adapted by necessary modification so as to supply the needs of Ontario, and furnish her with a manly, upright and cultured race of men.

THE SENATE.

The last report furnished to the public of the meeting of the Senate is the ordinary dry and not very interesting skeleton of the proceedings; and, as usual, none of the speeches delivered for or against any of the motions and no part of the discussion are given, either in summary or in barest outline. The day is passed, in Canada as elsewhere, when the dignity of an assembly was supposed to be augmented by secrecy; and the old-fashioned policy of deliberating within closed doors has produced in the case of the Senate the indifference, not the curiosity, of University men who are kept in ignorance of its deliberations. The motion of the President—"That it be referred to a Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice PATTERSON, Professor LOUDON, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. WELLS, and the mover, to report to the Senate on the admission of lady candidates to degrees in Arts in the University on the same examinations as are now in force for the degrees of B.A. and M.A.," would under other circumstances attract the attention of the large number who, in Ontario, have considered the question. Attention, however, is not likely to be especially wrapt up in the mere announcement of a motion which contains no expression of opinion and no explanation of the scope of what it embodies. That explanation is needed is shown in the instance just given. What the President's motion aims at is not easily inferred from the words in which it is embalmed. If we are not mistaken the University has already admitted women to its examinations, and the object of appointing a committee to report on this admission is a severe test of our ability to conjecture. In

other words, we are mystified by the almost mysterious wording, and to be befogged in vagueness of language is relished only by the speculative Teuton.

All University men will heartily wish success to the 'Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice PATTERSON; Mr. CRICKMORE, Dr. SMITH, Dr. WILSON and Dr. OLDWRIGHT, has been authorized to receive subscriptions for the Moss Scholarship. There is no reason why the wish should not be realized. Apart from the consideration that no more fitting and appropriate tribute could be paid to the memory of our late Vice-Chancellor, it should be borne in mind that the University has actually, as well as comparatively, little to offer in this line; in fact, so far as scholarships are concerned, it has only one to bestow, for which it is indebted to the generosity of the Chancellor. An opportunity is now presented to the graduates of practically evincing that attachment to Alma Mater which in theory is generally ascribed to them. Many in their ranks are men whose means could afford contributions which would soon make one of the most splendid scholarships that have been established on this Continent.

OUR LATE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

At a convocation of the Benchers of the Law Society, held at Osgoode Hall on Tuesday, the following resolution was adopted:

"That convocation desires to place on record the deep sense of loss which it, in common with the whole country, feels by reason of the death of the Honorable Thomas Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario, and to offer to his widow and family its respectful sympathy for them in their sad bereavement. In his death the Law Society loses one who in the years of his presence in convocation as a Benchers rendered most valuable service to the profession and to the country by the energy and wisdom which he brought to the promotion of legal education, and to whom in later years it could ever look back for encouragement and advice. His courteous urbanity of manner and amiability of disposition won to him the hearts of those who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship, while his profound scholarship, his unimpeachable integrity, and his eminent ability, commanded universal respect and admiration. In him the Province has lost one of its ablest and most distinguished sons, and one of its most erudite and brilliant judges."

At a meeting of the Principal and masters of Upper Canada College, held on Friday last, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Wedd and seconded by Mr. Brown, was unanimously adopted:

The Principal and masters take an early opportunity of recording on the minutes of their meeting the deep sorrow they feel at the death of the Honorable Chief Justice Moss, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and Chairman of the Committee on Upper Canada College.

They desire to add to the tributes already offered to the memory of the profound scholar, the able and eloquent advocate, the painstaking, upright, and eminent judge, a statement of their appreciation of him as connected with this institution in particular.

There are yet among the present staff of masters those who well remember him as a pupil ever amiable, docile, and industrious, eventually crowning a most successful career in the College, by leaving it as head boy, with the highest honors—a position which proved but the prelude to a course of unexampled distinction at the University, followed by a marvellously rapid advancement in public and professional life.

In his official capacity of Vice-Chancellor and Chairman of the College Committee he was, amid other extremely arduous and pressing duties, unremitting in his endeavors to promote the best interests of the College; and Principal, masters, and scholars will long remember both his self-sacrificing devotion to its general welfare and the kindly and most considerate manner in which he always dealt with them individually.

In conclusion, they wish to convey to his afflicted widow and family their heartfelt sympathy with them in their sad bereavement.

MODERN EDITORS OF ENGLISH CLASSICS.

Notam facias si possis recte, si non, quocunque
Modo notam. HORACE (adapted).

Have you ever been tempted to read a neat, 'extra f. cap.' 8vo. volume of portions of Shakespeare, or Milton, Pope, Hooker or Chaucer, "with Introduction, Notes, and Glossarial Index," edited by some M.A., B.D., Senior Fellow, late Scholar, &c.? No! Well, I can assure you that you would have, after half an hour's perusal, thrown the book down in disgust and sworn never to read another note. These notes, for a display of the most amazing ingenuity in discovering and quoting passages containing ideas remotely connected with the subject,

and for punctiliously stating where they are to be found, are decidedly remarkable; but the fact is, they no more help one to enjoy and "inwardly digest" an author, than emptying the contents of the cruet-stand upon a slice of Southdown mutton would improve its flavor. Let me give you an example. Here is the tritest phrase possible—"Know thyself," and it would be treated somewhat in this fashion:

Know thyself—A gnome of great antiquity, (for a definition of the Gk. γνώμη vide Aristotle, *Ethic. Nicom.*, Lib. VI., cap. xi. 1, ἡ τοῦ ἐπεικούς κρίσις ὁρθή), said to have been inscribed on the Temple at Delphi. Hence called by Cicero, *Tusc. Disp. Lib. I. cap. xxii.*, Præceptum Apollinis. By some supposed to have had a divine origin; Juvenal, *Sat. xi. 27*, *Ecce descendit γνῶθι σεαυτόν*. Hegel says it was given to the Greeks, Phil. of Hist., pp. 230. q. v. Lorimer, 'Institutes of Law,' believes its source is not discoverable. It has been ascribed to Thalès, see Diogenes Laert. I. i. 9, *φέρεται δὲ καὶ ἀποφθεγματὰ αὐτοῦ τὰδε*; see also *Ib. I. i. 13*, to Pythagoras, Sokratēs, Periander, Pittakos, Solon, Kleon, Bion. Cp. Pope, *Ess. on Man*, Ep., II., l. 1, Hamlet, I. iii. The Dhammapadam, "A greater hero is he who has but once conquered himself." The difficulty of fulfilling the command was recognized by Thalès: *ἐρωτηθεὶς τι δύσκολον, ἔφη, τὸ ἐαυτὸν γνῶναι*, Diogenes Laert. I. i. 9. So Persius, *nemo in sese tentat descendere*. The Absolute Being knows himself, *Sibi*. . . . *notus*, Tert., *Apol.*, I. 17.

And so on; limited, I presume, by the exhaustion of the editor's recollection of, so called, 'parallel passages.' Here is an example of a slightly different species. At the nuptials of Adam and Eve in Paradise,

"All heav'n
And happy constellations, on that hour
Shed their selectest influence."

The modern editor would tarnish for ever the lustre of this gem of Milton's. And what a lovely gem it is. As Faugère said of Pascal's style, the thought itself, clothed like an antique statue in its own chaste nudity, the simplest words and fewest possible adjectives, and those bursting with meaning; 'all heav'n,' so delightfully indefinite, one doesn't know exactly what it means; the only impression is that *everything* that is great and good and holy is above us. 'Happy,' fancy eternal, far-off, majestic serene worlds happy, so moved from their cold placid apathy. How wonderfully too, the stream of thought—already deep, full, hurrying onwards—is brought to the highest point of expectancy by the slight interruption of a couple of monosyllabic Anglo-Saxon words, before, like a great river that has been gathering waters from all sides, it is allowed quietly, without a ripple, to end its course in the ocean. Then look at 'selectest'; what a magnificent word. But I shall not desecrate the thrill it creates. This reminds me that I have been carried away from my subject. Well, the modern editor would probably tell you that 'heav'n' was a contraction for 'heaven,' and that it would be found in any hymn book *passim*; that 'constellation' was spelt 'constellacioun' in Piers Ploughman and the *Confessio Amantis*; that there were originally forty-eight. That 'on that hour' sometimes meant 'at that time,' Rich. III., iii. 2. 5, 'upon the stroke of four'; iv. 2. 115, 'upon the stroke of ten,' M. for M., iv. i. 17, 'upon the time,' Hamlet i. i. 6, 'upon your hour.' That 'selectest' was archaic, and that such words as jovial, Saturnine Mercurial, disastrous, ill-starred, ascendancy, explained 'influence.' This, you know, is like oxidising the diamond to prove it carbon, dissecting the body to discover the soul.

Procul, O procul abeste profani.

T. A. H.

THE LAMENT OF THE SCOTTISH FRESHMAN.

There lives but one beneath the sun,
With whom I could be cheery O,
And she is gone, she's woo'd and won,
And borne to distant Erie O!

CHORUS—I would I were in Erie O,
I would I were in Erie O,
My heart is there, my joy and care,
My love she lives in Erie O!

Ah! when shall I do ought but sigh,
And wish that she could hear me O?
I'd pierce her heart with love's fond dart,
And live with her in Erie O!

CHORUS—I would I were in Erie O! &c.

In her bright smile the time I'd while,
I'd play and ne'er be weary O;
And o'er her sleep I'd watch and weep,
And kiss my winsome dearie O!

CHORUS—I would I were in Erie O! &c.

Henceforth, for e'er, I woo despair,
For nothing now can cheer me O;
The sun has set on my regret,
She lives and loves in Erie O!
CHORUS—I would I were in Erie O! &c.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

MR. TREVELYAN, in his own spirited style, tells an anecdote of the Cambridge undergraduates which, as an illustration of their independence and of the practical interest they took in the affairs of their university, is edifying and exemplary. The story is connected with the election to the high-stewardship of Cambridge of Lord Sandwich,

Who was the most consummate electioneer of the day. He fetched one voter out of a madhouse, and another all the way from the Isle of Man; and such were the ill-feeling and confusion which he created in university society that his own cousins, who had gone down from London to do what they could for him among their college acquaintances, freely expressed their disgust at finding the Cambridge senate treated like a constituency of potwallopers. When the poll closed, both sides claimed a majority of one. The undergraduates who were for Lord Hardwicke to a man burst into the senate-house, elected one of their own number high steward, and chaired him as the representative of their favorite; and when, in the course of the next month, Sandwich dined with the fellows of Trinity, the students rose from their seats and quitted the hall in a body as soon as he had taken his place at the high table.—*Early History of Charles James Fox*.

Again, I say, most edifying and exomplary!

* *

A NEW Convocation Hall is to be built, running in a direction north-east from the old one, at an estimated cost of thirty thousand dollars.

* *

THE old unpainted wooden sheds and stove-pipes which so disfigure the School of Science by their proximity to it have been given to "Moses Oates," who in return has taken to posting the weather bulletins from the observatory in the school. Such relics of antiquity should belong to the York Pioneers.

* *

"How, my dear," asked Gubbins, plaintively, "can you call yourself the wife of my bosom when you haven't ironed out my shirt-front?" *Sporting Times*.

* *

THIS is little Johnny's composition on the "Roil Bengol Tagger." "One time there were a man which had a tagger, and the tagger it was a sho, and the man he tuk the money fur to git in. The man he had a big paper nailed onto the tagger's den, and the paper it said, the paper did—'The Roil Bengol Tagger. Sometimes called the Monnerk of the Jungle. Hands of. No techin the Tagger!' The monnerk of the jungle, it was always a layin' down with its nose between its poz, and the folks which had paid fur to get in they was mad cos it wuden't wock and rore like distant thunder. But the sho man he said, 'That's ol rite wen I git the new cage done, but this is the same cage which the offle feller broke ov in Whitby time he et up them seventeen girls.' Then the fulks thay wude ol stand back and tolk in whispers while the tagger slept. But one day a feller which was drunk he take to punchen the tagger with the mast hed of his umbrella, which stampeded the oddience wild, and the wummin fokes they stood on chairs and hollered as though a mouse ad got loose, but the drunken chap he kep a jobbin the monnerk of the jungle crewel. Pretty sune the monnerk it bellered offle and riggled, but the feller kep a pokin like as he was a fireman to a steam engin. Bymeby the wonnerk it jumped onto its hine feets and shucked itself out of its skin, and sail that he'd be blarmed ef he'd lie there to be poked up like that for five dollars a week, and the oddience they was quite stonished."

* *

"Then I arose
Without my clothes,
And scratched my nose.
And tore my hair,
And much did swear.

"Then I struck a light,
And saw a sight,
Ah, what a plight."

Turning down the sheet I saw a hundred little black specks for ever in motion, taking the most frightful leaps, describing the most eccentric antics—happy, hungry, fleas! Now there is ever so much difference between a city flea and a country flea. Fleas have caste and social rank. A city flea has no trouble. Its victims are thin-skinned, and mostly women. Nature, however, that provides food, also provides the preyed upon with defence. A woman will spot a flea on her stocking, pounce upon it; catch it; gently caress it between her thumb and

forefinger, and leave it a shapeless mass; while a man will sprawl his paw over the flea, and when he looks for it, why the flea is a mile and a half away, laughing fit to kill itself. *Mayflower.*

* *

ABOUT twenty-five years ago the British Government sent a circular to the different boroughs in England asking for information upon a number of statistical questions. Among these was the following:—"Is there any unusual custom prevalent in your borough?" To this a borough in the south-eastern part of England replied, "Yes; the authorities sup together twice a year and pay for it themselves."

* *

To a person wanting a quiet place to live in I should recommend the town of Adelaide. The other day, a resident was about to leave for Petrolea and about sixty gentlemen and ladies decided that he should not depart without previously undergoing the infliction of a surprise party. The belle of the evening, however, was unfortunate enough to have two admirers whom she treated with equal politeness. One of the pair could warble, and when the usual clamor for a song uprose he considered it a chance to make the other appear uninteresting if not insignificant, so he sang with all the sweet persuasiveness of one of our Gleemen; but—in the midst of his song—what did he see? His rival chatting with the young lady in question, and looking supremely contented! He stopped singing and, with a face pale with passion, made one leap towards the pair and shattered a chair over the young man's head. The latter fell senseless to the floor; friends on both sides fought with the obstinacy of crabs; ladies fainted, some apparently, others actually; in fact, as you may imagine, it was a scene of the wildest excitement. But I have forgotten my 'resident'; what happened to him? Oh, nothing; he only had his furniture smashed, together with one of his legs.

* *

THE most stupendous and triumphant result of the milliner's art is the Mother Hubbard Cloak. Lovely woman—when lovely woman is blessed with a figure—looks her loveliest in it. 'Tis the final development of outside drapery. As woman herself is to the ancestral monkey, so is the Mother Hubbard Cloak to the primeval leaves.

* *

SPOT got into a more than usual compromising scrape last week, and with a sense of the fitness of things, which truly surprised me, he has absented himself from town and gone somewhere to the north of it. So far all right; in fact, nothing exhilarates me so much as the delightful scarcity of Spot's presence. But he is one of the staff, and, however unhappy we may deem the connexion, he is in duty bound to let us know when he intends clearing off to hyperborean regions. He chose not to do so. Luckily he has placed the means of retaliation at my disposal, in the shape of a note, which contains a sprawling apology and the following:—

I have given up washing, and I don't intend to resume it till this cold weather's gone. This cold weather may last for six weeks, and I shall be disagreeable to my friends, but I can't help it. I have tried cold water, and the language I used when I endeavored to fasten the studs in my shirt was—well I value my immortal soul more than I do my perishable body. I tried hot water, and the first time I did so my fingers were so cold that when I put them into the basin three of them snapped right off, and I have been fooling about since with only five fingers on my two hands. This may not be exactly true, but I cannot tell the exact truth with a thermometer below freezing point.

Simply atrocious! Get the tap ready, boys, that is under the east staircase.

* *

THE Gymnasium has proved a success, a great success. It is true it is a little cramped for room, but this only serves to keep up the excitement. I went in the other day and commenced to work at one of the chest machines. I was beginning to warm to the work, and was thinking what a jolly thing it was that we had at last got a college gymnasium, when I suddenly received a pair of feet in the mouth. These proved to belong to a man who was swinging on the trapeze. The pleased smile that flitted over his face as he looked down, convinced me that he did not expect any resentment, so I concluded not to show any. I determined to move away from there. I next tried the rings. When I had traversed half the length of the room a crushing blow on the head intimated to me that there was somebody swinging clubs not far off, and that I was again in the way. This was too much. As soon as I could collect my senses I sprang up in a rage and exclaimed with spirit, "Confound it, you hit me on the head." "Oh, I don't mind," he said, as he continued to hurl the club about like a windmill, "you only put me a little out of time." Before the delightful coolness of this remark my anger vanished like the morning dew, and I fell on his neck and wept. I soon dried my tears, however, and made for the door. On my way out I received a whack on the back which brought me to the floor with some one sitting on my head. With difficulty I released myself from this unwonted position, only to be greeted with

the remark, "D—n it all, didn't you see me vaulting." I took off my rubber shoes now, for I thought the time had come for the mortal coil shuffle. I did not shudder then, but I did afterwards, when I thought of the narrow escape I had had, and looked on that six foot two of humanity that had converted my head into a temporary chair. It was thoughts of Nirvana that sustained me. Ah, Hope, thou giddy flirt, thou cross-eyed wanton, we need thee now no longer. We have a nobler, higher, mightier creed now, a soul-restoring elixir.

* *

He has one great secret trouble,
Which makes this life a bubble,
And renders his existence here a bore.
In vain hopes to bring the hair,
Where his pretty lip is bare,
He has brought out all his patience—nothing more.
Alas! I grieve to say it—nothing more.

* *

THE above is from the *Critic*, from the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. The editorial notes and poetry in this paper are rather well done, and it is a pity that the same cannot be said of its articles. The failure is glaringly exhibited in a sketch of Thomas Becket. His mother, we are gravely told, was "a Saracen lady," whence the "display of riches and power may be easily accounted for." The fact is ignored by the ingenious writer that the riches and power were the gift of Henry; and in Becket's position of Chancellor such a display was not out of keeping in times when the dignity of office was supposed to be enhanced and sustained by splendor and gorgeous ceremonial. The absurd statement is put down that after his appointment to the See of Canterbury, "for the mere purpose of making himself conspicuous, he began to oppose the King vigorously." So far as the opposition to Henry's designs is concerned, Becket had opposed them when a minister; whilst his earnest, though violent, advocacy of certain principles is too well explained in every respectable text-book of English history to require to be defended against the gratuitous charge of vainglory. The following description of the Pimate is a sorrowful comment on the title of the paper in which it is allowed to appear:

In order to gain his own wicked ends, he affected the utmost piety, and as dirt was considered a mark of religion, he wandered about as dirty and miserable as he had been a few years before wealthy and grand. He stooped to the performance of all sorts of humiliating deeds, and made himself as abject a wretch as circumstances would admit.

Again:

He declared that he had certain rights, which the King was quite prepared to admit, and thus the breach began to widen between them.

This is somewhat reversing the order of things: when two persons agree on a question, it is generally supposed that they agree, but the writer in the *Critic* makes them disagree. I have had occasion before to remark upon the painful absence of the most ordinary acquaintance with history which is betrayed in the contributions to certain College papers, and the conclusion that this lack of acquaintance is shared by the various bodies of students which these papers represent receives confirmation in every third or fourth 'exchange' I come across. The possible reply, that I have no right to infer the ignorance of many from the ignorance of an individual scribbler here and there, would be a suicidal defence, because an editor, in accepting a contribution, gets into the same boat with the contributor, so far as the opinions and statements adduced by the latter are concerned.

* *

FATHER OF FORTY-ONE CHILDREN.

"Yes, it's so," said the man.

"Oh, John, you must be mistaken," replied his third wife.

"Well, I tell you it's so; I ought to know," was the emphatic reply of John Heffner, who lives on Maple Street, between Chesnut and Spruce, in this city. A reporter for the *Eagle* had called upon Mr. Heffner to learn the correct history of his much-talked-about great brood of forty-one children.

Heffner is sparingly built, smokes a short pipe, and makes a living in the rag business. He is sixty-five years old, and has a pleasant smile and a cheerful greeting for all friends. The story of the man's married life, as related by himself, is probably the most remarkable one on record. He was born in Germany in 1815. When twenty-five years old—in 1840—he married his first wife, who lived eight years. She became the mother of seventeen children in that time, having twins in the first year of their marriage. The next year another pair of twins were born. Each succeeding year for four years thereafter, Mrs. Heffner became the mother of triplets. The seventh year was signalized by the birth of only one child. Mrs. Heffner died and was laid away in the village church-yard in Germany. The widower had now a family

of seventeen children, the oldest only seven years of age. Three months thereafter a young lady took charge of the children, and in course of time she became the second Mrs. Heffner. The first wife had died in February, 1848. In February, 1849, the second wife presented Mr. Heffner with a boy. On Christmas Day of the same year the nineteenth child was added to the Heffner flock. The family was now larger than any other in that part of the country. Five years passed on and Mr. Heffner's household was increased by the addition of ten more children—a pair of twins being born every year. There was now a lull, and for three years thereafter only one child was born unto them. In 1854 he came to this country with his family, and the last three children were born in America. In 1857 his wife died, having been married nine years. He was now the father of thirty-two children, twelve of whom had died, leaving twenty to be taken in charge by a widow whom he married in 1858. Mrs. Heffner No. 3 had one child by a previous marriage. She became the mother of nine more children in ten years, by single births. His last, or third wife, is still living. None of the first set of seventeen children survive. Two of the fifteen of the second wife's children still live, and three of the third wife's nine. In a period of twenty-eight years—from 1840, when he first married, to 1868, the date of the birth of his last child—he became the father of forty-one children. The five who are still living are girls. With the step-child added to the list, forty-two children have called John Heffner “father.” The old man has long since forgotten the names of his numerous progeny, and can only recall those born in later years. *Reading Eagle.*

'VARSITY MEN.—At the recent law examinations the University of Toronto furnishes its quota of successful candidates as follows: For Barrister and Attorney, Mr. J. Doherty, B.A. '79, and Mr. W. White, '75. For Barrister alone, Messrs. A. Dawson, M.A. '76; G. Gibson, M.A. '71; T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A. '71. For Attorney alone, Messrs. H. E. Crawford, '75, and G. H. Smith, B.A. '77. Among the Second Intermediate Candidates, Messrs. C. W. Plaxton, '77, E. E. Kittson, '77, and A. E. H. Creswick, '77, were successful without an oral; and Mr. J. C. F. Bown, B.A. '79, with an oral. Messrs. F. G. Lilly, '77, J. Martin, '77, and F. W. G. Haultain, B.A. '79, passed the First Intermediate without an oral; and Messrs. J. S. McKay, '77, A. D. Ponton, '77, A. V. Lee, '76, J. B. Tyrrell, B.A. '80, and W. A. D. Lees, '77, passed with one. The following matriculants entered the Law Society: Messrs. J. M. Knowlson, '74, E. M. Henry, '80, and E. W. Boyd, '80.

MR. JAMES McDUGALL, B.A., '80, has left for Elmira, New York, where he has secured a mastership, and along with it a salary of cozy proportions.

HENRY ADDINGTON FAIRBANK, Z.Ψ. At a meeting of the Theta Xi Chapter the following resolutions were carried: That the Chapter suffers a sad bereavement and is cast into deep affliction by the demise of its beloved and lamented brother in T. K. Φ.; that the Chapter, as an expression of its profound sorrow, and in accordance with the ancient custom of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, have the Chapter Hall draped in mourning and the badges of the members shrouded for 30 days; that the Chapter commiserates in a most heartfelt manner with those who have tenderly watched his career from childhood, and extends its sympathy to the devoted father and fond mother in this their hour of desolation.

It was the pleasant duty of the writer of this notice to record for the first number of the *White and Blue* the fact that Mr. Fred. W. Jarvis had been successful in obtaining the Gilchrist Scholarship, and that he had begun his studies in Edinburgh. After but a year and a half the painful task devolves upon him to announce to the readers of *The 'Varsity* his untimely death. The attendant circumstances of his death, far from home and those nearest and dearest to him, and none around him but student friends or hired assistants, are sufficiently painful. It is much to be regretted that one who gave so much evidence of being a good and useful man should have died so young. His death will be keenly felt by those students of University College who knew him during his two years' attendance at lectures; and those who knew him best will most severely regret his death. A careful student, he never forgot that there were other things in life besides study. As undergraduate he took an active interest in all matters connected with the University. He was, during his Second Year, Secretary of the General Committee of the Literary Society. He took an active part in the establishment of the *White and Blue*, and always expressed a firm faith in and hope for its future. His sickness began with rheumatic fever, which spread to the head and brain. He died in Edinburgh on Thursday, January 20th, and was buried in Birmingham, England, where some of his relatives live.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. B. Tyrrell read a paper on the insects (Analgidæ) which were found by him on the singing and

warbling birds of Ontario. Having described one genus (Analgis) he referred the others to it, pointing out where they differed in anatomical structure. These microscopic insects belong to the spiders, and serve to cleanse the birds and protect rather than injure them; for in those only was blood found which were taken from wounded animals. They live on feathers and epithelial scales, and except in the dark lie very close to the skin. Some are entirely parasitic throughout life, others are at times free, and a few exist under both conditions. The reader maintained that, contrary to the prevailing characteristic on which the order Arachnida is based, some of these insects have but three pairs of appendages.

MR. PHELPS, of the Second Year, gave a history of the development of the human lung. After describing all the viscera in the human body, not only at one, but many of the stages between the second week and birth, and drawing frequent parallels between these and contemporaneous periods of development in the chick, he inferred that the human lung was an organ of respiration, and finished by giving a quotation from some ancient author on the bronchial apparatus of one of the crustaceans—the *astacus fluviatilis*.

A discussion took place on a motion introduced by Mr. Lindsey, to petition the Senate to split up the Honor Course in Natural Sciences, with a view to lightening the present amount of work, and to enable the undergraduates in this department to acquire a special knowledge of some, rather than a general knowledge of all the subjects in this department. The debate on the motion was postponed till the next meeting.

The readers for next occasion are Professor Pike, who has kindly consented to take the chair, Mr. J. P. McMurrich, and Mr. S. Stewart, of the Fourth Year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

18 WEST NEWINGTON PLACE, EDINBURGH.

To the Editors of "*The 'Varsity*":

MESSRS. EDITORS: Though personally unknown to you, I feel that I need offer no apology for writing on this occasion. My purpose is to announce the death of Mr. F. W. Jarvis, and to express my sympathy with you and his many other friends. He was accustomed to speak fondly of Toronto, and the fellows with whom he was associated there. He sometimes regretted his uncompleted collegiate course in your University, and hoped in some way to renew his connexion with his old Alma Mater.

His illness lasted only a week, and did not appear dangerous till within a few hours of his death. We were all surprised and shocked to hear that he had been removed from our midst.

I know that all his companions unite with me in admiring his frank and genial disposition. He was not merely an agreeable acquaintance but a staunch friend. Six months almost constant association steadily increased my regard and confidence.

Though absent from home he died among friends who endeavored in every way possible to show their esteem, and by whom his memory will long be affectionately cherished. To his relatives, of whom he appeared very fond, we all extend our deepest sympathy.

Yours truly,

A NOVA SCOTIAN STUDENT.

To the Editor of the '*Varsity*.'

SIR,—One thousand years ago the celebrated Alexandrian library is said to have been destroyed by fire, at the command of the Caliph Omar, who alleged in excuse that “if the books contradicted the Koran they were untrue; if they agreed with it they were useless; and in any case they were unnecessary.” The *Queen's College Journal* of January 29th furnishes an illustration of the fact that history repeats itself. It appears that some zealous propagandist of Agnosticism has taken that orthodox institution as his ‘mission-field.’ His first reception was particularly warm, as will appear from the following extract from the *Journal*:—“A pamphlet, purporting to be in defence of Ingersoll, written by some would-be sceptic of the Village of Selby, Ont., was distributed gratuitously among the students. They made a capital bonfire in the Medical Den.”

From this meagre sketch we may picture in imagination the tragic scene. The pamphlets having undergone a hurried examination at the hands of an Inquisition of Theological students, and being found to be contradictory to the Confession of Faith, they are pronounced to be heretical and calculated to subvert the faith of those Arts students who have not been initiated into the mysteries of Apologetics. Sentence is duly passed upon the heretical pamphlets. They are condemned to be cast into the ‘outer darkness’ of the Medical Den, there to be consumed by fire. The dread sentence is immediately carried out. The doomed pamphlets are hastily collected from all quarters. Faggots are piled around them; the torch is applied; and the smoke ascends high above

the lurid flames, whose light serves to reveal the stern and unflinching aspect of the assembled 'Theologues.' Thus perished—in effigy—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and his bold defender of Selby.

As the curtain falls upon this harrowing scene I resume my moralizing. As the President of Queen's College is noted for his broad and liberal views, the item in the *Journal* and the corresponding details which suggest themselves to our imaginations, probably exaggerate the intolerance prevailing among some of the students of that institution; but it is not necessary to go so far as Kingston to find this feeling exemplified. Everywhere one meets with men who consider it a duty to hear only one side of certain questions, and to use all their influence to prevent others from hearing both sides. Or, if they do consent to examine their opponents' arguments, they are satisfied to have them expounded by hostile and prejudiced critics. If a man fears that his creed may be false, it is *wrong* to frown upon discussions and free inquiry; if he is confident of its truth, it is *folly* to do so, for hostile criticism will serve in the end to reveal its truth. 'Truth is mighty and will prevail.' The man who feels inclined in this age of enlightenment to prohibit free discussion, is actuated by motives very similar to those which instigated the persecution of Galileo for declaring that the earth moved.

I do not wish to be understood as defending propagandism. People naturally feel inclined to resent an attempt to interfere with their religious beliefs. But, strange to say, that very class whose feelings are most hurt by attempts to proselytize, have generally very little regard for the cherished religious convictions of others. Many of them would consider it a noble and praiseworthy act for a missionary to enter a Buddhist temple, and overturn an image in order to show the folly of worshipping it regardless of the injured feelings of the worshippers. They forget the Golden Rule which speaks of doing to others as we would that they should do to us.

X. Y. Z.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

I.

Sissors and nives, what orful lives
We led in the year of "forty-ate!"
Which was the fust of the rush fur "dust"
To Hang-dog Holler, Sonora State.

II.

Sun-up, sun-down, the kanvas town
Swarmed, like a hive o' red-shurted bees,
Pantin' and wet with soakin' sweat,
Never a breth or a whiff o' brease.

III.

The grindin' klank of the kradle's krank
Brethlessly chanted (a golden song);
The sun's feerce rays shed a shiverin' haze
O'er the kanvas city the hull day long.

IV.

Such was the days in the blindin' blaze,
But the nites, when high hung the suthern moon
In varius ways dead-licked the days—
I'll get to the thick of my story soon.

V.

Wunce of a nite with pipes alite,
The kards was shufeled and delt around,
A whiskey-jar from the nearest bar
Sot handy and temptin'-like on the ground.

VI.

The stakes at fust was a "pinch" of "dust,"
But the stakes got big as the nite got old,
Too handy, far, was the doggoned jar,
And the boys got playin' for *pounds of gold*.

VII.

A nasty site was the faces whyte,
And the bludshot eyes of the players there,
When the last deel came of the 13th game,
You cood heer the drop of a single hare.

VIII.

Then in a nick came the dubbel klick
Of the seven-shot irons that both men wore,
"Pick up them stakes!" says Bell to Jaques,
"And 2 of you fellers there gard the dore!"

IX.

Well, *I* was Jaques, and *I* naled the stakes
In a brace of shakes or a trifel more,
And afore you cood blink a 2-eyed wink,
Two brod-backed diggers blocked up the dore.

X.

Then Bell bent down to the sandy ground,
And there he found four kards with faces
Of sutes that was black, the kreem of the pak,
And a kute selecshun of trumps and aces.

XI.

"It's a splendid nite and the moon is brite,
"Twere sinfull to spile this bran-nu tent,
There's slathers of lite for this here fite,
Let's liquor and out!" and so out we went.

XII.

But darn my skyn, 'twas a biger sin
To *spile* that nite with a bludy muss;
The moon that saled in the heavens paled,
As if God was ashamed of the hull of us.

XIII.

The noysey tungs and the ditow lungs
Gave up their music for quite a spell,
And the others that dropped so frequent, stopped,
For we all felt solemm and sadd as wel.

XIV.

On the river's brimm, old cok-eyed Jim
Marked 20 paces in grimm delite;
For Jim, you see, was the refaree
In every squabbel that promised a fite.

XV.

I'll never forget; I can see it yet,
The rowdy crowd with their eger eyes,
The river's brimm and the cok-eyed Jim
Lamped by the moon in the suthern skys.

XVI.

But where was Bell? Shaw! none cood tel,
For he had gone, and the doose nu whare,
Ald of Spicer's face there wasn't a trace,
For he had vamoosed with the gratest kare.

XVII.

We hunted roun' that blessid town
For 2 long ours and from tent to tent,
But without suxes—to avide the "mess,"
Bell and Spicer had bothe of 'em went.

XVIII.

The boys they cussed in thare depe disgust,
Thare langwidge was extrayordenary;
The othes was thik as a paddie's stik,
And they ain't in Dikson's Johnsonarey.

XIX.

A reglar damp was on that thare camp,
It never rekooverd whyle I was thare,
And we never a word or a sillabub hurd
Of that noteably brave and kurajus pare.

XX.

I didnt sware, for *I* didnt kare,
I was the joker hoo held the stakes;
And no one thaut of the dukats caut
By yours respektfuley, Abel Jaques.

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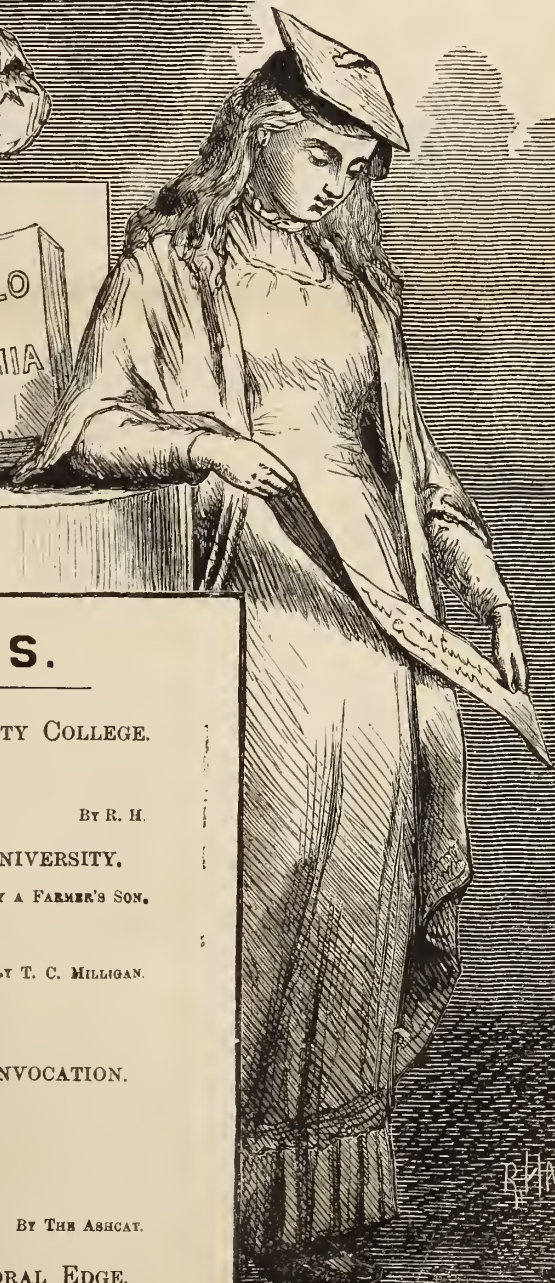
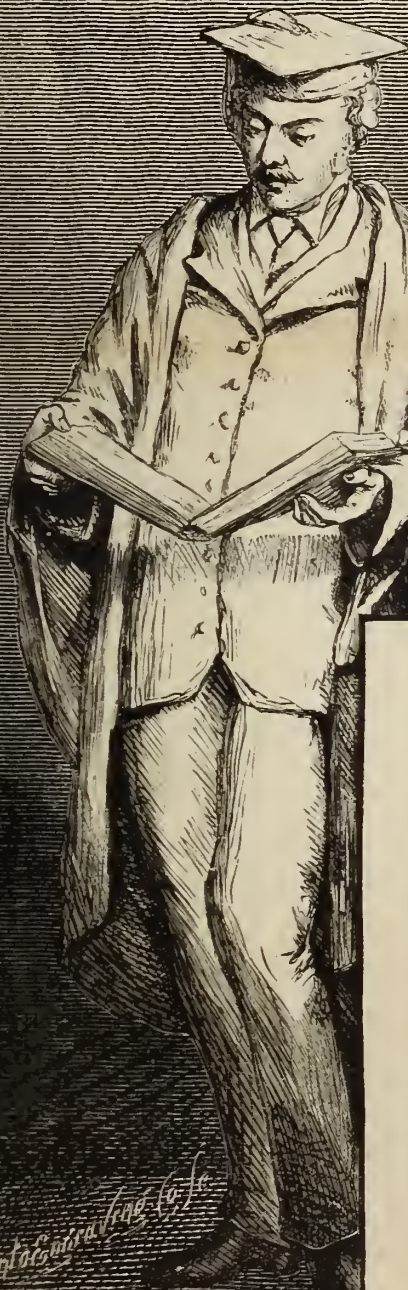
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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 18.

February 19, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

CO-EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Mr. DEROCHE, one of the graduates of the University of Toronto, in the House of Assembly, has given notice of a motion for the production of the correspondence between the Council of University College and for any female applicants for leave to attend lectures in that institution. The motion also asks for the academical standing of such applicants. Under our system of parliamentary practice, it is fortunately possible to get on a motion like this a full and untrammelled discussion of the question to which the documents asked for relate, and we hope those interested either in favor of or against co-education will avail themselves of the opportunity of speaking their minds. No harm can be done by discussing the matter, and though it may possibly not lead to very practical results just now, we feel satisfied that such a debate would greatly hasten the final solution of the problem.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

It will be found, by reference to the curriculum, that the sum annually offered in scholarships by the University of Toronto amounts to \$3,705. This is exclusive of \$100 constituting the BLAKE Scholarship in Civil Polity. A prize of this nature, given by a private individual, it does not fall within my purpose to discuss. The object of this article is to consider whether the sum above stated as devoted to scholarships from the University funds, is applied to the best advantage, whether the interests of the University would not be more advanced by applying the money to some other purpose. That there are other objects requiring and deserving financial aid will hardly be denied. The library, scientific apparatus and specimens, all have strong claims; not to mention the need of a Chair in Civil Polity, and in some of the departments at present filled by lecturers. In fact, all the wheels of the institution would run much more smoothly and easily if supplied more liberally with monetary axle grease. This being the case; if we are able to show that the scholarships do not accomplish the end for which they were intended, that their usefulness, if they ever had any, is to a large extent gone; it may surely be concluded that the money devoted to them might be better applied.

The object generally supposed to be accomplished by scholarships is twofold. Primarily, they are intended as a reward for ability and diligence. It is thought that they will act as an incentive to application. In this way more finished scholars will be turned out from the University, and the name and credit of the institution will be advanced. In the second place, being of considerable value, they are a means of financial assistance to those who need aid of this kind. By their help, men are enabled to attend the University who might otherwise be unable to obtain a college education.

In accomplishing the first of these ends, the usefulness of scholarships is very limited. The men who obtain them are generally the men whom an inclination to study, and a love of learning for its own sake, would lead to application and success; without the additional incentive of a prize. On the other hand, those men who have no inclination for study, who come to college because it is the fashionable thing to do, because their parents wish them to do so, or for the sake of having a good time; such men will be found to have little ambition for academic laurels. A proficiency in sports or athletic fame is more to their liking, and a sufficient amount of learning to save them from a pluck, or procure them a B. A. is, in their estimation, all that it is necessary

for a student to acquire. Then, of course, there are numbers of faithful students, whom a want of ability precludes from even hoping to attain to a scholarship. They soon learn to recognize this fact, and thereafter the scholarship is no incentive to them. As naturally hard workers, they will continue to study much as though none were offered. We see, then, that the circle influenced in this way, by the offer of the scholarship, is an extremely limited one. Further, we will venture to assert that, within this circle, by far the strongest motive is the honor of high position; something that might be fully as well recognized by a published class list or a formal prize, much less expensive than a hundred or a hundred and fifty dollar scholarship.

And this brings us to the second benefit alleged to be derived from scholarships, viz.: that of assistance to needy students. The object most certainly is a laudable one, but it remains for us to see to what extent it is gained. If this class of students obtains them, even generally, this is certainly a strong point in their favor; but we fear it can be shown that the reverse is the case. Poor students, as a rule, have had to teach or employ themselves in some other manner while preparing for college; in this way leaving themselves comparatively little time to study for matriculation. Not being as well up in the different subjects, at entrance, as others, they are at a disadvantage in most of the departments during the whole course. Supposing that two men are of equal ability and diligence, but that one has had superior opportunities for preparation, because better able to afford time and money in preparing, the other is certainly handicapped from the start; and the natural result is, that the scholarship goes to the man who needs it by far the less of the two. And it will be found by examination, that this has time and again actually been the case. But worse than this, it will be found that very often in those cases in which men, spurred on by financial necessity, have succeeded in the face of such difficulties in taking scholarships, it has been at the fearful cost of broken constitutions; and that which was intended as a blessing has turned out to be a curse. Thus we see that the second object supposed to be gained by the scholarships is accomplished to at least as limited an extent as the first.

We do not pretend that the inference can be drawn from the above remarks, that the scholarships are entirely useless, or that the system should be abolished *in toto*; but we do claim that too much importance appears to be attached to them, and that whatever sums may be devoted to this purpose by the liberality of private individuals, for the University funds at least, better uses could be found. An institution in the financial position of the University of Toronto cannot afford to devote \$3,705 to an object of doubtful utility, while crying wants remain unsatisfied.

R. H.

FARMERS' SONS AND THE UNIVERSITY.

By C. A. B. and others of his kind, farmers' sons are told that they have no business to compete in a college course, or to intrude themselves among those pursuing a professional life. By sober, thinking men, too, they are in decent language advised to stick to the farm. Possibly the recent winter in the 'Varsity would have us believe that he meant no more than this; but the manner in which he indulged in describing his representative "Milord Bumpkin," and the tone of the concluding paragraph of his article, betray him as either of that class that thinks all the rest of the world, soul and body, created for their sole benefit, or one who would like to be considered as being within the charmed circle.

What right has a boy, brought up on the farm, to aspire to a higher

education than the Public School, near home, or it may be, the High School of a neighboring village, can give him? No one, not even C. A. B., would deny him the *right*, as a matter of theory, but practically some do, when they try to pile ridicule on anyone making the attempt. Farmers' sons have probably just as much good sense as sons of judges; they know what their rights are in this respect, and it may be depended upon that, if they think it will be of advantage to them, they will exercise these rights. But would it not be to their advantage to stick to the farm? It might be, and it might not. Sometimes there are too many sons to be provided with farms, and sometimes there is no farm to stick to: it is so much involved in debt. A great many country boys have the fact early forced upon them that they will have to fight their own way in the world. Very many stalwart young men are now betaking themselves to the rocky wilds of Muskoka, or to rough prairie life in the North-West. A good many are engaged in teaching, some making it a stepping-stone to a profession. The latter, when they drop teaching, branch off into two streams; those who take a University course, and those who do not. It is conceded that a liberal education is of some advantage, at least, to a clergyman, a lawyer, or a doctor, and the number of those who are seeking it is steadily increasing.

Now, supposing a farmer's son to have got a University degree—and in many cases it is done by his own unaided efforts—what courses are open to him? He may go into law if he is willing to run his chances of starving, or can fight his way to a respectable place in spite of disadvantages in wealth and social position. The prospects of success in medicine are somewhat better; but that profession, too, is overcrowded. The same may be said of the church, looking at it as a mere profession, but there is plenty of room for such men as should enter upon that highest kind of teaching, men who are actuated by a sincere, earnest, unaffected devotion to the welfare of their fellow-men, and do not look upon it in a mercenary light, as a sure and easy means of earning a most respectable living. Such had better go and teach a country school; there they could rule as little kings, and have enough to live upon. The number of teachers required for our High Schools is comparatively limited, and many of those who intend to make teaching their life-work will scarcely find room for themselves at high salaries in our villages and towns. The demand of graduates as journalists is very small indeed. It is said a young man applied to a head editor for a humble position on his staff, when the following conversation took place: "Have you had any experience in newspaper writing?" asked the editor. "None," was the unwilling reply. "Well, that's bad. Can you write shorthand?" "No, sir," said the applicant, in a still more doleful tone. "Well, that's bad, too, remarked the editor;" but are you a University graduate? With the brightness of returning hope in his countenance, the literary aspirant intimated that he was; but his heart sank within him when the editor said: "Well, that *is* bad." Then, too, when one gets a position on a paper, the freedom of his mind is shackled; he is obliged to advocate a certain set of opinions, and to oppose, with all his might, another set, and if he becomes the owner of a journal it amounts to the same thing.

Where then shall those graduates, whose circumstances or antipathies forbid them to enter any of the paths above indicated, look for a livelihood? There are at least two means remaining—the counting-house or the farm. I believe a liberal training will be no drawback to a man of business. To a farmer, also, it will be the means of much intellectual enjoyment. If a farmer is wealthy, the best thing he can do is to give his heir a first-class education, and thus fit him for spheres of usefulness and influence which he could not otherwise so well fill. If a young graduate has not a farm already prepared for him, and would be content to pursue a quiet country life, let him earn one. Why should he not go west and redeem a portion of prairie soil? Some students, I know, are prepared to do so, indeed have their sections or half-sections secured, and all any of us want, is to be left alone to choose that way of life that will suit us best.

A FARMER'S SON.

AT THE SKATING RINK.

They sat in the gallery intently watching the crowd of skaters below. "It reminds me," she said, "of nothing more forcibly than of those old-fashioned horse-power threshing machines, where the horses plod around and round and round, and to the looker on nothing seems to be produced but a monotonous buzz."

"Yes," he said, "that is a fact; and your comparison may be carried further. If you went into the threshing-floor, you would see a variety of interests in the dusty faces of the threshers. The farmer who himself carries the grain boxes, and is anxious that the yield may be good; his sons, who joke and sweat at their work; the hired men, not much concerned as to the result of the threshing, but who earn their pay and take a part in the general talk; perhaps, also, the farmer's

wife, who stands in the granary passage-way and talks to her husband about the crop as he enters to empty the boxes, and who keeps an eye on little Eddy, whose fear of the tumbling-rod and inquisitive instincts make him rather doubtful as to how near to go to the machine; and the owner of the machine who, as he gets so much a bushel for the threshing, is almost as anxious as the farmer that the yield may be large; the faces of all these indicate the interest that they take in the threshing. If we were down on the ice where we could see the faces of the skaters we might see a greater variety of expression, showing the motives inducing them to skate. There we would see the young lady who skates for the pleasure of the exercise; the young lady who skates to be pulled around by her gentlemen friends; the little girl who is just learning, and who persists in going the wrong way; the young gentleman who likes to skate with every lady he knows, and who hates 'a freezer'; the old gentleman who skates 'for his health's sake,' and because he has not as yet lost all his youthful feelings; and the young fellow who comes to have a good time by 'body-checking' the rest. But excuse me, I am sermonizing."

"How is it, that it makes one feel melancholy?" she asked rather abruptly.

"Sermons generally have that effect."

"Strange to say, even the worst haven't that effect on me," she maliciously answered; "my melancholy is from watching this circling crowd."

"Perhaps the sameness of sensations lowers the nervous—"

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "but I hate your psychological explanations. You young men who have dipped a little into physiology, and have read something about the Nervous System and the Association of Ideas, confidently use these to explain everything, and think that you have said something that Shakespeare or Goethe haven't said better, because you say it in words to which you yourselves are unaccustomed."

"Perhaps," said he, smiling at her earnestness, "melancholy is the child of monotony."

"That's better," she answered, "but it doesn't account for my feeling. Looking down here at this pleasure-seeking crowd, I feel that man isn't much after all."

"No," he interrupted, "man is but a point at which the universe becomes conscious of itself."

"We are," she continued, "much in the position of the Epicurean gods who, relegated to 'the interstellar spaces of the air,' must have regarded man with but a mournful interest."

"Yes," he said, "they probably amused themselves by becoming melancholy over his 'dull mechanic paces to and fro.'"

"Amused themselves, no; it was only when the gods came on earth that they could laugh. Here, when amongst men, they forgot the grand unimportance of his earthly existence, his blasted hopes, his many disappointments, his anticipated pleasures cut short by a falling tile, must have seemed ridiculous to them, and they might laugh. But, looking down upon them from the infinite azure, and not marking the, to them infinitesimal, differences between men, and from which originate all his pleasures and his pains, his hopes and his ambitions, but regarding rather his highest aims, his loftiest objects of pursuit, they must have been moved with a mournful pity as they thought, 'infinitesimals, infinitesimals, what are you?'

"I imagine that Shakespeare, who, in his earlier plays, regarded man with the sympathy of a fellowman, was towards the latter part of his life elevated above them. The mental tone pervading his great tragedies cannot be ticketed as cynical or misanthropic. Here a man had become a god, and looked upon man's life as a god would do, though he had not forgotten that he had been a man, and how men acted. In his later plays he shows a more intimate acquaintance with human nature than in his earlier, but the actions of men are now viewed from above. Those who attribute the god-like, mournful tone of his later plays to his dislike for the growing Puritanism are, I think, very far astray."

"Thackeray in his novels, after showing that he has seen almost as clearly as Shakespeare into the heart of man, and after he has described human life more truly than any other of the great novel artists, looking down upon his men and women from above, exclaims with the gods: 'Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!' Perhaps Thackeray was less artistic than Shakespeare in thus stepping out before the curtain to express it, but there was, in both cases, the same god-like view of man and of his actions."

"See," said he, "how they all flock in when the music starts up."

"How all animals seem to love music," she said, "it seems to have a wonderful influence on these skaters."

"The rhythm of the music harmonizes with the rhythmic play of their limbs."

"Yes, and the rhythmic play of their limbs is generated by the rhythmic flow of nervous energy, which is a mode of the rhythm of

motion which depends on the persistence of force. Glorious explanation! wonderful theory! So here we have the whole thing in a nutshell, and know all about it. But no! when animals hear the 'harmony of sweet sounds' they are drawn nearer to their Creator. This is not so much so, however, in music expressive of definite conceptions as in the sublime symphonies of Beethoven, or in the grandest organ music."

"Is that because your religion is the worship of what you can neither analyze nor comprehend?" he asked.

"Notwithstanding the flippant way in which you speak, you are nearer the truth than you imagine," she replied. "A god understood would be no god at all. 'Who, O God, can find out thy ways, who can know thy wondrous works to perfection?' It is only a privileged few who can derive pleasure from the highest music. This music, though it brings them nearer to God, does not reveal him to them. At most they can but feel the gentle undulations of the veil, which may stir within their hearts an infinite trust and hope. They can only hope to know aught of the Divine Being when this clogging clay has been left behind."

She sat as if gazing into infinitude, while he was evidently trying to reduce what she had said to something definite. Feeling that he could not understand what she had said, and thinking that he might show to better advantage down on the ice, where the conversation would be apt to take a more practical turn, he proposed that they should go down.

Looking suddenly around, she said, "I wonder if anybody heard us? they would think that we were very pedantic if they did."

"It makes little odds what they think as long as they don't say anything," he rejoined, as he offered her his assistance.

T. C. MILLIGAN.

The exact reading of Mr Deroche's motion is as follows :

For a return of all correspondence between the Council of University College and any female applicant for permission to attend lectures in that institution; such return to show also the standing of such applicant in the University of Toronto.

Several members on both sides of the House are expected to speak, and an interesting discussion on this most interesting (to the undergraduates especially), question will doubtless take place. The University students should not miss the chance of hearing what will be said on the occasion, if only to compare notes from the historic meeting at Albert Hall with those they will have the opportunity of taking in the Legislature. Besides, a large attendance from the College may not possibly have the effect of stimulating those worthy M.P.'s who pride themselves on being *au fait* as to University matters, to outdo themselves in the presence of what would be a thoroughly appreciative auditory. The movement for the higher education of women, so far as Ontario is concerned, may not improperly be regarded as having passed through three stages within the present academic year: first in order came the application from one of the lady students for permission to attendance on lectures at University College; then succeeded the meeting of the undergraduates last November, together with the comments to which it gave rise in the press throughout the Province; and now, a third and equally important development may be looked for in the proceedings of our Provincial Parliament during the coming week. We hope to be able to give ample notice to the undergraduates of the precise time in which the debate will take place.

Felicitations are due to the various Committees connected with the Conversazione for the happy results which crowned their efforts. The labor which the preparations for the entertainment involved was without doubt sufficiently great to suggest the temptations of postponing and shirking, but from the start, the time and energy of the gentlemen engaged in the undertaking were given unsparingly and with little cessation. The maxim that nothing succeeds like success will, it is to be hoped, be illustrated by the same pleasant event occurring in an equally pleasant way next year. The large number of people who were present may be considered as an evidence of the interest and pride with which the citizens regard the University that dignifies their town. Encouragement should be always forthcoming in order that an event which appears to add to the connexion between the University and society outside of it may reoccur at least annually. The notion has been pretty well abandoned that scholarship should be cloistered, to use the expressive phrase of General Garfield. The modern tendency which refuses to hold entirely aloof from the busy and social and political life of the world, is illustrated in the prosperity of the Universities of Berlin and Vienna, as well as by the agitation for students' suffrage in the United States. Academic exclusiveness is totally out of harmony with the spirit and object of an institution like the University of Toronto, and the means by which we may best avoid it is by keeping up and improving upon the custom of giving conversaziones.

O murmur, murmur, little stream,
Drink, drink your draught to time and me;
Laugh, laugh, and lull to sleep the beam
That wanders with you to the sea.

O ripple, ripple as you flow,
And wander by the dreamless dead;
Their arms are folded as you go,
But never, never turns the head.

O little stream, laugh, laugh along,
Leave no flower thirsting on the plain;
For suns may die and years are long,
But you can never come again.

O murmur, murmur, little stream,
Drink, drink your draught to time and me;
Laugh, laugh, and lull to sleep the beam
That wanders with you to the sea.

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE annual general meeting of the Rugby Union will take place next Wednesday.

* *

WHEN a Chinaman presents himself for enlistment into the regular army they pull one of his teeth to see if he is a brave fellow. Once in a while they find one who can griu over it.

* *

AN Irish waiter at a hotel complimented a turkey in the following manner: "Faith, it's not six hours since that turkey was walking round his rale estate with his hands in his pocket, niver draming what a pretty invitation he'd have to jine you gentlemen at dinner."

* *

It was a large party, and we had dropped in rather late. A lady was seated at the piano. She was favoring the company with an effusion as to why didn't somebody or other do something or other, or why *did* somebody or other do something or other in the gloaming!

"Rum bit o' goods that, eh?" said a man who had seated himself next us, noticing our gaze fixed on the fair pianiste. As he made the remark he nodded his head in the direction of the lady, and gave us a wink of great significance at the same time.

"Yes, we—we—that is," we stammered out, taken unawares.

"It's true, though—true as quarter-day," he continued, putting his hands in his pockets, stretching out his legs to their fullest extent, leaning his head back, and half closing his eyes; "her worst enemy couldn't accuse her of being handsome; she's a bust like the divine Sarah, and no more waist than a sack o' meal; her front teeth are artificial, and her nose is sharp and comes to the point at once without any humbug; she's got a complexion like an imitation meerschaum—badly colored; the small portion of her hair that isn't false is like jute yarn—the inferior sort; she's a voice like the concentrated essence of the noise a cart-wheel makes when it wants greasing; she uses the same voice when she sings, and she's nearly always singing; her throat looks like a knuckle of ham when the ham's off; she limps, too, and has a slight obliquity of vision in the left optic; she's fond of cats, and goes to eight o'clock High Church every morning; she's one virtue, though, she's got heaps o' money, and that's why I married her. And now what have *you* got to say against her? Eh!"

We fled.

* *

THEY were talking about the precocity of children. Gubbins, as usual, was to the fore. "The other day," said he, "my youngest, Palmer Parnell Gubbins, aged two, took up a red-hot poker and dropped it at once without anyone telling him to." *Pink 'un.*

* *

A CANDIDATE in a recent scholarship examination at Oxford, being asked in the "taste" paper to give an instance of Shakespeare's lyrical poems, promptly instanced the "Lay on Macduff."

* *

A YOUNG lady and her father were looking at a druggist who was very nicely balancing the delicate little scales on which the prescription was being weighed. "How precise! how fine! how little!" said the girl.

"Yes," said the father; "but he will not do so with the bill."

* *

THE Royal Irish Constabulary are brave men, and said to be stout swearers in a Court of Justice. One of them summoned a man for

causing an obstruction (these Irish are always at it) by leaving his cart "in the centre" of the road. Much evidence was brought forward on the part of the accused to prove that the cart was close to the kerb, was not far off it, and so forth. So the magistrate recalled the constable, and asked him whether he was sure the cart was "in the centre" of the road. "Cinther!" was the reply. "Is it cinther? Sure it was *more* than in the cinther."

THE gently-running brook, how soothing is its gurgling sound to the hard-working student, who whispers Wordsworthian lines as he listens to the music of nature. The rays of Phoebos dispelled the nipping frost last week, and Taddle once more resumed its wonted course. With delight he looks upon the leaping waters of the classic stream, and a sweet vision is seen by him of the guardian nymph, and her limpid eyes moves him to the deepest depths. She beckoned; and he, obeying the thrice-welcome gesture, (tumbled off the bridge, and all this beautiful poetry was soaked out of poor —n—t—w for ever and ever).

HE and Teddie are old friends. They both belong to the Fourth Year, and had rooms in the same quarters. Their dispositions are harmonized and have become well adapted to each other—instance their hats and shoes being looked upon as common property. "Do you mind my eating whilst you're smoking?" was his gentle query, when Teddie, puffing at his new meerschaum, came into the supper room; and now they live half a mile apart.

THE latest move in the Residence—a move out.

"THE power of the throne was limited without the aid of the *hang-maid's axe*." Ariel (University of Minnesota). The last time I heard of a mortal being hung with axe—well, upon my word, I can't remember.

"WE are unanimously of opinion that we cannot agree." This Irish bull reminds us of Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, who "agreed to differ." But for real genuine unadulterated repartee, commend us to the beauty of a juryman who asked for compensation for his loss of time."

THE *Simpsonian* (Indianola, Ind.) tells us that "the history of the world is but a record of wars." "Historians, having given the account of some great victory, add, 'There was peace for a time,' make a few comments on what takes place during the peaceful era, and pass hastily to the description of another conquest." No calm student of history has ever ventured to say as much. War, far from being the normal, is an abnormal state of nations. "Peace hath its victories no less than war"—victories more significant in the evolution of society than any martial triumphs of nation over nation; and the writer who fails to treat of these, though he may be called a compiler of facts, does not deserve the name of historian. Even when the *Simpsonian* draws examples from the ante-Christian era, when virtue and valor were synonymous, and when war was the great labor of men, it appears to ignore the plan which Mr. Grote adopted in his history. Coming to more modern times, we are told that "the most interesting feature of the history of England is that of her conquests." So think the boys and girls after looking over pictorial descriptions of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," or of the Crusades. But Mr. Green differs from the boys and girls, and, moreover (though let us say it in a whisper), from the *Simpsonian*. He has written a history, not of the English Conquests but of the English People, and outrages the theory of the writer in this Indianola paper so far as to pay scant attention to England's wars and warriors, except, in the case of the latter, to the extent that they distinguished themselves in times of peace. The assertion is not a hazardous one, that no historical work in the language within the last fifty years has been favored by so large and rapid a sale; and the commercial estimate is now rightly regarded as a fair test of the merit of a book. But long before Mr. Green revolutionized the way of studying the history, the extravagant crudity that "the history of the world is but a record of wars" was universally discarded.

TO ———.

May thy eye's clear, lustrous brightness,
And thy footstep's agile lightness,
Ever show thee free from sadness;

But if in sorrow's shade,
By disaster, thou be laid,
May there hurry to your aid
Swift-winged messengers of gladness.

B.

THE FIRST MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

A large and important meeting of the graduates and undergraduates of the University of Toronto, called by requisition from Messrs. L. W. Smith, A. Crooks, W. C. Chewett and Thomas Hodgins, in the Province, was held in University College Buildings, in the to take measures for the general promotion of University Education Park, on Tuesday evening [about thirty years ago], at half-past seven o'clock. Larratt W. Smith, Esq., D.C.L., was appointed chairman, and Thomas Hodgins, Esq., B.A., was requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. English, B.A., and seconded by Mr. W. Sullivan, and

Resolved,—That it is expedient to form an Association of the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto, for the promotion of the interests of the University and of University Education in this Province, and that the same be now declared organized under the name of "The University Association of Graduates and Undergraduates."

Moved by Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., and seconded by W. C. Chewett, Esq., M.D.,

Whereas it is at variance with the principles of sound Legislation and Government to deprive any society or community of rights and privileges, from the possession of which no public disadvantages have resulted; and whereas the graduates of the University, on account of the connexion which must ever exist between them and their Canadian *Alma Mater*, have the most permanent interest in its welfare—an interest which has survived so many changing influences, and which will continue to survive against present opposing influences—are therefore the most natural guardians of its interests, and the most appropriate defenders of its rights; therefore,

Resolved,—That a restoration of the rights of Convocation be sought for by every appropriate effort, as necessary to the welfare of the University, and as affording a means for fostering that interest which, as Canadian Graduates, we must ever feel in the prosperity of our National University.

Moved by D. E. Blake, Esq., B.A., and seconded by T. W. Taylor, Esq., M.A.,

Whereas on all grounds of economy and public policy, it is expedient that the educational work of the country should be performed by one University rather than many (so long as that institution is adequate to its object), and whereas the University of Toronto is, and will for many years be fully adequate to supply the educational requirements of the country; therefore,

Resolved,—That while we would be prepared warmly to support any equitable proposition for affiliation from other institutions in the country at present holding University Charters, it is our bounden duty to oppose by every means in our power the disruption of the University Endowment.

Moved by Mr. Cattnach, B.A., and seconded by Mr. Bowlby, B.A.,

Whereas the question of the appointment of a Principal for Upper Canada College is one intimately affecting the interests of the University, inasmuch as it entitles the holder of the office to a seat in the governing body; and whereas, among Canadian graduates, there are men who, in the talent, tact and energy necessary for such an office, are equal, and in knowledge of the spirit and institutions of the country, are superior to any that could be obtained from English universities; therefore,

Resolved,—That we cannot but consider the selection of a Principal for Upper Canada College from any other than a Canadian university as a reflection upon Canadian talent and capacity for office.

Carried—19 to 5.

Moved by Adam Crooks, Esq., M.A., and seconded by C. E. English, Esq., B.A., and

Resolved,—That a committee of five members be appointed for the purpose of drafting a code of rules for the government of the Association, to be reported at a general meeting to be called for that purpose.

The following committee was then appointed: Messrs. Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Adam Crooks, M.A., W. C. Chewett, M.D., D. Edw. Blake, B.A., and Thomas Hodgins, B.A. Due notice of the next meeting will be given to graduates not resident in Toronto.

The greatest unanimity was manifest on the part of all present to make more energetic efforts to advance University education and the interests of the University. The only resolution of the above which caused much discussion was that relating to the Principalship of Upper Canada College. Some contended that we had no one in Canada sufficiently experienced to govern such a large school, although, in regard to talents and education, our men were fully equal to those of Old Country universities. Others thought that, as we had abandoned the custom of sending to England for our Judges and Attorneys and Solicitors-General, we ought to do the same in the case of Masters for Upper Canada College. It was also urged by Mr. Crooks and others that as we had already tested the capacity of Canadians in the establishment of a general system of education which had no equal in the world, and as its author, Dr. Ryerson, a Canadian, although educated

before universities were established in the Province, had shown such splendid administrative abilities in carrying out the system, it was only a fair inference to say that Canadian graduates, while admitted to be equal in scholarship with those of older universities, and some of them of equal experience in teaching—as in the cases of Dr. Scadding and Mr. Stennett, to say nothing of the numerous Grammar School Masters in the Province—were fully competent for the office, while they had the additional advantage of knowledge of the country.

THE GOATS OF MONTANA.

The following is a characteristic American story of the recent census :

"According to the report on the wealth of Montana, there are but two goats in that territory. The census office clerks, says a Washington letter, thought there must be something wrong about this, so they wrote to the auditor of the territory to look it up. They argued and convinced themselves that there must be more than two in such a big country as Montana. But the auditor answered that the reports of the enumerators showed only two. The auditor also reported that one of them was on a farm at one side of the territory and the other at the other end. He gave the names of the farms they were on and their owners. The census office clerks held an indignation meeting over the information and resolved that the auditor was lying. The discovery was made that one of the goats was valued at ten dollars, while the other was assessed at only five dollars. The census clerks then made up their minds individually and collectively that they had the auditor certain. A letter was framed asking him to explain the wonderful difference in the valuation of the two animals. It was also suggested that possibly he may have overlooked the existence of other goats in their territory, and that if he would be so kind as to make a special inquiry he would oblige the census office and 'probably perfect the otherwise unusually correct enumeration of Montana.'

"The auditor of Montana answered in a week or so. He said he did not desire to be quarrelsome or unaccommodating, but that if he was bothered any more about those 'two d—d goats,' he would know the reason why. He added in explanation that the reason why one was put down at ten dollars was because he was worth ten dollars, and that the one put down at five dollars was worth but five dollars; that he had done his whole duty and did not want to hear any more about the matter. Strangely enough every word in the letter of the auditor was written plain except the adjective 'd—d.' It was thought by some to be 'hundred.' This would make it appear that there were 'two hundred goats' in that territory, which was agreed to be more like it. A council of war was held, and it was decided that notwithstanding it might further agitate the auditor to be asked again to explain his figures, yet it must be done. A Virginia clerk, a man who 'has a record' as a brave man, was requested to address a letter of inquiry to the auditor again, asking him if he wanted to be understood as saying that there were two hundred goats in Montana, and if so to state what counties they were in, and the census office, or at least the wealth, debt, and taxation division of it, would be glad to know the facts in the case.

"The answer was anxiously looked for. It came yesterday and was brief. Its words were : 'I am a democrat with a big D and only recognized a union with a big U. There are but two goats in Montana. I have come to the conclusion that the whole d—d crowd in the census office are crazy, and I don't fight, but only pity crazy men.'"

RESPECTFULLY DECLINED.

AN invite for a skate ? The bard
Presents his thanks unto the sender,
But would suggest that ice is hard,
And his poetic skull is tender ;
And though one glance of those sweet eyes
Would make him dare some strange *pericula*,
He does not in the least comprise
A sudden loss of perpendicular.
If he could but learn how to skate
By purchasing skates, straps, and gimlet,
He'd skim away, he begs to state,
As fast and far as Fate would him let ;
But finds, whenever he has tried
(Compelled thereto by friend's persuasions)
He has not gathered much beside
A few contusions and abrasions.
His knowledge of the "outside edge"
(If that the scientific term is)

Is not enough, he must allege,
To save his valued epidermis.

Attempts to go two ways at once,
Though highly pleasing as contortions,
Lead, when the actor is a dunce,
To damage to one's "nubby portions."

If you should *order* him to skate
He'll try—but till your sacred law comes,
He thinks he would prefer to wait
Until—well, till a settled thaw comes.

THE ASHCAT.

COWS' TEETH, SET ON A MORAL EDGE.

A couple of Third Ward citizens met each other on the sidewalk last Monday morning as they were starting for their places of business, and one of them, who resides on Van Buren Street, asked the other, a Jackson Street man, if cows had any front teeth in their upper jaw. The Jackson Street man was a little astonished at the question, as there had been nothing said about cows, but replied promptly :

"Why, of course they have front teeth in their upper jaw ; how could they bite off grass if they hadn't?"

The Van Buren Street man said it was not a question of logic, but a question of fact ; and if the Jackson Street man did not know whether cows had front teeth on the upper jaw or not, he ought to say so. "I did not ask for your opinion," he said ; "I asked if you knew."

The Jackson Street man was a little nettled at this, and replied with some warmth. He said if he had a child three years old who would ask such a question as that, he should be afraid the child was an idiot.

"You would."

"I certainly should."

"Then," said the Van Buren Street man, "as it is such a simple question, of course you can tell me whether cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws, or whether they have not?"

"Why, of course they have."

"They have, eh?"

"Yes."

"I'll bet you ten dollars they haven't," said the Van Buren Street citizen, pulling out a roll of bills, and peeling off a couple of fives and shaking them at his neighbor. "Put up or shut up."

"There is some infernal catch about this thing," said the other, suspiciously : "I might have known it, too, the minute you asked me such an infernally idiotic question."

"No catch at all about it," replied the other ; "if cows have got front teeth on their upper jaws the ten dollars is yours. If they haven't the money is mine. Nothing could be fairer than that, could there?"

But still the Jackson Street man hesitated. It was barely possible that cows did not have any front teeth on their upper jaws. He remembered then that cows in biting off grass always threw their noses outward, while horses nipped it off by jerking their noses inward. He was astonished at how near he had come to being victimized, but he did not like to come down. The two men were then near the meat market near the corner of Jackson and Michigan Streets, and the Jackson Street man was sure that a butcher would know for certain whether or not cows had front teeth on their upper jaws, so he pushed open the door and said to the proprietor :

"Linehan, have cows got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

Linehan was running a skewer through a roast of beef, but he stopped, looked up in astonishment, and said :

"What?"

"Have cows got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

"Cows?"

"Yes."

"Got front teeth on their upper jaws?"

"Yes."

"Upon my word, I don't know."

"You don't know?"

"No. You see I buy my beef by the quarter at the slaughter house, and don't have anything to do with the heads. But I can find out for you when I go over."

"I wish you would."

So the Jackson Street man closed the door and joined his neighbor, and the two walked along without saying a word. A milk wagon was seen coming along up the street, and it was resolved to hail the driver and ask him the question, as it is popularly supposed that milkmen are more or less familiar with cows. The Van Buren Street

citizen cleared his throat, and yelled "Hallo!" The milkman reined up and said:

"Go ahead with your tests. If you find any water or chalk in that milk I'll give you the whole of it."

The citizens told him to be calm, as they had no intention of testing his milk, but only wanted to know if cows had front teeth on their upper jaws.

The milkman looked at them about a minute, and then whipped up his horses and drove off, mentioning some kind of a fool that they were. Up on Wisconsin Street they saw another milkman, delivering milk, and overtaking him they explained the dispute. He smiled pityingly upon their ignorance, and said:

"Of course cows have front teeth on their upper jaws—a drivelling idiot ought to know that much. A cow would be a handsome looking thing without any front teeth in her upper jaw, wouldn't she?"

"I have concluded to take that bet of yours," said the Jackson Street man to the other. "Come now, down with your dust. Put up or shut up."

"Why didn't you do it when you had a chance? I never claimed to know whether a cow had front teeth on her upper jaw or not. I only thought I had read so somewhere, and asked to see if you knew about it for certain. But now that the thing is settled, there is nothing to bet on as I can see."

"Oh, of course not," said the Jackson Street man, sarcastically; "of course not."

Just then Mr. Clark, of the Newhall House, happened along, and as the milkman picked up his lines and drove off, the Van Buren Street man asked Mr. Clark if he knew anything about cows. Mr. Clark said he did, having formerly been a farmer and a cattle buyer.

"Well," said the Van Buren Street man, "do you know I got the queerest idea into my head this morning about cows that a man ever had. Somehow or other I got the idea that cows had no front teeth on their upper jaw; and I actually offered to bet ten dollars with this man that such was the case. I don't see what possessed me."

"Well, if you had bet, you would have won the money," said Mr. Clark.

"What!" exclaimed both the citizens together.

"I say if you had bet you would have won the money, for cows have no front teeth on their upper jaws."

"Sweet spirit, hear my prayer," said the Van Buren citizen, as he brought out his roll and peeled the two fives again and shook them at the Jackson Street man, who turned away with a sickly smile, and said he could not always be pulling out his money!

Ignorance seems to be stalking through the land like a Kansas grasshopper on stilts. *Peck's Milwaukee Sun.*

* * *
'VARSITY MEN.—We have from fifteen to twenty graduates in Manitoba, but we do not hear from them very often.

* * *
THE Senior Wrangler at Cambridge this year is Mr. Andrew Russell Forsyth, of Trinity College. He is only two-and-twenty, and has gained a First Class in each of his College examinations. It makes one mentally dizzy to reflect on the nature of the mathematical grinding he must have gone through to achieve a distinction which becomes yearly harder to attain. I suppose a limit will be reached some day.

* * *
OTTAWA has more of our gold medalists in Mathematics than any other city in Canada. Messrs. John Lorne McDougall, A. K. Blackadar, F. E. Hayter, and W. J. Loudon are all residents of the capital, the three former being in the Civil Service. Professor Cherriman is also undergoing the process vulgarly known as 'taking root' in the same place.

* * *
THERE will be a meeting of graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University in room five, Residence, on Monday, February 21st, at three o'clock.

* * *
MAYOR TOBIN, of Halifax, when in the city the other day, said the young men of the Maritime Provinces should avail themselves of the advantages of our University more than they had done. But we have never been without three or four representatives from our brethren by the sea, and some of our graduates have found successful careers in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick after leaving the 'Lake School.'

* * *
BERLIN is the centre for the literary men of Germany. The authors here are abundant, and new books by them are constantly reported. Every professor is an author, and many of them are authorities in their special departments. Dorner, Dillmann, Weiss, Du Bois,

Reymond, Virchow, Mommsen, Curtius, Helmholtz are but a few of the many that might be mentioned as those who stand in the front rank of their specialties. *Wittenberger* (Springfield, O.)

* * *
MR. CHARLES MCFAYDEN, B.A. '62, died last Saturday at his residence in Owen Sound.

In the year 1859 he entered the University of Toronto, where through his ability and natural cleverness he held high rank in scholarship, and obtained the deserving and honored degree of Bachelor of Arts. His University course was eminently successful, calling forth from his teachers the best meed of praise. Emerging from the University halls as the worthy possessor of the blue hood, he entered the law office of J. Morris, Esq., where by his talent and diligence he was complimented upon every hand. His faithful attention to the office work and trust reposed in him by his employers was the occasion of many a congratulation from them. *Owen Sound Advertiser.*

* * *
MR. GOFF, the gentleman who succeeded the Hon. R. W. Thompson as Secretary of the Navy, and enjoys the distinction of being the youngest Cabinet Minister the United States have known, is a graduate of Georgetown University, D. C.

'VARSITY WOMEN.—A description of Girton College, Cambridge, is given by a correspondent in *Lasell Leaves* (Auburndale, Mass.), for January. The writer is no exception to the rule that travellers in a foreign land judge of what they see by what they have seen. No great objection can be taken to this course if the comparisons are made whilst not leaving out of sight differences of place and of time. An Englishman would deserve censure by pointing out some disadvantages in an American University as compared with Oxford, without making allowance for the great disparity of age, and similarly, in this instance, it is unfair to set Girton alongside of Vassar without considering that the latter is, relatively to the former, a college of long standing, and that steps towards the higher education of women have been taken in England only within the last decade. The writer in *Lasell Leaves* is guilty of unfairness as thus indicated; whilst the bare account is correct in matter of detail, it conveys as a whole an unjust impression.

Any American girl accustomed to the extensive and varied grounds of Vassar College, or to the beautiful woods and lake of Wellesley, must feel some sense of home-sickness at the first sight of Girton College. It stands on a flat plain, a mile or two out of Cambridge; there is little of English rural beauty in its environment; the grounds are scanty and rough; the building is of the dingy English brick, two and a half stories high, and has already, in five years, that look of unsightly old age which marks so many English buildings, when unrelieved by ivy. There is almost nothing that is attractive in the external appearance of the establishment; and of the inside almost the same may be said. I was especially struck with the bareness of the walls, which are uniformly unpapered, except where the students paper them, and are cracked and weather-stained, even in the dining-room, which should surely be made attractive. The furniture of the lower rooms seemed cheap and ordinary; and on entering the room where prayers are held, I supposed myself to be in a kitchen. . . .

The Library at Girton was as meagre as possible, mostly mere odds and ends of books, contrasting greatly with the excellent collection at Vassar, and the admirable and costly one at Wellesley. The laboratory, too, was inferior to theirs; it had accommodations for sixteen pupils. The gymnasium was a bare building, without apparatus; and there seemed fewer appliances for out-door exercise than I should have expected. If there was an art-room or picture-gallery, I did not see it, nor was there any fine collection of Natural History, as at Vassar. The ways of living seemed more like those of an American College than I had expected. The Girton students do not breakfast in their own rooms in the pleasant manner of English universities, but go to the dining hall for all their meals, except they have a cup of tea sent to their rooms at 4 P.M.—in what I must think the irrational English way—between the one o'clock lunch and the six o'clock dinner. They can also have a tray of light refreshments brought to their rooms at nine or ten o'clock, if they wish. But there was, in the general arrangements, more of the boarding-school than I had supposed, and less of the university.

In October, 1873, the buildings at Girton were first occupied, and seventy students had been enrolled up to the time of my visit. There are eleven "lecturers," all fellows or teachers in the different colleges of Cambridge University. The subjects of instruction are announced as Divinity, Modern Languages, Classics, Mathematics, Moral Science, Natural Science, History and Vocal Music. The entrance examination, as in the case of the English universities generally, is less stringent than our own. A student may, for instance, enter without knowing a word of Latin or Greek, or a proposition of Algebra or Geometry.

Students must ordinarily be eighteen years old, and the course for the ordinary "degree certificate" occupies about three years, half of each year being spent at the college. For honors, a longer time is necessary. The marked distinction between Pass examinations and Honor examinations, which distinguishes the English universities from most of our own, is emphatic at Girton. The examinations are conducted by Cambridge University men, and the aim is to have the standard of Honors precisely the same; though the house-keeper at Girton said to me, indignantly; "After all, they are not so just to the young ladies as in your American colleges; they don't give them the degree, but only a certificate." . . . The whole annual charge for board, lodging and instruction is one hundred and five pounds. There are four scholarships, varying from fifty to one hundred pounds. The institution is now self-supporting.

I travelled on the Continent with several Cambridge University officials, some of whom had lectured to the Girton students; and they spoke of them with entire respect, though they admitted that the college had not yet surmounted all academic prejudice. On the other hand, I heard more than once in London, among educated reformers, the expression that the "Girton girls were somewhat conceited and priggish," and heard a preference expressed for the work done by London University.

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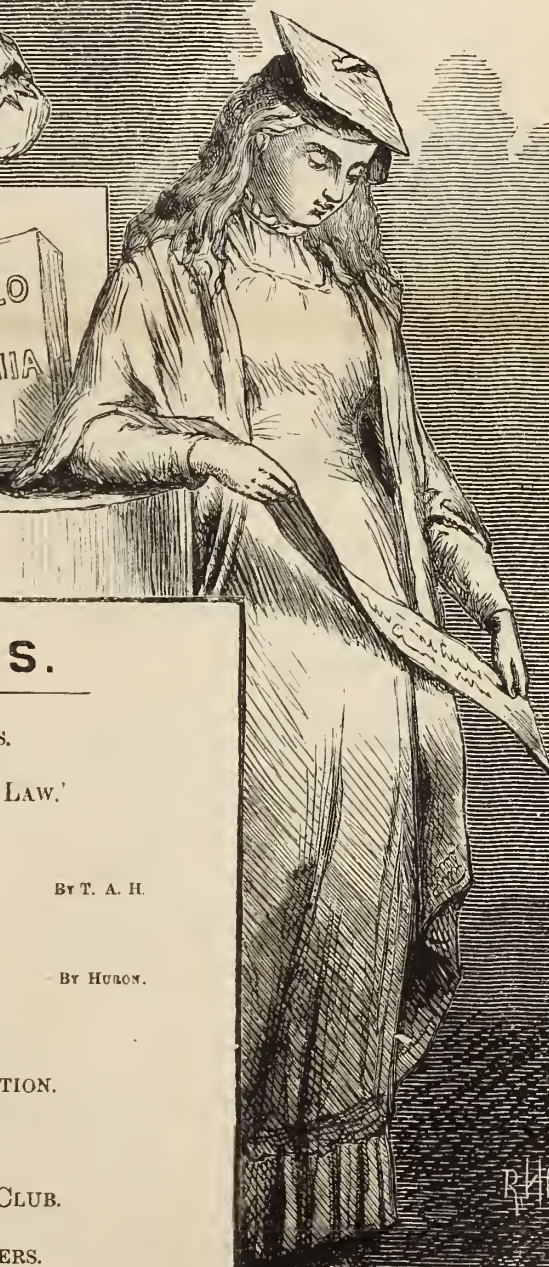
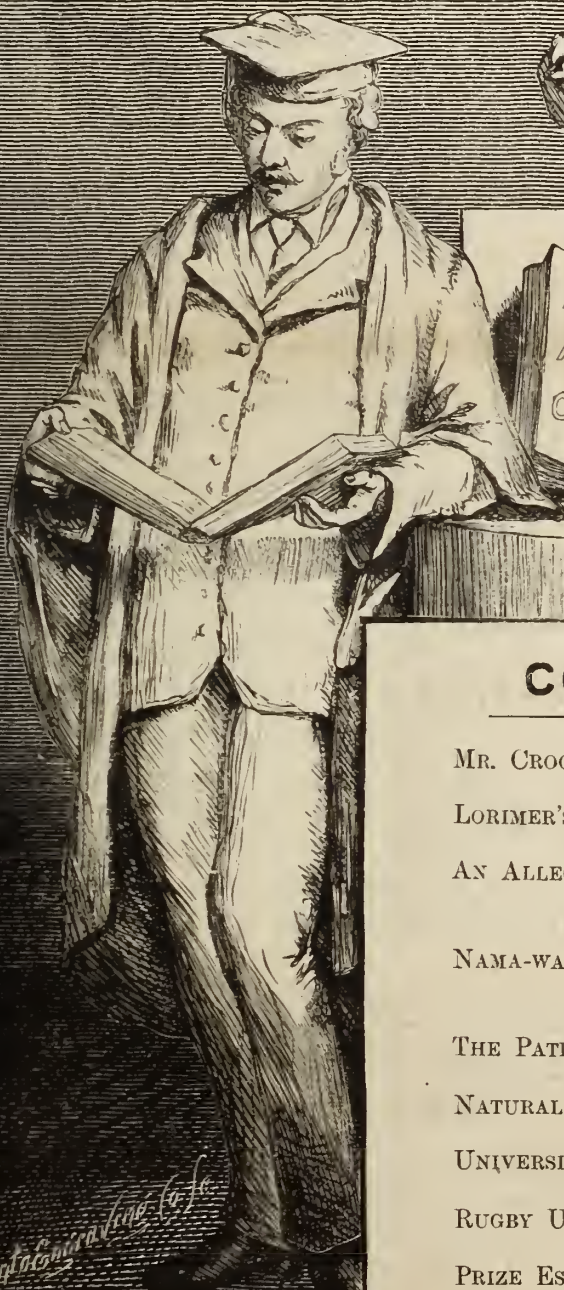
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February 26, 1881.

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MR. CROOKS'S AMENDMENTS.

The following are the amendments proposed by the Minister of Education to be made in the Acts respecting the University of Toronto, University College, and Upper Canada College :

1. The Convocation of the University of Toronto shall consist of the graduates in the several faculties of the University, and each graduate shall be a member of Convocation, and at the meetings thereof thirty members are required to be present to constitute a quorum.

2. The register of graduates shall be kept by the Registrar of the University, and shall be open and accessible to each graduate during office hours.

3. The terms of office of the Chairman of Convocation shall be for two years.

4. The election by Convocation of members of the Senate shall be subject to the following further provisions: The nomination of candidates to fill vacancies about to occur in the office of member of the Senate shall be made by a nomination paper, limited as to names by the number of vacancies to be filled, and any member of Convocation is at liberty to send his nomination paper to the Registrar for the University at least four weeks before the closing of the election, which shall take place at noon on the first Wednesday of May in each year, and the Registrar shall send out the form of voting papers to each member of Convocation with the list of names of all nominated candidates two weeks at least before the said day, and the voting for members of the Senate shall be limited to such persons as have been so nominated.

5. The number of Senators to be elected by Convocation shall be eighteen, who shall hold office for three years, and one-third of them shall retire annually, and for the purpose of securing this rotation, the first election under this Act shall take place on the first Wednesday in May next, and at such first election six members shall be elected for three years, three being in place of three of the present members whose terms of office will then expire, and at the second annual election six members shall be elected, and take the place of the present members whose terms of office would otherwise respectively expire in the years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and at the third annual election six members shall be elected and take the place of the present members whose terms of office would otherwise respectively expire in the years one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

6. The number of representatives of the High School matters on the Senate is increased to two, one of whom shall retire annually, and at the first election after this Act two representatives shall be chosen according to the mode provided in the twenty-sixth section of the Revised Statute respecting the University of Toronto, one of whom shall hold office for one year and one for two years, and at each subsequent annual election one representative shall be chosen to hold office for two years in place of the one annually retiring.

7. When, under any order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, any part of the endowment of the University of Toronto, University College, or Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, is authorized to be invested on the security of freehold lands in this Province, the mortgages or other instruments representing such investments may be made to and taken in the name of the Bursar of the University and Colleges at Toronto in his official character as such, and his successors in office, and the said Bursar and his successors shall have and possess such powers with respect to taking and holding such securities and releasing, discharging or assigning the same under his seal of office as Bursar as from time to time may be assigned to him by any order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council under and subject to such regulations, terms and conditions as may be prescribed in such order.

(2) Each and every mortgage security heretofore taken, and in which any part of the property or endowment of the University of Toronto, University College, Upper Canada College, and Royal Gram-

mar School, respectively, is invested is hereby granted to and vested in the said Bursar and his successors in office, under and subject to the provisions of this Act.

LORIMER'S INSTITUTES OF LAW.

The recent publication of the second edition of this work has called forth an able criticism from the *Saturday Review*, the gist of which lies in the statement that "almost the whole of Professor Lorimer's 'Institutes of Law' deals with topics which, according to the English view, may be philosophical, or ethical, or political; but are distinctly outside the province of jurisprudence." This, however, will, from our point of view, be no objection to the work. We shall consider it rather as a text-book prescribed on the Arts Course than on the Law Course, and as a book "intended not for jurists only, but for cultivated persons generally."

Mr. Buckle, in his 'History of Civilization,' pointed out that the bent of the Scottish mind was rather to deduction than to induction. In conformity with this general character of the national genius, the 'Institutes of Law' is an attempt to deduce the Principles of Jurisprudence from the Law of Nature. "The law of nature, in the jural sense, is not the whole scheme of the universe, but the branch of that scheme which has reference to human relations." On this we may remark that a part is more likely to be understood when the whole is understood, and that a discussion of human relations which does not dissociate man from the Universe of which he forms a part is less likely to exaggerate the importance of humanity, and, accordingly, less likely to err in many respects. We must, however, recognize the fact that only with a few is this extended view possible, except at second hand.

This book may be regarded as a propædæutic to the general study of Sociology, and it accordingly, under its special aim of finding for jurisprudence a foundation in nature, touches on Ethics and Political Economy. It bears somewhat the same relation to what a Scottish system of Sociology would be as Herbert Spencer's 'Social Statics' does to his system of Sociology.

There is one question which must be settled before the subject proper can be taken up. This question, from Professor Lorimer's point of view, is: Are we in the hands of God or in the hands of the Devil? From another point of view it resolves itself into the settlement of the question: Is life worth living? That we may see where we are, we may remark that this is the same question as that which presented itself to Herbert Spencer at the beginning of the 'Principles of Morality.' If we are in the hands of the Devil, then legislation, as giving him a firmer grasp of us, cannot but be regarded as to be condemned. This Herbert Spencer sums up as follows: "Legislation conducive to increased longevity would, on the pessimistic view, remain blameable; while it would be praiseworthy on the optimistic view." With reference to the first chapter, 'Of the Sources of Natural Law,' we may say, and indeed we may say the same thing of a great deal of the book, that although we agree with the main conclusion, we cannot accept the method of reaching it. All teleological arguments in regard to man's existence, and the rightness which renders that existence possible, seem to us to be a waste of powder. It appears to us to be far better to look at our existence, and the chain leading up to it, from the end at which we are, than to be ever straining to look at it from the other end, even if for us there were another end. We are here, and the question thus becomes: Is there more pleasure than pain in life? "We cannot think that we are not; but without violating the laws of thought, we may perhaps imagine that we were created by the Devil, and formed originally in the image of the father of lies." Accordingly, the 'Inquiry into the history of opinion with reference to human autonomy' reviews the various religious forms in which the ethical conceptions of the higher races have been clothed, and finds that these higher races were optimistic; that they regarded God as being stronger than the Devil. This chapter, which is so much out of

proportion to the rest of the book as to appear irrelevant to many, is exceedingly interesting. It teaches, for the benefit of young converts from any religious system, that great truths have always lain at the bottom of those religious forms which advancing knowledge finds inadequate and casts aside.

From various passages in the book we gather that Professor Lorimer regards *freedom of the will*, at least between limits, as equally necessary with optimism to render jurisprudence possible. We cannot be sure that we know what he means by 'freedom of the will' (we never can be sure that we know what any one means by this mystic formula), but if he means by it a denial of determinism, then we can only ask, What becomes of your law of nature? Determinism is as necessary to jurisprudence as optimism, or at least meliorism. If an enacted law does not serve as a motive for the guidance of human actions, then what is the use of your law? If we deny determinism, then truly man is a chaotic and not a cosmic being.

The possibility of the science of jurisprudence having been thus settled, the next question discussed is, how does man become cognizant of the rule of life? Professor Lorimer answers that it is the declaration of man's whole normal nature. With this formula we might, using it in a certain sense, agree; but when we come to find out the theory of which it is the expression, we must dissent. According to Professor Lorimer, man was originally perfect; but he fell. Consequently his moral eyesight became dimmed, and he was rendered incapable of seeing and realizing the nature which was in him, and which made him a man. "The law that is within a savage is the self-same law that is within a civilized man, otherwise the savage would not be a man; but the savage does not know—is not *conscious* of the law to the same extent." This theory implies the hypothesis of the special creation of man. On the evolution hypothesis moral advancement does not simply consist in merely clearing away the beclouding mists. Even if the mists were cleared away there would be barrenness beneath. It is only in the harmonization of the inner man with external circumstances that moral advancement consists. This harmonization proceeds by a joint process of growth and decay as the surroundings become more extensive. For instance, the desire for revenge dies out, but there must also be the growth of the positive social feelings. We might almost say that the old feelings are crowded out or buried under the new ones. The ill adaptation of man to his general environment may be called evil in general; the ill adaptation of man to that part of his environment which consists of other men may be called social evil. It is with social evil alone that we have here to do. We may, in one sense, say that man has fallen, inasmuch as he may at one time have been almost completely adapted to the tribal mode of life. We would, however, prefer a fallen man now to a perfect man then; the latter is developed—he is an epitome of a longer line of humanity than the other.

The savage and the civilized man have, however, one feeling in common: this is the desire for self-preservation. This leads us to the third branch of the subject, viz., 'Of the rights and duties which nature reveals.' The first proposition is that '*Nature reveals no rights in relation to the Creator.*' There can be little doubt of this. 'Born into life we are, and life must be our mould.' Man is only now beginning to learn from nature's discipline that his rights are only limited to those which he holds in relation to other beings like himself.

"Why are men ill at ease? . . .
'Tis that he makes his will
The measure of his rights,
And believes Nature outraged if his will's gainsaid."

'In our relation to creation, animate and inanimate, nature reveals rights.' The first of these is that 'the fact of being involves the right to be.' It might be a matter of some interest and at the same time instructive to attempt to trace the origin of this feeling which we thus consciously formulate. Perhaps originating in the first mute writhing protest of a lower form of existence, it has now become a formula on which the science of jurisprudence is to rest. We have not space to say much of these rights and duties, but we may say that if Professor Lorimer had attempted to account for the feelings of which these formulæ are the expression, he would have been saved from error on one side, while if he had taken them up sooner and carried them out to their consequences, he would have been saved from error on the other side.

There is much in this book which is of value, although it is nearly all expressed in a way from which we must utterly dissent. It is a book which all who take an interest in social questions should read; although they must be careful not to regard it as final. As a work on jurisprudence we may say that there is more to be said for the historical school than has been said here; and a greater use to be made of their materials. It is a rather difficult book on the Arts Course when there is no College affiliated with the University in which lectures are de-

livered on it. It is a rather one-sided book not to have others, or at least lectures pointing out others, as correctives. We may say that Maine's works and Herbert Spencer's should be taken as counter-actives, while the careful study of that sublime hymn from Matthew Arnold's "Empedocles on Ætna" will give much assistance. If we shall succeed in nothing but inducing some to read and study this wonderful intellectual poem we shall have done much.

We have not dwelt on the distinction between social statics and social dynamics. Nor have we emphasized our faith and hope that humanity is gradually approaching a state of equilibrium when his rights, that is, his feelings as to what are his rights, will be harmonized with his powers. It is in this state of equilibrium that there can be liberty without license, and equality in fraternity. This state will be produced by the contact of man with man, and the consequent modification of his feelings. Then the feeling that one nation has a right to aggress on another shall have died out, as the feeling has been gradually dying out that one man has a right to aggress on another.

Professor Lorimer seems to think that the highest good attainable by man will be the gradual approach of enacted law to positive law, that is, that enacted law will more and more adequately declare the natural law. To us it appears that the highest state will be reached when the development of man's nature shall have rendered enacted law unnecessary.

AN ALLEGORY.

"If we will but listen attentively, we can hear in all religions a groaning of the spirit, a struggle to conceive the inconceivable, to utter the unutterable, a longing after the Infinite."—MAX MULLER.

Once, wearied and uncertain with long study of page on page of dull, repeated thoughts of other men, miscalled historical philosophy, I slept and dreamt . . . what they were I knew not, whether they even were, I knew not, these myriad troops of shapes—if shapes they might be called; dim, changeful, like evanescent clouds at midnight, ceaselessly struggling. Never resting, never falling. Were they self-impelled, or did some fell and unseen power hurtle them about? I knew not, could not stay to think, hardly daring e'en to think them thinkable. Had they life? If hatred and existence, giving rise to endless strife and turmoil, constituted life, they lived indeed. Yet still to these they added this: they troubled me. Must I ally myself to one against the rest? Why ask? Ah! have they aught with me? Do any emanate from me, unknown? Are they within me or without? Are they myself? Or does that guessed-at, circumfused 'without,' those semi-tangible, supposed gales, in which they seem to hover like to mists, give rise to creatures which now make me doubt? Doubt what? O ask it not. Can I e'en say 'There is?' . . . Then came a deeper sleep. All consciousness of self was lost, and in my place appeared a deep, unfathomable ocean. And yet I thought—or dreamed, that looking on, I thought—this restless, tossing ocean was ourselves, and wearying winds—the only things that we could feel, that we could know—forever tossed us to and fro, and bred those cloudy phantoms that are ourselves yet not ourselves; without us, yet reflected back, till we—partaking their revolving hues, as hurried here and there and blown before each breeze they seemed now dark, now bright—knew not ourselves. The tired ocean sighed for rest. It wanted not these exhalations of itself. What wanted they with it? "Give me but peace, calm, dreamful quiet," it cried. "Show me that noiseless, silent power of whom I oft have heard, that cold, pale goddess with garish eye, that has no resting-place. Were she to pass this way, oh! I would woo her to clasp me with her icy touch; then, then would cease these vapory shadows' and I"— . . . I woke and mused upon my dream. Foolish sea, thought I, rest is not happiness. Those shapeless clouds are but thy weak endeavours to reach that glorious sun that shines behind. They hide him yet reflect him, and, perchance, will will one day form his radiant throne. This word 'perchance' I feared and dared not further muse.

T. A. H.

NAMA-WAY-QUA-DONK—THE BAY OF STURGEONS.

Commonly called Colpoys Bay, an arm of the Georgian Bay. This is a beautiful sheet of water, nine miles long, surrounded by lofty cliffs of limestone crowned by forests, once the haunt of a tribe of Indians called Petons, or "Tobacco Indians."

In the course of time the wave of nations northward engulfed them in its sweep, so that nothing now is left of them save a few relics, and their memory too is almost extinct. On the shores of this bay it is supposed the last great battle was fought, after which only a remnant survived, soon to become scattered and merged in the neighboring tribes.

Medwayosh is an onomatopœtic word of Ojibaway origin, resembling in sound the waves beating or washing on the shore.

Cold in the autumn night—

Sweeping with its waters bright,

Gilded by the moon's pale light,
Stretching to the northward white—
Rests the Bay of Sturgeons.

Huddled round it, sleeping soft,
Looming their great forms aloft
As the gables of a croft
In the moonlight ;
Bearded gray, the great rocks stand,
Silent, hushed on either hand,
As if some dusky warrior band,
To-night, hushed from the spirit land,
Come back once more.

Gliding here on either shore,
Lingering near the haunts of yore,
But to hear the waves once more,
As in nights long, long before,
Whisper 'Medwayosh.'

Towering stern each blanket round
Have the silent ages wound,
As they watched above each mound
O'er the grave or battle ground,
Where each warrior sleeps.

Year by year their watch they keep
Above the dead, who softly sleep
Beneath their forest-battled steep ;
Where far below the waters weep,
And whisper 'Medwayosh.'

Once by these shores these warriors played,
Here lover bronzed and maiden strayed,
And as they parted coyly stayed
To plight their troth.

And oft when summer moons were young,
When swaying branches murmuring hung,
Whispered their loves in unknown tongue.

Oft in the autumn harvest feast
Through purple mists from out the east,
They watched old Ghissis golden-fleeced,
Rise o'er the forest.

Here many a warrior sleeps below,
His place of rest full well they know,
Marked where the midday's glorious glow
Turns to the west.

The world of men may burn and burn,
But in these dreamy walls of fern,
Swathed in deep rest, they never turn.

Through the dim ages soft they sleep,
Wrapt in calm slumber, long and deep
While Nepenthean dews their eyelids steep.

A wild, strange banquet long ago,
Whose lamps, in midst of festive glow
And mirthful sounds, burnt sudden low.

O, sunsets old, long wandered down ;
O, ancient Indian shore and town,
Time's strange dark roll hath wrapt around
Thy dreamless sleep.

O saddest picture of a race—
A wild and passionate, broken race—
That melting nighward leave no trace,
No camp fire on the sweet, loved face

Of their own land ;
As shades that wander to their rest,
Towards those dim regions of the west
And setting sun.

No wonder that in sternest close,
The last wild war cry weirdly rose,
To break the settler's short repose
In midnight hour.

Sleep, sleep, by dreamy bank and stream ;
Sleep through the dim year's afternoon ;
Let no strange babblers break thy dream,
No softer, weaker voices wean
Thee from thy rest.

Sleep, sleep by dreamy shore and glen ;
Sleep on through murk, and mist, and moon,
Through the mad years of modern men,
While only dreams of cave and fen
Fill each wild breast.

But still these watchers ever kneel
Through human woe and human weal ;
And as the ages onward steal,
The soft waves o'er their stayed feet feel
And whisper 'Medwayosh.'

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

SPOT says it's no joke to be overcharged by one's shoemaker, even if plunder is booty.

* *

A MAN hoo beleves in reformed spelling thinks that anuther man hoo rites 'dilema' with wun m, and yet puts fore s's into asesment, ot to reserv wun of the s's in order to rite himself down an as.

* *

Two policeman had an idea that at an unlicensed refreshment place wines were being sold, and they laid themselves out to get a conviction. They went in and ordered some coffee. 'Let's have a bottle of champagne,' said one of the peelers. The drink was brought, and well they enjoyed the unaccustomed tippie. To their indignation, however, they found after the summons had been called on that the wary refreshment house keeper had supplied them with teetotal zoedone !

* *

THERE is a Fenian waiter at one of the magnificent Toronto restaurants. He asked me, 'Would you like some celery, sor?' 'I would,' I answered. 'So would I, sor,' said he, 'but there's none.'

* *

THE other day an Irish agent, having been instructed to raise the rents on his employer's estate, called a meeting of tenants to apprise them of the intention. 'You can afford it,' said he ; 'see how prices have risen.' Silence was broken in by an old farmer observing, 'Yes, there's no denyin' that. It used to cost a pound to get an agent shot, and now, be jabers, it can't be done under two.' The agent advised that the rents should not be raised.

* *

THE last invention of which we hear is a steam bicycle. This will supply a long-felt want. There is always a chance of a steam bicycle exploding and killing its rider.

* *

'MR. THOMPSON presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds.' 'Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to suggest that in the future he will not spell piggs with two gees.' 'Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he will add the letter e to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady.' 'Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's letter unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity.' *Mayflower.*

* *

OUR office is not gorgeously fitted up except in one particular—the window. We have, or rather had, a beautiful window ; it was a

treat to look through it; the glass was of that fine quality which makes everything outside appear in a soft and mellow light. No mirror was ahead of it as a reflector; why (we were told that) every third or fourth damsel that came tripping along just looked at this window with a gaze of wondering satisfaction which always beams on their faces when they behold the image. But enough; the window has been smashed into a couple of thousand pieces, and

To mourn a mischief that is past and gone
Is the surest way to draw new mischief on.

Of course Spot was the smasher. Infected by the prevailing fever for gymnastics, he was attitudinizing about the sill with his sixteen inch feet in the air, and these unlovely extremities crashed through all our wealth of glass. Blind with rage, we prepared for a collective assault on the wretched cause of the catastrophe. "This is a *pane*ful position to be in," he spoke, and we turned away with glances of blighting scorn.

* *

TELL your darling she's got a figure, and she flies into your arms. Tell her she is a figure, and she flies into your face.

* *

GUILTY people don't thrive on abuse; therefore are we virtuous.

* *

It is during a week like the present that our staff put in some of their very best work. Every individual member writes about six times as much as at any ordinary time. But, unfortunately for ourselves and the blooming public, owing to the collapse of postal arrangements in this Arctic weather, the most brilliant of their paragraphs, two-thirds at least of the work done, never comes to hand at all. This is sad.

* *

THE issue of *Rouge et Noir* this week has caused the usual buzz in literary circles.

* *

A HUMOROUS incident occurred the other day at Rockley, New South Wales, a small township twenty-two miles from Bathurst. Rockley had just been connected by wire with Sydney, and its inhabitants got up a demonstration in commemoration thereof. The red-letter day was a Saturday, and the member for the district, Mr. Pilcher, assisted by his friend, Mr. G. H. Reid, was chief celebrant. Prior to the inevitable banquet, the company assembled in the operating room, and the following message was wired to Sydney: "To Sydney Office. The inhabitants of Rockley have great pleasure in being connected with the telegraph system of New South Wales. Arthur Budden, Chairman of Banquet." These grateful words having been despatched, everybody waited in a temper of pleasant expectation for the reply. Presently it came, and this is how it was worded: "This message will have to be paid for, and addressed to some one, or no notice will be taken of it." Thereupon the message was "paid for," and addressed to "some one;" but the "inhabitants of Rockley" did not think it worth while to wait for another reply.

* *

ADVICE to despondent Freshmen in Latin Prose: 'Young man, go West' (Trinity College).

* *

My entire sympathies are with that Yorkshire woman who married a second time the day after her first husband's death because there was a whole ham in the cellar, and she was afraid it would spoil if she didn't get some one to help her eat it.

* *

AN affidavit is generally pretty dry reading, and if there is anything ludicrous in it it must be by accident. The following, however, is suggestive of the possibility of humor even in a law document: "The prisoner set upon me, calling me an ass, a scarecrow, and an idiot, all of which I certify to be true."

* *

A NIAGARA man has patented a wind engine. He might call it a Plumb.

* *

WHEN one of those terrible body-snatchers was arraigned in court he declared to the judge that there must be some mistake, for he had done nothing but "rescue a fellow-creature from the grave."

* *

HERE are some words of sarcastic advice from Mark Twain which are often put into an editor's head by matters not wholly unconnected with the contents of his letter-box: "Don't write too plainly; it is a sign of plebeian origin. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and

make every word as illegible as you can. Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman, and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character somewhat like a drunken figure 8, and then draw a wavy line, we know at once that you mean 'Samuel Morrison,' even though you think you may mean 'Lemuel Messenger.' . . . How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style! And how we should like to get hold of the man that sends them—just for ten minutes—alone, in the woods, with a revolver in our hip-pocket! Revenge is sweet! yum, yum, yum!"

* *

You will find an 'expirative' in some corner or other; this is a sedative if you can stand it: The difference between a ship's rudder and a spoon is that a ship's rudder is a stern necessity, and a spoon is a stir necessity.

* *

ALMOST the last words of Thomas Carlyle were, "Preserve me from that old body-snatcher, Dean Stanley." The philosopher had a perfect horror of being buried in the Abbey.

* *

CARLYLE hated those duffers who, under the form of flattery, are always pestering great men. One of these wrote to him a fulsome letter, asking for his autograph. Carlyle replied as follows:

"SIR,—Here is my autograph. Much good may it do you.

"T. CARLYLE,"

* *

SCENE:—A Railway Terminus, Suburban Branch.

Ticket Collector to City Gent: "Ticket please?"

City Gent: "Season."

T. C.: "Must see it, please sir."

C. G.: "Look here, I've travelled on this line for the last five years. My face is my season ticket now, and you ought to know me."

T. C.: "Beg pardon, sir, but I must see your season ticket."

C. G. (waxing wroth): "I tell you my face is my season ticket, and you ought to know me."

T. C. (grinning): "Very sorry, sir, if that's the case, 'cause we've had strict orders this morning to *punch* all season tickets." (Collapse of City Gent.)

* *

SOME men are so inconsistent. When on the west coast of Africa, he shed tears of joy at the sight of the Union Jack of Old England. And now he grumbles about paying fifty-seven dollars for a red, white and blue costume in which his wife went to a fancy-dress ball during his absence.

* *

It is always hard to blame yourself for a blunder, and always easier to assert that other people are ignorant than to confess you are ignorant yourself.

"Judge," said a Western lawyer, "isn't e-q-u-i the way to spell equinomical?"

"I think so," said the judge; "but I'll look it up in Webster's Dictionary."

He fumbled over the pages for five minutes, and then said in heat, "Well, I've been a Webster man, and voted for him for President; but any man that will write a dictionary and leave out such a common word as 'equinomical' can't have my vote any more." *New York Herald.*

* *

THE Emperor of China has seventy wives. A tempest in the family tea-pot would break China.

* *

PROFESSOR TYNDALL has a theory regarding hay fever. He thinks it is brought on by drinking liquor out of a jug kept in the barn.

* *

AN EXPIRATIVE.

A YOUTHFUL swain whose name was Parr
Was deep in love with Miss Ann Marr;
But how he should his suit maintain
Puzzled much the youthful swain.
At length the happy hour drew nigh
When fortune's favorite fain would try,
And at a public breakfast meeting,
The youthful swain began his greeting,
And thus addressed his dear Miss Ann:
"Accept a little *Parr-Miss-Ann*?"
Now, placed before the lady, stood
A crystal dish of marmalade,

And with a sigh so deep she said,
 "Pray, are you fond of *Marr-my-lad*!"
 "Of all things here," the youth replied,
 "Or else I think I'm sure I'd died!"
 Quickly the lady caught his meaning,
 Called him a man of finest feeling—
 Said she would travel with him far,
 And change her name from *Marr* to *Parr*.

From the *Sporting Magazine*, April, 1816.

* * *

LAST Sunday, when the congregation of St. J.—'s Church, o—n—o, had assembled for evening devotion, a lad, on mischief bent, who had been peering within the door of the sacred edifice, returned towards the outer gate apparently disgusted that no fun could be raised there, for his face was long and abject.

At this juncture a policeman coming along gave the youth a new idea. He informed the bobby he was wanted in there—pointing to the church.

The officer, suspecting no guile from so long a face, turned his steps towards the building, and entering the portals, cast his searching eyes around, but could detect nothing amiss, so would have prudently retired.

Fate was against him. Just then the pew opener, who was busily engaged in the centre aisle finding seats for strangers, caught sight of the policeman looking (as the P.O. supposed) for a seat.

By one of those head jerks peculiar to well trained P.O.'s, the P.C. was induced to step forward with regulation pace and heavy tread. About halfway along the aisle a man was sole occupant of a pew. What more natural than to show the distinguished visitor in there?

Holding the pew door in hand, the usher pointed to the seat with his disengaged fingers.

Peel immediately took the tip, which he considered a remarkably straight one, and tapped the presumed offender on the shoulder. The latter looked up with astonishment, which gradually turned to dismay as he perceived the stern minion of the law beckoning him away. The place and time were not favorable for arguing or remonstrating, so he was compelled to arise, and with flushed face sped for the door.

Here the official grip was applied to the supposed depredator's arm, when the P.O. came forward, protesting that there must be some mistake, as the apprehended party had been a regular attendant for fifteen years. Explanations followed, causing the various actors to feel aggrieved—the P.C. at the lad and the P.O., the P.O. at the lad and P.C., and the devotee at all three.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—Professor Pike occupied the chair at the last meeting of the Natural Science Association.

After a lengthy discussion on Mr. Lindsey's motion to petition the Senate to alter the Honor Course in Natural Science, the debate was again postponed till a special meeting of the Association. The general committee brought in a report recommending the award to any active member of the Association, of a prize of ten dollars in books for the best collection of vertebrate skulls, including a description and classification.

Professor Pike gave a paper on the "Facts that led to the discrimination between electronegative and electropositive elements," illustrating it with a number of pieces of electrical apparatus. He began by giving a method of ascertaining the direction and force of an electrical current, and then passing a current generated by zinc and a series of other elements in sulphuric acid through a galvanometer, illustrated by the different deflections of the needle the electrical properties of the members of the series. The greatest current is set up by those bodies that come farthest apart in any chemical series you can construct, as, for example, by potassium and platinum. Having found that all elements possess either one of the electrical properties, he went on to prove that the current always passed in a direction from the most readily attacked to the least attacked body, and by this means showed the possibility of constructing a scale for the different degrees of the quality possessed by the various elements. The Professor concluded by giving an explanation of the multiplication and construction of the various forms of batteries.

Mr. J. P. McMurrich then read a paper on the "Nucleus in cell divisions," confining himself to the behavior of the nucleus of the cartilaginous cells of the amphibia. He showed that there were five phases of change in the nucleus from the disappearance of the nucleoli to the actual division into two daughter cells. First, the "basket" form, then the "loose basket" form, then the "garland" form, then the "star" form, followed by the "equatorial plates," and lastly, "division." The two cells first assume a "half-barrel" form, and then pass back in a reverse order through the just mentioned stages till they become resting nuclei.

After a vote of thanks had been moved to Professor Pike, the meeting adjourned.

UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.—A meeting of Graduates and Undergraduates was held in University College on Monday, to receive the Report of the Committee who had been appointed to inquire into the advisability and probability of forming a University Boat Club, Mr. John A. McAndrew, of the Fourth Year, in the Chair. The following is the Report as handed in by the Secretary:

To the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee, appointed on the second day of February, A.D. 1880, beg to report as follows:

With a view to the better carrying on the work submitted to them, your committee took advantage of the power bestowed on them, and added to their number several graduates and undergraduates, who devoted considerable time to the furtherance of the project.

A prospectus was then prepared and two thousand five hundred copies thereof were sent by the Committee to every one likely to take any interest in the scheme.

On the first day of May, A.D. 1880, the near approach of the Examinations put a stop for the time being to the working of the Committee, and the result of their labors at that date amounted to the promise of only \$760.

Indulging in the vain hope of achieving better success during the long vacation, your committee deemed it advisable to postpone reporting to you their failure, but the exertions since that date of each and every member have failed to excite enthusiasm among either graduates or undergraduates, and no promises of aid have been accorded to us.

The apathy and want of sympathy of the undergraduates have been in a great measure the cause of the failure of the scheme, and it is certainly far from encouraging to know that outside of the members of your committee, only eight undergraduates have subscribed, and from these the promise of forty-nine dollars only has been obtained. Your committee have voluntarily defrayed their own expenses, and have subscribed one hundred and forty dollars. Your committee recommend that the scheme be abandoned, as there seems to be no chance whatever of ever achieving the object sought for. In conclusion, your committee ask leave to tender to Professor Loudon their sincere thanks for his unceasing efforts to render the scheme a success.

All of which is humbly submitted.

(Signed) G. P. LINDSEY, Secretary.

On the adoption of the Report, the committee were discharged with thanks, and the Secretary requested to return the written promises to subscribers.

R. U. F. C.—The annual general meeting of the Rugby Union Football Club was held on Wednesday. Besides the election for officers, the following alterations were made in the Constitution:

Moved by Mr. Keefer, seconded by Mr. J. Caven:

Rule 7. The annual general meeting shall be held in February, to read:

The annual general meeting shall be held in February, and the semi-annual meeting in October.

Moved by Mr. C. G. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Clarke:

Rule 21. The Chairman shall then post the motion upon the board, and call a general meeting for a date not earlier than two weeks from the date of notice. To read:

Four days instead of two weeks.

The following gentlemen were then elected to the offices:

Chairman—Mr. Bristol.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. C. G. Campbell.

Committee: Third Year—Messrs. Clarke, J. Caven, and Creelman; Second Year—Messrs. A. H. Campbell, George, and E. Mackay; First Year—Messrs. Brown, Henderson, and Duggan.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.—Probably few people who have not been 'behind the scenes' as to university journalism are aware that daily papers are issued in Harvard, Cornell and Yale; and Michigan University and Columbia are said to be making efforts in the same direction. Speaking of Columbia, we are informed that its endowment is \$5,000,000, whilst its annual income amounts to about \$325,000. From endowments and incomes we come to bequests and donations: Brown University has lately received \$25,000 for a Chair of Botany, and Bowdoin gets \$75,000 from the late Mrs. Stone, and \$40,000 from Mr. Wenkley, of Philadelphia. The students at the Ontario College, Whitby, have the exclusive use of the skating rink once a week—doubtless another instance of the levelling power of female persuasiveness. The following extra work is required of Freshmen who intend taking the full classical course at King's College, N. S.: (1) To commit to memory, every week, twenty lines of Virgil or Ovid; (2) each week to translate into Latin Prose a selection from some English poet; (3) to scan, making caesura, five lines of Latin

every week; (4) to master the rules of Prosody in the Latin Primer before the end of term. The labor which these conditions call for involve a waste of mental energy which will successfully handicap these young men in the race of life. At Dartmouth, a canvas-covered tan track of twenty-six laps to the mile, is to be put in the gymnasium, for the benefit of the base-ball nine. The College has decided to admit lady students. The Oidipos Tyrannos of Sophoklès is to be acted in the original Greek, at Harvard, next May.

'VARSITY MEN.—Dr. Foucher, a graduate of Victoria University, who has devoted two years in Paris to the special study of diseases of the eye and ear, has been appointed to a professorship in Laval University.

The Class in Arts of '79 and '80 has already each lost one of its members—Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Fairbank respectively.

PRIZE ESSAY ON BOOKMAKERS.

I don't do no bookmakers myself, so that I rite about them all the better, as you can alwas tell the truth about foks you don't no. Bookmakers is not peepel who rites nice storeys for good boys, O, no! they is peepel what goes about the country doin good to other men without fee or reward—when they can. They keeps a volum and takes down the names of the poor foks as is in want of money; this is what they calls dooin the metalik. They has a large cirkel of akwentens. they nos lords and blacklegs and erls and welshers and other nob. They is a very religius sekt; they allus gos to church to learn how to mak a good book, they never tels no lies if the truth will do insted, they never swares no oths nor imperkashuns, they never gos to no orse races; nor never gambols at billards nor cards nor no such wikednes.

They is likewise also a most charitabel peepel; when they gets a good thing they gives a lot of it away to their frends, speshaly the Talent, when its what they fondly cals a stiffun; they also says that charity begins at hom and so they allus keeps most on it there. Their frends the talent is clever peepel what taks their advice and puts their money into the stiffun's bank and alwas maks more money that way.

When I am'a big man I will be a talent too—sometimes they is town counslers and then they is very wise and witty.

Sometimes they is broke, that is when they has ernd a lot of money, and then they has a bottel, which it is a long nek with gold and silver about the nek, and then they says humbly, "Thank 'Eavens for al mersis;" and gos and buys silk dreses for their wives and sends £5 (five pounds) to the Childring's Ospital for Idyots and other deservan hants of inekwity. They is usually a sobre set of men and is fond of Scotch Whisky and new brandi, which its firey; and they is never ill eesep when they somtimes lafs and says "Got em agin," which is called d. tea, and then they gets fellos to help them to sleep as thare heds is sore, and they sees ugly things a creepin and cralin and scamprin about. Sometimes bookmakers says "2 to 1 bar 1," that means that they givs 2 appels to 1 good boy and sends 1 bad boy to the pleece bar. Sometimes they says "I lay on the feeld, on the feeld I lay;" this dosnt meen that they lay on that feeld becas of drink, O' no! it was becas of the fogg, which it was that thik they lost their way and so they lay on the cold erth as they cudnt see the way hom to their domestik erth.

Bookmakers is well akwent wi welshers; them is peepel wot allus pays thare dets and waits till the G.G.'s is all wed in.

Sometimes bookmakers skins the lam; thats wen they puts there money in the stifun's bank, and the bank man he runs away and they looses al thare money, which it is hard on the good bookmakers.

Bookmakers is fond of thare famlys and affen taks them a nice walk to smell the eath at Numarket, which it is a nice oppen place and no ruffs about; and then they gives gool boys shillings, thats wot they cals a good strate tip; and wen they meets clever men they says 2 there wives "e dont no an oss from a kow 'e dont."

Sum of the bookmakers has frends wich they calls touts; them is nice gentlemen wat tells the hol truth and somethin more, and they says "dab it down and no fear," and sometimes they says the same to the talent, wich it is kind, and of corse they all maks more money. Bookmakers also meets fly men; them the foks what flys to relcve distress and dabs it down at once, they is kind and inselfish.

They also nos som peepel wich is sharps and som mor as is flats, wich of corse musik gents allus nos are near each other, and the sharps they gos up and the flats they gos down, and thats fare anyhow. Bookmakers sometimes has what they calls squarin, that dont meen fitin wi ther fists, O, no! it is they meens payin over ther winnins to the losers and vicey versy; and then they has more bottels, which it maks ther herts mor merry as before and they gos on ther way rejecin.

Sometimes also they wiles away the weery our at Nap, wich it is a inosent passtime where no cheetin okurs of youre watshin, wich in corse no gentleman dos. I cood say lots more about bookmakers, but I will

not at this present say nothing about there kindness in lettin every one into the swim, becas thats what they cals hedgin the stiffun; there pals nos all about it, so please give me the 1 prize.

BEWARE! SHE'S FOOLING THEE!

"She is certainly a very pretty girl;" said he to himself; "no, not exactly pretty, but there is something very attractive—interesting—about her." They had left the tunnel behind them now, and the subject of his inward remarks appeared now for the first time to notice his scrutiny, and lifting a pair of large, dark eyes, she returned his stare as coolly and unconcernedly as though he were a piece of stone instead of a Columbia junior, and a handsome one at that! Curiously enough, however, those brown eyes had the power of making Warden blush!—heretofore an unheard-of thing—and he suddenly became much interested in arranging a loose strap on the bag at his feet.

She was probably about seventeen; a slight young thing, enveloped in a long, grey Ulster. Her eyes were the most notable features in her pale face, which looked all the whiter for the scarlet handkerchief around her throat. She wore the inevitable Derby, and her brown hair was cut very short, and curled in soft, tight rings all over her head. She looked tired and bored, and was idly playing with a rosebud.

"I wonder what her name is," thought he, "or, at any rate, what she is like. Why under the sun can't something happen, to give a fellow a chance of speaking to her?"

The thought had no sooner flashed through his mind, when the girl suddenly started, and, with an involuntary cry of pain, hid her face in her hands. In a second Warden divined what the matter was, and his heart burnt as furiously as the cruel cinder in her lovely eye at the suffering of such a sweet young creature. What could he do? He dared not speak to her, and yet, there she was rubbing her eye in the wrong direction. Oh? if he might only suggest to her to rub towards the nose, if rub she must.

There certainly must be a limit to human endurance, because Warden could stand this no longer.

"Pardon me," he managed to gasp out; "but if you allow me to try, I know I can relieve you—I am quite used to removing cinders. May I—will you—"

To his delight she turned eagerly toward him, exclaiming, "Oh, how awfully good of you; I wish you would try, for it's enough to make a—whew! how it stings!"

Alas for poor Warden! he who had always scoffed at love at first sight! Everything about her he found charming—her voice, her manner, her merry laugh, even her saucy way of using slang words, and he was sure her name was lovely too, could he but know it.

In fact, he had never enjoyed thirty minutes more in his life (but oh! they were so short, so soon passed!) and when the screaming whistle told him they were nearing his station, his heart sank to his boots, for he must leave her, the only woman upon whom he had ever wasted a thought.

As he stooped for his umbrella and bag he saw her white rosebud which had dropped unnoticed to the floor, and hastily concealed it in his pocket.

"I am so awfully obliged to you," she went on; "but for you that cinder would probably still be in my eye, for I should never have asked any one to take it out for me."

"I am sure," said Warden, trying to speak calmly, "I am only too glad to have been of the slightest service; of course, I understand how you could not ask any one to help you"—proudly—"I have sisters—"

"Have you?" the girl laughed gaily; "are they pretty?"

The moment had come—they must part.

He did not presume to offer her his hand, but as it was on its way to his hat, it was suddenly grasped by hers and shaken warmly, while she said, "Good-bye, old fellow; you're a regular brick."

He looked at her in wonder. Good heavens! Could he believe his ears? Could he believe his eyes? She was *lifting her hat* to him with the hand he had so tenderly pressed, and as she stood there, her Ulster pushed aside, disclosed, oh, not the clinging feminine garment of a young girl, but the masculine attire of a—

"All aboard," rang out clear and keen from the conductor's mouth—

Warden Blake lived to be an old man, but he never could remember how he got off that train. The carriage was waiting for him, and Andrew wondered why his young master was so quiet and "gloomy like," and why he threw into the muddy road with such a vengeance a little, crushed, faded rosebud, which he drew from the depths of his Ulster pocket.

Meanwhile, young Arthur Barton (a delicate boy of fourteen) wondered why that nice fellow was such a queer, absent-minded chap—"Just a little soft," said he to his father that evening, "but so jolly and obliging." *Columbia Spectator.*

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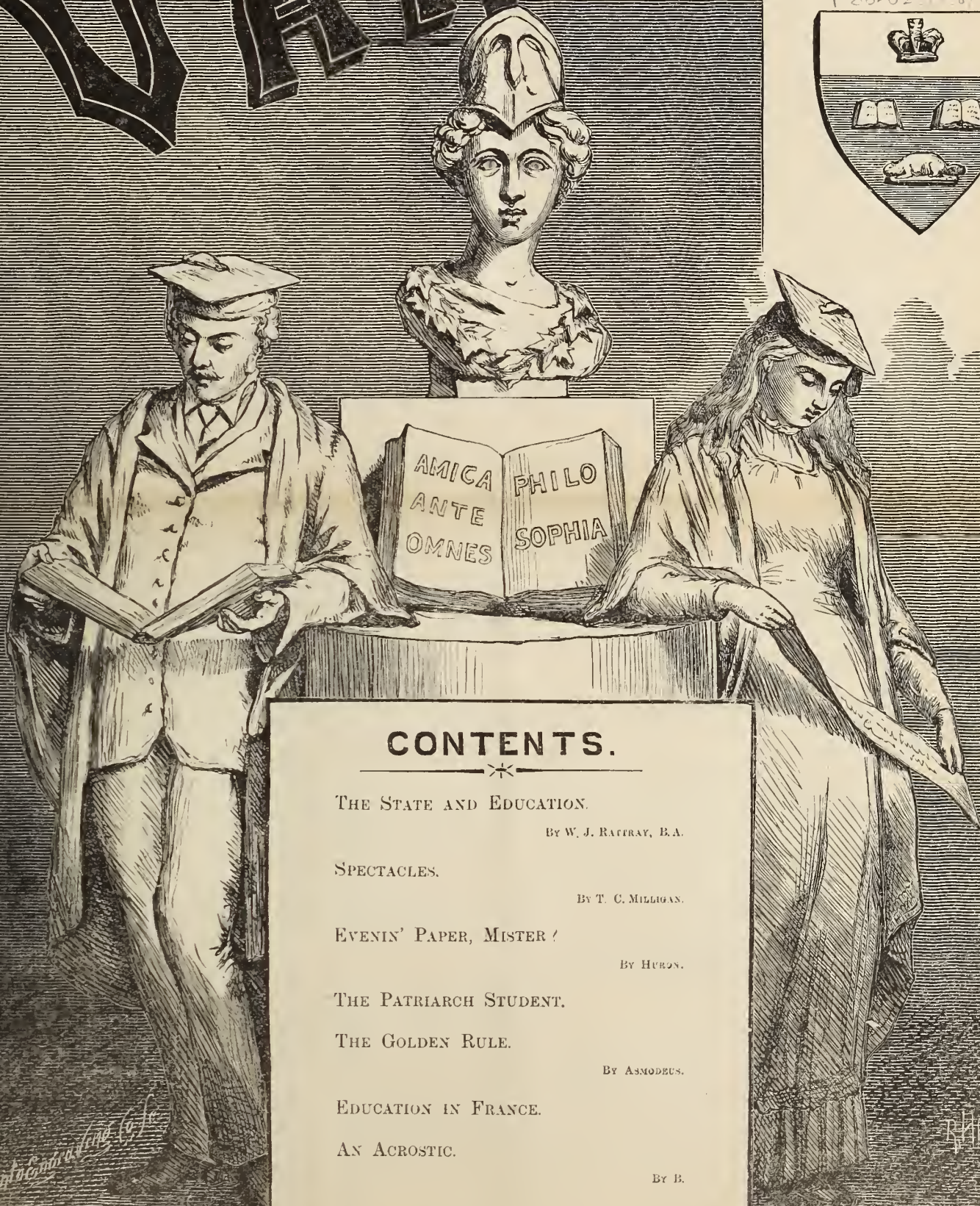
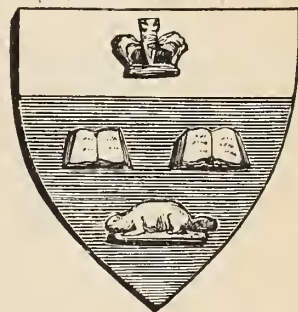
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THE STATE AND EDUCATION.

The vexed questions regarding the true function of Government in the matter of popular culture are still *sub judice* in one form or another. Popular education, it is generally admitted, comes within the scope of intelligent legislation. The welfare of any nation, even in the primary matters of law and order, depends so much upon the instruction of the masses, that no one doubts the propriety of state intervention on the subject. Especially in a free country like ours, where the franchise is practically universal, it appears to be of paramount importance that the masses shall at all events be equipped with the necessary means of gaining sound knowledge, and, with it, the opportunity of gauging their individual responsibility. The problem of educating the people is one which is not to be shirked by statesmanship. It is not necessary to go all the way with the deceased "philosopher of Chelsea" in stating the question thus: "Given a world of knaves and fools, to make honest and intelligent communities." Evidently, however, where the constitution is eminently democratic in character, it is above all things essential that the electorate shall have the means of self-instruction within its reach. We have the poor always with us, and unless it be in contemplation to keep them in practical serfdom, or what is worse, to drive them by the spur of self-interest to the polls in herds, the state must place the facilities for self-improvement within their reach. The same fiat which has declared them constituent members of the body politic, carries with it an obligation to place within the grasp of all the chance of becoming intelligent, as well as nominal, citizens. Either the privilege of voting should have been withheld from the masses—and as it cannot now be withdrawn there is no need for discussing the alternative—or the Government, even for its own sake, was at once bound to do its part in their elevation. To most of us it appears clear that the widening of the electoral basis strengthens the entire national fabric. The state is no longer a congeries of insignificant human atoms ruled by an autocrat or an oligarchy of privileged beings, but a corporate organism in which each toiler, either with head or hand, contributes his part, lofty or lowly, to the vitality of the whole. The *laudator temporis acti* forgets that while the result of a caste system of government may pass muster in historical perspective, it will not bear inspection beneath the surface. It is unquestionably better that the people should rule, even blindly and mistakenly at times, rather than that their concerns should be attended to by even the *élite* of the cultured class without their intelligent concurrence. So far everybody is, at all events in Canada, perfectly agreed.

If, then, the franchise be conferred thus broadly, as it is in England, in Canada, and in the United States, does not the necessary corollary follow that the State is bound to "level up" its citizens by placing the means of intellectual and moral elevation within their reach? In America we had all thought the question had been definitively settled; but it would appear, from a paper read before a Nebraska Teachers' Convention, to be found in the March number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, that there is still room for debate upon it. The writer complains, perhaps with some show of plausibility, that there is a tendency in America to enlarge the sphere of government unduly. He urges that before any state enterprize can be justified, "it must be shown, first, that the thing to be done is necessary either for the maintenance of its own existence or for the protection of persons and property," and then that the state can effect the purpose better than it can be effected by voluntary effort.

Clearly, however, if the education of the people, whether elementary or special, be found essential, not so much to the bare existence but to the progress of a nation, the second inquiry is irrelevant, because so soon as the duty is admitted it becomes imperative. The argument that the municipalities need not organize a police force, since the instinct of self-protection will secure life and property by combination, even the writer of this paper would reject without consideration even for a moment. He would answer, however—in fact, he does so in advance—that it is not so much state education, in this modest form, that he objects to, as the teaching of any branches of learning which will facilitate the technical instruction of the physician and the lawyer. Now, apart from the fact that it is of supreme importance to have trustworthy doctors and lawyers, as far as education can make them so, the crucial question remains, what is the real motive for state education at all? Surely to elevate each man in his social sphere, and make him a better citizen. To secure this object, you must provide, in an ascending scale, facilities for education, for all classes. A man destined to be a day-laborer, with the prospect of rising some day to the dignity of a city alderman, would probably need little more than the three R's. With these his equipment, so far as the government can help him, is complete. In point of fact, he would not thank it for carrying him any farther. He can read and store his mind, he can make estimates, and add up columns of figures, and put on paper what he requires to put there for the purposes either of friendship or business. The whole field of English literature, in all its varied richness, lies open to him, should his inclinations lead him in that direction. The Government has surrendered to his keeping a key to the temple of knowledge with which he may enter at will, and go in and out, and find intellectual pasture.

Now why should these advantages be given to the lower classes alone? If the state gives one man the means by which he can educate himself, why should not the strata above be raised also by governmental co-operation? Nobody proposes that the state shall educate professionally; all that is asked is that what is admittedly necessary for all citizens should be conceded also to those who may rise to be leaders of men. In a new country it is not elementary but superior education which needs encouragement, more especially those branches which, at a superficial glance, seem less practical than others. It cannot be too widely proclaimed that study, whether of living or dead languages—no literature is dead—of science or philosophy, is, without invaluable practical use, not merely disciplinary but pointed and direct. The object of education is not cramming, but the formation of character and of an intellectual habit. Whether a man prefer mathematics, physics, natural science, or *literas humaniores*, is of no special importance to the world—or whether he design ultimately to avail himself of the knowledge he has gained for professional purposes. The great point of supreme importance to society is that he has been enabled to secure a liberal education, assisted by the intelligent liberality of government. In his inaugural address at St. Andrew's University Mr. John Stuart Mill, who certainly did not imagine he was unfaithful to the principle of *laissez faire* in any degree, refers to one aspect of the educational question which once again cropped up in the Ontario Legislature the other day. "Whether we should be taught classics or the sciences," he said, "seems to me, I confess, very like a dispute whether painters should cultivate drawing or coloring, or, to use a more homely illustration, whether a tailor should make coats or trousers. I can only reply to the question,

Why not both? Can anything deserve the name of a good education which does not include literature and science too?" Classical studies, against which so many people inveigh in these days, ought to have its due place in the national system. That is all that one would think of claiming for them; but there is a danger that their inestimable value, not as ends, but as means, may be rated too low in a practical country where both are mistakenly compounded together. It is quite true that nine out of ten who undergo classical training may not find any direct use for their learning; but the same is true of mathematics, physics, and natural science. It is not the store of learning that must be taken into account, but the education of the intellect and the heart—the evolution of all that may prove beneficial to the future member of society. It is discipline and culture that is needed especially in a new country, and therefore it may be fairly contended that if the elementary education of the masses is a just object of concern to the state, liberal, not professional, education is equally so. The Government is interested in the mental elevation of every citizen, and it is morally bound to promote higher, as well as rudimentary instruction. Of course, proportion ought to be observed in the distribution of state aid; yet the obligation, unless it be disclaimed altogether, is practically the same from the foundation to the apex of the structure.

WILLIAM J. RATTRAY.

SPECTACLES.

A scientific paper of some interest might be based on the focal properties of spectacles, the manner in which oculists determine the focal lengths suited to different eyes, the different refractive powers of the different kinds of glasses, and an account of the process of manufacture. Again, the history of spectacles might be traced, beginning with the old-fashioned horn-rimmed common glass spectacles which straddled the nose and were secured by a string tied behind the head, and ending with a dainty little pebble-stone eye-glass which would scarcely condescend to recognize its clumsy and plebeian ancestor, and which, fastened to the button hole by a piece of silk string, is held in the eye by a contraction of the orbicular muscle. A friend told me not long ago that since he had begun to wear spectacles he found that he had more difficulty in making friends, and thus, as a writer in the *Saturday Review* lately did, the effects of spectacles in the opinions which other people form of us might be considered.

However, I do not mean to say anything about spectacles in any of these aspects. It is rather of those mental spectacles through which we look at persons and things that I wish to speak. These spectacles are of a variety of color and powers. We all use at least one pair; some of us, perhaps, have half-a-dozen.

Here in our little college world we have our different glasses. The higher years have green goggles through which they see the first year, and accordingly the first year seems green to them. The lower years have magnifying glasses through which they see the upper years, and the upper years seem big to them. For these notions there is but little foundation in reality, it is all on account of the spectacles. There are also other sets of glasses through which we students are accustomed to look. The Honor courses put on their gold-rimmed glasses, and calmly try to stare the unblushing Pass course out of countenance. When they are not doing this they are glowering at each other. The classical man cannot see how culture can be got out of precise mathematics, uncertain metaphysics, parvenu moderns, or those vulgarly-presumptuous sciences. The science man may admit the worth of mathematics, he may recognize the value of moderns as an instrument; metaphysics are not so bad, when purified by science; but as for classics, even admitting that culture may be got from them and from them alone, what is culture as compared with science. The mathematician puts on his precisely constructed glasses and surveys the rest. Moderns are very well if you confine yourself to a study of French and German mathematical books; classics and mathematics have gone hand in hand so long that we can endure them—do we not aid the sciences—therefore, let them be, only let them be careful not to build too much on hypotheses. But as for metaphysics, and here bending his piercing glasses on her quivering form he stops, words will not fill up the measure of his contempt. Thus we continue our one-sided views, notwithstanding that it has come to us from the gods that "there is a soul of good in all things evil if men will but diligently seek it out." Hath not Professor Clifford predicted that the time shall come when "Latin prose and biology will lie down together, and mathematics and metaphysics kiss each other?"

Again, there is the old quarrel between the specialists and the

generalists. The specialist thinks that education should be deep; the generalist thinks it should be broad. The specialist says, cultivate thoroughly one faculty; the generalist says, exercise and develop your whole being. Both may be right. It is said of a certain German specialist that, after having devoted his whole life to the study of the Latin, Dative and Accusative cases, he on his death-bed regretted that he had not confined himself to the Dative case alone. Even this specialist of specialists would have been ashamed of the general ignorance of many so-called specialists. Can you understand the function of the arm without knowing something, if but in a general way, about the whole body? Can there be a good oculist who doesn't understand the general physiology of the body, and that too pretty thoroughly? Hasn't comparative physiology thrown much light on special physiology? Will not human psychology become plainer in the light of comparative psychology? Division of labor is undoubtedly necessary—some must be generalists and some must be specialists. The specialist should, to be of use, know the place which the object of his studies fills in the general scheme of the universe; while the generalist must acknowledge that he depends on the deep scrutiny of the specialist for the facts on which he bases his generalizations. Are not such men as Spencer and Darwin equally necessary with our friend the German? Does not the one supplement the other? Why then should they waste their energies in wondering at the stupidity of each other?

On the borderland between the university and the world we are very apt to put on our spectacles with the letters B.A. written large upon them, and wonder how the uncultured crowd can endure their uncultured existence. Be not so hasty, friend! Is it such a great difference after all that separates you from the stupidest amongst men? In an infinity of ignorance finite differences make little count. Do you think that the infinite universe knows which one of us has a B.A. and which one has not? Haven't Shakespeare's fools taught the world wisdom? Didn't Dogberry persist in being written down an ass? From every man and woman in this world you can learn something, and it is the worse both for you and them if all that they can teach you is that there are such men and women. The prayer of Ajax was for light, by all means let the world have light. Light is, however, not necessarily spelt B.A.

Carlyle has said that 'to sit as a passive bucket and be pumped into, whether you consent or not, can in the long run be exhilarating to no creature.' However, though not exhilarating to the bucket, it may be to the pump. After being particularly pleased with a young friend, I asked myself what in him had pleased me so much that day, and when I came to find out, I had done most of the talking and he had listened well. However, friendship cannot be all on one side; it may exhilarate the pump to pump into the bucket, but the pump will want priming often, and the bucket will be only too glad to do it. Whatever may lie at the root of friendship, its existence is undoubted, and that it is apt to bias us in our judgments is almost equally certain. Who can judge properly when a friend is in the case? The other fellow must have been to blame! As with Cowper, All bishops are bad but the bishop who is our friend; all sinecure offices should be abolished but the one on which our friend depends. We are also apt to be biased by dislike. If any one has offended us we are apt to leave some out of the inventory of his good qualities. What is the remedy? Have no friends? No! Rather have all the world our friends.

There are some men in the world who look at everything through an essentially-practical and business-like medium, while some look at it through a theoretical, and others through the 'dim religious light' of a poetical medium. The practical man who prides himself on being practical is shunned by the others. Theory is to him not worth much, and poetry is all moonshine; neither will get a man along in the world. And what is the use of being in the world unless you get along in it? To the theoretical man the sphere of the practical man's vision seems to be but a narrow one, of which he himself is the centre. To the poetical soul he is a contaminating vulgarity. Was not Polonius, the worldly-wise, a practical man? And did not Hamlet, the poet, slay him? Shakespeare, who saw the value of both, created both.

Hath not sacred Art her different schools? Do they not often look at each other through a distorting medium? Fancy a pre-Raffaellite saying that the production of a Raffaellite was of the highest! To him the figures in 'The Transfiguration' are but 'kicking gracefulnesses.' Do not the Romantic, and the Classic, and the Realistic novelists quarrel amongst each other? Is a Zola just to a Hugo, or even a Hugo unbiased in his judgment of a Zola? The war between Realism and Idealism seems likely to continue for some time. Happily the contention is, for the most part, confined to the workers in the different schools. Are we not the better for Burns and Keats, Hogarth and Raffaele?

Religion also has her many spectacles. Not religion as I mean, but the creeds, which are generally called religion. They look at each

other, and they see plenty of errors—in creed. They all look at him who dares to deny them, and he is condemned already. They quarrel over which has done most good to humanity, and forget that it is not they that have done the good, but what of religions they have not concealed under their forms.

If asked for England's most religious man, whom shall we say? Shakespeare! Hear Carlyle: "Nature seemed to this man also divine; unspeakable, deep as Tophet, high as Heaven: 'We are such stuff as Dreams are made of!' That scroll in Westminster Abbey, which few read with understanding, is of the depth of any seer. But the man sang, did not preach, except musically. We called Dante the melodious Priest of Middle-Age Catholicism. May we not call Shakespeare the still more melodious Priest of a true Catholicism, the 'Universal Church' of the Future and of all times? No narrow superstition, harsh asceticism, intolerance, fanatical fierceness, or perversion: a revelation, so far as it goes, that such a thousand-fold hidden beauty and divineness dwells in all nature; which let all men worship as they can! . . . I cannot call this Shakespeare a 'sceptic' as some do; his indifference to the creeds and theological quarrels of his time misleading them. No: neither unpatriotic, though he says little about his Patriotism; nor sceptic, though he says little about his Faith. Such 'indifference' was the fruit of his greatness withal; his whole heart was in his own grand sphere of worship (we may call it such); these other controversies, vitally important to other men, were not vital to him."

Through what dark spectacles does the pessimist see the world! To him there seems little hope for humanity after all. Alas! there is in him something of the nature of Mephistopheles—he can see the bad and the evil in man's lot, but he seems utterly incapable of seeing the good in it. He will refer you back to the 'Golden Age,' and point out where we have degenerated; there is no hope in your telephones and your howling, screeching locomotives. You have arrived at the triumph of ugliness with your perambulating bill-stickers defacing God's beautiful world. You have arrived at the triumph of nastiness in your 'new philosophy of dirt.' The smoke from a thousand chimneys obscures his vision, and the din from a thousand workshops absorbs his whole attention—there is for him nothing but din and smoke and ugliness. The good old times were the best. Now he sees nothing but wars which generate cowardice, improvements which effeminate men, and politicians bidding for the votes of the hydra-headed mob.

And thus we come to the bias of Conservatism, with its opposite, that of Radicalism. Is the man whose deepest interests are involved in maintaining things as they are very apt to think that change can in any way benefit humanity? The Irish landlord is as incapable of seeing any hope for Ireland in the establishment of peasant-proprietorship as the tenant is incapable of seeing that even if peasant-proprietorship were established it would not at once make him prudent and thrifty. Is the man who is always looking back able to see light ahead. Is the man who is always looking ahead capable of knowing the value of dragging "at each remove a lengthening chain?" It is only by the conjoint action of Conservatism and Radicalism that the world moves on safely. If one preponderates stagnation is the result; if the other, revolution. The Radical is scarcely capable of appreciating the good that has resulted from squirearchy, while the Conservative sees nothing in Democracy but vulgarity.

Thus while to Lord Lytton vulgar Dick Avenel was the type of American Democracy, and the incendiary peddler with his inflammatory tracts was the type of English Radicalism, the honest good Squire Hazeldean was the type of English squirearchy. Even granting that the one is an adequate representative of Radicalism, and that the other is a fitting type of Squirearchy, the problem is not settled by a comparison of the two. Dick Avenel, with his vulgar delight in the display of his wealth, was only, from a purely English point of view, a representative production of American Democracy.

And thus, finally comes the bias of Patriotism.

An Englishman is very apt to think slightly of a Frenchman, and there is a lingering notion in many parts of England that an ordinary Englishman can beat as many Frenchmen as you like to mention. Biased by this prejudice, the petty writers of those so-called histories which dwell on battles and on the number of heroes slain, are very apt to attribute all the honor and all the bravery to their countrymen. Even Victor Hugo, in his description of the Battle of Waterloo, has not been uninfluenced by this biasing feeling. Many of us know how aggravating it is to meet an Englishman who compares everything here with what they have 'at home,' and whose universal verdict is that it is nothing like what they have in England. Attributing every good thing to 'the glorious climate of California' is but little rarer than regarding the only institutions and customs that are of any value in the world as those to which we are accustomed, and those only. Thus Englishmen have always shown a disposition to foist their constitution, with the accompanying King, Lords and Commons, or some

imitation of these, upon those people whom they may have under their control.

Again, the French, and indeed some Englishmen, are very apt to harp on the fact that the English are not at all permeable by ideas. Even granting that there is some truth in this, they do not seem to see that the English thus enjoy a certain safety from revolutions to which a people who are easily influenced by an idea can lay no claim.

We may often hear people speak of the foolish customs of other nations, at the same time ignoring the fact that we may have customs equally foolish. The 'Letters from a Citizen of the World' have not, as yet, lost all their significance. Cosmopolitanism is gradually becoming commoner. Increased facilities for intercourse between peoples is gradually teaching men that there is some good in other nations. Thus the view which, to primitive men, was confined to the limits of their tribes is gradually stretching out and embracing the whole of humanity. The greatest amongst men have been cosmopolitans; and what the greatest have been the whole of humanity may be.

And now I may say that we owe it to sacred truth to try and see as clearly as we can into things, not on one side or on the other side, but on all sides, if not to the heart. May it at length be said of every man, as a great man has said of a greater, that he was "Great as the world? No twisted, poor convex-concave mirror, reflecting all objects with its own convexities and concavities; a perfectly level mirror; that is to say, if we will understand it, a man justly related to all things and men, a good man." It is the duty of every man with whatsoever of strength and whatsoever of talent he may possess to strive to reach this just relation to all things and men.

T. C. MILLIGAN.

EVENIN' PAPER, MISTER?

"O please, sir, buy my papers"—

And the little breast seemed to throb,
And the baby mouth puckered and trembled
With something that seemed like a sob.

But no person seemed to bother
Or care for the poor little child—
"Move on!" said the stern policeman,
And the night grew bitter and wild.

Far over house tops and steeples
The cold snow came down with the night,
And the little limbs trembled and shivered,
And the pinched little face grew white.

Under a low arched doorway
He nestled his tired wee form;
Cold and bleak in the midnight
Down came the blustering storm.

But God was not a policeman,
And He tenderly took him in,
And the pinched little face grew paler,
And the tired eyes strangely dim.

And the cold night winds seemed sobbing,
And the snow-flakes whispered soft,
As out from that great cold city
The baby-soul floated aloft.

But there, in the still gray morning,
A policeman found in his tread
The strange little form of a baby
With its arms nestled under its head.

HURON.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

A FEW people claim the little 'Varsity to be chosen from the vocabulary of English slang words. Some stop here, while others go still further and infer that such a selection is an indication of a tendency to copy the university model of the mother country, and is an evidence of a want of self-reliance. Odd as this inference may seem I have been surfeited on it more than once. That migrating students do take with them the characteristics of their universities is undoubted, and that they show a disposition to revert to early learned lessons is equally true,

but that *The 'Varsity* is alone of this susceptible nature, and that it has the vilest of names is, I have at last discovered, not the case. A number of Russian students expelled from the National University in 1865, published at Heidelberg a Nihilistic journal, entitled, "A tout venant je crache." Spitting plays a great part in Muscovite superstition. They spit as a mark of astonishment, and they spit as a sign of annoyance. Of course *The 'Varsity* doesn't spit because Oxonians don't, but in choosing between slang words and expectoration, it inclines to the former.

* *

'SLIGHTLY MIXED.'—Lady (to gentleman acquaintance): "Have you received a letter from George lately?"

Gentleman: "Well, what do you call lately?"

Lady (after much thought): "Well, since the last one?"

G. (smiling): "No, not since the last one."

L.: "Well, you know what I mean." (Then slowly, after great deliberation): "Have you received one since the one before last?"

G. (decidedly): "No, I certainly have not."

* *

A GIRL in Vassar College claims that Phtholognyrrh should be pronounced Turner, and gives this little table to explain her theory: First, Phth (as in phthisis) is τ ; second, olo (as in colonel) is ω ; third, gn (as in gnat) is γ ; fourth, yrrh (as in myrrh) is ϵ .

* *

TINY little letters,
On a little card,
Help the jolly student
Answer questions hard. *Ex.*

* *

HE was terribly clumsy, and his room-mate was a pattern of patience, but while overhauling the mantelpiece for a package of cigarettes he dropped a bunch of matches into the milk jug and knocked a cup containing a linseed poultice on the floor—it was decided that in future they should live apart.

* *

THOSE who have not yet sent in their subscriptions will please forward them to the Treasurer.

* *

At the spring examinations last year, in answer to the question "What is Chemistry?" a freshman wrote, "Chemistry is that which raises civilization above barbarism."

* *

SOME aggrieved law student calls out against the injustice of examiners in awarding scholarships to men who have taken more than the minimum time for preparation. The idea in creating these prizes was undoubtedly to excite competition among the candidates, and a closer attention to mastering the details of law. Without such an object in view scholarships are better out of existence. Two or three additional years of preparation, instead of months, as complained of, would have the effect of producing a more widely spread efficiency among the profession than at present exists. Why then, because lack of time prohibits the competition, or an equal footing, of a few, should a cramp be put upon the function of these scholarships.

* *

THE Irish University Bill provides that the honors and degrees of the new Irish University shall be open to women as well as men.

* *

ONE hundred and seventy colleges in the United States admit both sexes as students.

* *

EARLY to ryes and late to bed,
Makes a man's nose a cardinal red. *Ex.*

* *

THE use of tobacco is denied the unfortunate students of the University of Notre Dame with the exception of the members of the senior class, to whom this privilege is extended, as also it is to anyone obtaining a written request from their parents to that effect.

* *

"W—N— was brought into court, charged with being of unsound mind." This, says one of our newspapers of March 3rd, is a serious charge indeed! Professor Calderwood in his lecture in this city last September, on the "Relation of Mind and Brain," adverted to the strange custom of dragging lunatics before a police court, and charging them with "being of unsound mind." As well summon a cow before a legal tribunal and accuse her of trespass. It may be said that answer is given, not by the victim but by his friends. This involves

a double fallacy; either the friends have to answer to the accusation of lunacy, or the victim is accused and punished without a fair defence. The physician, not the magistrate, is the proper judge in the beginning of such a case.

* *

THE recently organized classes in gymnastics, under Professor Andrews, are well attended.

* *

Question for the Honor classic men of the Fourth Year: Who was Apollo's wife?

* *

When night time had come and no stars were a-blinking,
Full of wrathful emotion was William Lincoln;
Mathematically he, near the round college tower,
Tried the mechanical advantage of weight over *Power*.
Then he hammered the wall (accustomed to paste,
The granitic formations of Muskokian waste),
A pet fancy seized him—he pummelled and spilled him,
A graduate form! Joe, he might have *killed him*.

* *

THE reasoning of childhood is sometimes very poetical. On a cloudy night little Jack looked out of the window and exclaimed, "Hullo, God has blown all the stars out."

* *

THE decision of the Dominion Association with regard to the disputed game between the Shamrocks and Torontos has been given in favor of the latter by a vote of thirteen to two.

* *

It has been decided to have a Company photograph taken this year, instead of holding the customary annual dinner.

* *

At a land league meeting in Ireland the other day an impassioned speaker was thus declaiming: "Our Creator gave the land to man as his own. He gave it first to Adam—" "Arrah, be aisy about Adam," interrupted a voice from the crowd: "Adam was evicted without compensashin."

* *

SPOT says he has never read Paley on Tology, and would like some one who has a copy of the work to lend it to him for a day.

* *

As the Boers are about the best marksmen in the world, never pulling a trigger until they are sure of their victim; and as, according to a high military authority, the honor of England is at present protected by an army of boys, it might be as well perhaps to suspend operations in the Transvaal until we have taught "the young ideas how to shoot."

* *

'VARSITY MEN.—There is a little statement going the rounds of the college press to the effect that a man and his wife are both members of the Freshmen class at Wesleyan University, as though that was a remarkable fact, or a freak of nature. Now, much as we are adverse to boasting, we feel it our solemn duty to remark that the University of Minnesota contains not only a man and his wife, but a married man without his wife, and two widows. We trust the papers referred to will give us our just dues. *Ariel*.

THE class in political economy at the Johns Hopkins University are engaged in studying the report for 1880 of the secretary of the treasury.

A FAIRLY attended meeting of the Harvard Union was held last evening [February 25th] in Sever. The vice-president reported from the executive committee that, as Sever was previously engaged, the next two meetings would be held in Boylston. After the 1st of April the meetings will be held in Sever. He reported also that the committee were in favor of having, if possible, a lecture on Oxford, but, owing to the number of other lectures, thought it would not be advisable to have it until after the 1st of April. The debate on the question of the advisability of co-education was then proceeded with. . . . A vote was then taken on the merits of the arguments. Twenty sustained the affirmative and eight the negative. The secret ballot on the merits of the question was, fifteen for the affirmative and thirty-one for the negative. . . . *Harvard Echo*.

MR. J. A. PATULLO, of the Fourth Year, has been laid up with inflammation and congestion of the lungs for the past six weeks.

At the last meeting of the Senate Mr. T. C. Milligan was presented with a gold, and Mr. E. P. Davis with a silver medal, both the gifts of His Excellency the Governor-General. These medals were awarded for general proficiency in the Third and Second Years. On

one side are busts of H.R.H. the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. On the reverse side are the coats of arms of Great Britain and Canada, surmounted by the crest of the House of Campbell, and surrounded by the motto, *Palmarum qui meruit ferat*.

SOME weeks ago I alluded to a vehement protest which had been made by the Bishop of Lincoln against the suppression of his office as Visitor of Lincoln College (he is also Visitor of two other colleges at Oxford). The sensible proposal to substitute the Lord Chancellor for the time being was carried, not only by the College, but also by the Commission the first time of asking; but now it has been revoked, in spite of a unanimous vote of the College in favor of the change. The Visitor forms by himself a court of appeal in disputes or grievances, and has the power to veto any changes that may be proposed; and, as might be expected, Dr. Wordsworth's moves here and elsewhere have always been in the direction of strengthening the clerical element. His principal exercise of authority in twelve years has been the prohibition of the appearance of Bishop Colenso in a College pulpit. It is only fair to add, however, that on the whole he has been an exceptionally good Visitor, and has considered every proposal submitted to him fully and fairly, with a real desire to benefit the College, so long as it in no way affected Church interests; but it is, of course, with him Church first and College second.

It would have been impossible for the University Commissioners to please everybody, but they seem to have succeeded in pleasing nobody. Their principal nostrum has been the suppression of a number of idle fellowships and the creation of a number of idle professorships. The clamor for a change was originally got up by the resident tutors, who were dissatisfied with their position and prospects, but they now find that neither have been improved in any respect. The Colleges are merely to be taxed to support a number of professors who will have no pupils, and whose berths will hardly be looked upon as desirable, as they will have to be re-elected every few years, so that when a man has held his post for some time and has married on the strength of it, he will be liable to be turned out at the end of his term by some pushing junior, or in consequence, perhaps, of some private *pique*, an arrangement which will certainly tend to keep the place in a ferment. The surprise of the Commission has been the attitude of Professor Smith, who not so long since contested the representation of the University in the Liberal interest, and who was placed on the Commission as the representative of the Liberal and reforming element—but his influence has been altogether on the Tory and reactionary side—and while making vast professions of Liberalism, the learned gentleman has gone about throwing cold water on every suggestion for Radical change. "Oh, it's no sort of use proposing *that* to the Commissioners; it's all very well in theory, but they would never listen to you for a moment." Up to the time of his retirement, Lord Selborne entirely swayed the Commission, and it is superfluous to add that *his* views are not of an advanced order. Professor Montague-Bernard is now supposed to be the strong man, but if Professor Smith's right-about-face has exercised a very mischievous influence, at least it has not impeded his prospect of the reversion of the Presidency of Corpus. The only consolation to Oxford reformers is the certainty that the Cambridge Commissioners are even more inefficient.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Natural Science Association, to be held next Wednesday night, the nomination of officers for the ensuing year will be in order.

Mr. S. Stewart will read a paper on "Teeth," Mr. G. R. Craickshank one on "Otocysts," and Mr. J. L. Rowand is to give an essay on the "History of Chemistry."

THE GOLDEN RULE.

I.

A *Dominie*, called Dennyson McCorkindale St. Clair,
Kept school at sweet Kilandlord, in the County of Kildare,
Where salutary checks are kept on Boycotting gosoons
By troops of horse artillery and squadrons of dragoons.

II.

He taught his boys the higher arts, inculcating with care
The living truth that every day they ought to comb their hair;
He also showed them how to blow, with Grandisonian grace,
The ornamental organ which is fixed on every face.

III.

His soul was gentle, kind, and good; and oft the Golden Rule,
By precept and example, he promoted in his school.

He showed his boys how early worms were ate by early birds,
And oft condemned the latter in the very strongest words.

IV.

He'd say, "In all your actions here from violence refrain!
Avoid the slightest things which might your fellow-creatures pain!
For when you reach maturer years you probably will learn
That even 'worms when trampled on are very apt to turn.'

V.

"And what are we but crawling worms? So guard thy boyish feet?
Crush not thy fellow-creatures on the pathways when you meet!
Their *annelid* descendants soon may have a joyous feed
Upon their fathers' murderers, a vengeance sweet indeed."

VI.

Such was the disposition of McCorkindale St. Clair—
His most uncommon gentleness is very, very rare;
But yet you'll be astonished that the master used the cane,
In spite of all his arguments against inflicting pain.

VII.

One day a shockhead peasant boy played *hookey* from the school;
A bare legged, dirty boy was he, his name was Phelim Toole.
Next day the master spoke and said, "Of course, my duty's plain,
This is a case whose symptoms must be treated with the cane.

VIII.

"But, Phelim, boy, believe me, that the pangs of getting licked
Are nothing to the anguish your rascalities inflict;
Have pity in the future, and from naughtiness abstain—
Pray think of my gratuitous, unnecessary pain.

IX.

"So Phelim, please disrobe yourself, and fetch me down my stick!
And let this fact sustain your soul between each well-earned lick,
The agony you suffer is as naught compared with mine;
My anguish will be fifty times as hard to bear as thine."

X.

But Phelim wasn't satisfied; he sidled out of reach
And said, "Yer honner's actions aren't exactly what you preach;
And sure if you object to yer unnecessary pain,
Jist *sthrif yersilf*, respicted sorr, and hand me o'er the cane.

XI.

"Och, how I'd hate to bate ye, sorr, yer age commands respict,
And every lad would laugh like mad to see yer honner licked;
But still yer honner's bound to mind the Rule 'so swately true,'
Of 'Do to others as ye would that they should do to you.'"

XII.

St. Clair was simply thunderstruck, and stood in mute delight,
For things had never shown themselves in such a glorious light;
And so a martyr to the Rule (so broad and yet so strict),
St. Clair submitted joyfully to getting soundly licked.

XIII.

That evening Mr. Dennyson McCorkindale St. Clair
Was fain to use a cushion in his fav'rite garden chair,
Admitting to his inward self that he had been a fool,
And cursed the Rule, the rod, the school, and lastly Phelim Toole.

XIV.

For many a day thereafter there was ne'er a single word
But talking of the Golden Rule in sweet Kilandlord heard;
And country folks in greeting said, instead of "How d'ye do?"
"Och, do to others as you would that they should do to you."

ASMODEUS.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

In France the whole educational system is called the University of France, and is under the immediate supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction and a council of nine members. Twelve inspectors-general visit all parts of the nation to ascertain the condition and wants of the schools. Great pride and enthusiasm are everywhere felt for the secondary schools comprising the lycees and communal colleges. They are principally attended by the middle class, although the upper, and to some extent the lower, class are represented among their students. They gain dignity and efficiency by their intimate relation to the government, and under the republic have received a new impetus. At the annual *concours* of these institutions at the Sorbonne, in Paris, the Minister of Public Instruction presides and presents the prizes, of which several hundred (many of them of great value) are distributed. The learned faculties of the University, numbering five or six hundred, and student-representatives of many institutions from all parts of France, mostly 'honor men,' are present; and, as the prizes are announced, great enthusiasm prevails.

In 1878 this grand *concours* received additional *eclat* from the presence of many distinguished foreigners and its relation to the Exposition. The platform was crowded with official representatives of foreign governments. Huge piles of elegantly-bound books lay immediately in front; the galleries were crowded with the friends of the students, and an orchestra of nearly a hundred pieces furnished the music. The pictures and other decorations of the hall, the showy robes of the learned professors, the uniforms and much coveted badges, the historic associations of the place—all things connected with the occasion seemed adapted powerfully to impress the imagination and fire the ambition of the young Frenchmen who were assembled to receive the rewards of superiority.

Each successful competitor was taken by the hand and warmly congratulated by the Minister of Public Instruction, a wreath of laurel placed upon his head, and a package of books placed in his hands, unless, as was sometimes the case, the bundle was too large for one person to carry. Hour after hour attendants brought in new supplies of books, and the presentation of prizes and the enthusiasm and applause continued. In connexion with the award of prizes, various literary exercises were held, among them an address by the Minister of Public Instruction. During the delivery of this address the enthusiasm was intense. Cheer followed cheer, and at times the vast audience, young men of eighteen, gray-haired professors in their robes of dignity, and members of the institute and other learned societies in their embroidered coats, would rise to their feet as by one impulse, and wave their hands and rend the air with cries of 'bravo.' And what were the sentiments which called forth such bursts of applause and wild excitement? Simply neat and effective expressions of the familiar truth that education is the safety of the state; that it is not a personal possession simply enriching its owner, but that the wealth of the nation is the intelligence of its citizens. He said it was 'the function of the University to make citizens worthy of the name,' and expressed the belief that 'it was solving the hitherto unsolved problem of a democracy.' The whole scene was an admirable illustration of French character, and of the interest taken at present in educational affairs.

France has 86 lycees and 252 communal colleges, which, together with 162 normal schools, constitute her means of secondary education. These institutions afford this grade of education to about 140,000 students, of whom the vast majority are young men—all, in fact, except a very limited number in the Art and other special schools. It is noteworthy that while France has for many years had a system of secondary schools for boys, so little effort has been made to provide corresponding advantages for girls. Nothing but the convents and private boarding schools have been available to them. Much interest, however, has recently been aroused in France with reference to the higher education of girls, and a bill is now before the Chamber of Deputies to establish in each of the eighty-eight departments of France one or more higher schools for girls. The proposition is favored by the new Minister of Public Instruction, and is likely to become law.

Frenchmen have long been justly proud of their secondary schools, and at the present time they are exerting a powerful influence upon French society. They furnish the men who fill the positions of influence and responsibility all over the country. The industries of France are prosperous mainly because they are efficiently organized and superintended. Her ability to pay the German war indemnity was due, not to the industry and thrift of her peasantry, for they are both ignorant and poor, but to the shrewdness of her intelligent manufacturers. Mind, not muscle, has earned the money.

The public secondary schools of France are of two kinds—*lycees* or *lyceums* and communal colleges. The *lycees* are maintained by the state; the communal colleges are maintained by the municipalities, but may be aided by the state. The instruction in both is classical and modern, with some tendency in favor of the latter, which is intended

to suit the requirements of practical life, by teaching the natural sciences and modern languages in place of Latin and Greek. In both classes of institutions all the teaching staff have to furnish evidence of their capacity to teach the subjects of instruction confided to them. The guarantee takes generally the form of a university degree, varying in kind and rank according to the post to be filled. *Pennsylvania Journal.*

A SUBSCRIBER'S SOLILOQUY.

"To pay or not to pay—that is the question;
Whether 'tis better for me to refuse
To take a college paper, and deprive
Myself from reading all the news,
Or pay up promptly what the printer asks,
And by such payment cheer him? No pay, no paper;
Then no more shall I be posted on the news
And local hap throughout the country,
And divers topics—'tis a consummation
That I long have feared. To pay or stop?
To stop! perchance to lose; ay, there's the rub,
For in that stop no interest do I take
In any of the affairs which move the school,
And such a shuffling off of all that's good
Must make me pause. There's the respect
Which every editor maintains for those
Who come down with the cash and ne'er delay
To settle up 'that little bill.' For who would bear
The pointed squibs and pungent paragraphs
Which far too oft reflect upon the man
Who fails to settle his subscription bill?
I'll haste me now unto the editor,
And, with my purse pléthoric in my hand,
Will settle up in full, one year from date,
By paying to him from my ready cash
The sum which is his due." *Ex.*

GETTING OUT OF A HORSE ALL HE'S WORTH.

YOUNG KEEPITUP was out enjoying the sleighing all yesterday afternoon. When he drove into the stable the man was mad. He roared when he looked at the horse and danced around.

"Look at that hoss," he wailed, "look at that hoss! Ain't a dry hair on him an' he's nigh ready to drop. That's a pretty lookin' way to bring in a hoss. Nice man, you are, to let a good hoss to."

Young Keepitup was fairly astonished. "Man alive," he yelled, picturing his amazement in his voice, "and what did you expect when I hired him? When a horse is costing me an even five dollars an hour, he's got to keep moving, you understand. When I'm paying out more than eight cents every minute, I can't afford to let no horse lean up against an ice box while he figures out the oat crop of the United States for 1881. I did my level best to keep my whip arm warm, and then I couldn't get more than four dollars and twenty-five cents an hour out of him. I didn't hire the horse to rest him. Now, if you had only charged fifteen cents an hour, I would have had the horse fed every thirty minutes while I was out, and I would have rocked him to sleep in my arms, wrapped him up in blankets, and laid him in the sleigh and hauled him back to the stable myself. That is the difference, you see, Mr. Silkeracker. Here's your money, and I want the same horse, or a better one, to-morrow afternoon, if the snow holds on."

And he went away, while Mr. Silkeracker stood looking alternately at the money and the horse, thinking it all over. *Ex.*

AN ACROSTIC.

Youth, full bloomed in sweet perfection,
O, thou type of every grace!
Under angels' proud protection,
Beauty does thy form embrace.
Each sweet lovely modest maiden,
Always her peculiar love;
Under Beauty's treasures laden,
Treads, an angel from above.
Yield, ye heroes! yield to Beauty.

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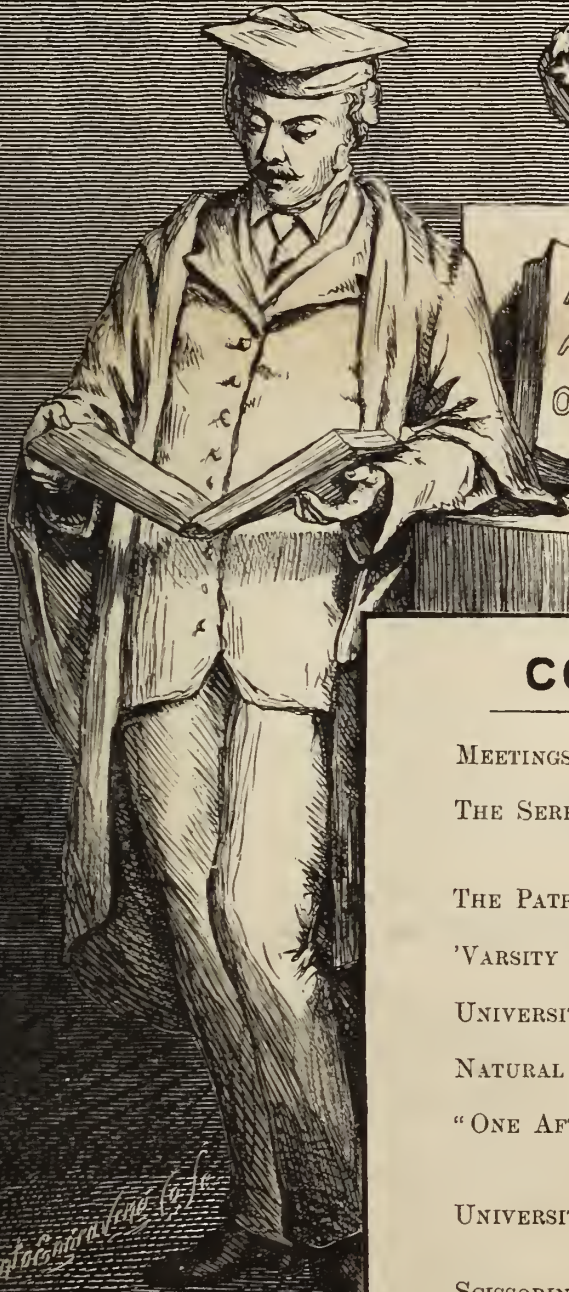
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March 12, 1881.

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MEETINGS OF THE SENATE.

MEETING OF FEB. 28TH.

There were present the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Mulock), Dr. Wilson, Mr. Crickmore, Mr. McMurchy, Prof. Buckland, Prof. Chapman, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Oldright, Judge Boyd, Prof. Loudon, Mr. King, and Rev. Principal Caven.

Letters were read from the Provincial Secretary, asking for correspondence with colleges and collegiate institutes in the matter of affiliation since 1873; also from the Clerk of Convocation, accompanied by constitution, etc., for convocation, and a summary of the proceedings.

The Registrar was directed to make the returns asked for in the letter from the Provincial Secretary, and to furnish Convocation with the terms of the bequest of the late Richard Noble Starr, M.D., for the encouragement of certain departments in medicine.

Moved by the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Mr. McMurchy, "That Mr. F. W. Kerr, B.A., be appointed examiner in classics in the room of Mr. Wallace, declined." Carried.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials, which was adopted on motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Wilson.

Moved by the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Wilson, "That the following gentlemen be added to the committee for conferring with the authorities of St. Michael's College on the subject of the affiliation of that college with the University of Toronto:—Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Mr. Justice Patterson, Mr. Justice Cameron, Prof. Chapman, Dr. Oldright, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Gibson, Dr. Fulton, Mr. King, Hon. Wm. McMaster, Mr. Bethune, Mr. McMurchy." Carried.

The annual report to the Lieutenant-Governor on the state and progress of the University for the year 1879-80 was presented and adopted.

Mr. T. C. Milligan, 4th year arts, and Mr. E. P. Davis, 3rd year arts, were introduced and presented with the medals, the gift of His Excellency the Governor-General, Mr. Milligan receiving the gold and Mr. Davis the silver.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the proposed statute to amend the course in medicine, and the committee afterwards rose and reported progress.

MEETING OF MARCH 4TH.

There were present—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Fulton, Mr. McMurchy, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Prof. Chapman, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Oldright, Prof. Loudon.

Dr. Wilson presented the following report of the Committee on the Admission of Lady Candidates:

"The committee appointed to consider the question of the admission of women to classes, beg leave to report the following recommendations for the approval of the Senate:

"That in the Faculty of Arts the examinations, together with the medals and prizes, the certificates of honor, scholarships, and degrees, shall be open to women on the same conditions as to men, excepting that it shall not be imperative on them to attend lectures in an affiliated college; and that any woman gaining a scholarship, before receiving the same, shall sign an engagement that the money shall be expended by her in the further prosecution of the studies prescribed by this University as necessary for the degree in arts."

The report was adopted on motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Prof. Loudon.

Dr. Wilson gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a statute to give effect to the report of the Committee on the Admission of Women to Degrees in Arts.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the proposed

statute to amend the Medical Curriculum. The committee rose and reported progress.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on "Instructions to Examiners," and the committee presented its report, which was adopted.

Moved by the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Prof. Loudon, that Mr. Langton and Mr. Justice Morrison be added to the Committee on Affiliation of St. Michael's College. Carried.

MEETING OF MARCH 9TH.

There were present:—Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Langton, Prof. Buckland, Mr. Crickmore, Rev. Principal Caven, Dr. Oldright, Dr. McFarlane, Mr. McMurchy.

On motion of Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Crickmore, the statute regulating the admission of women to degrees, &c., received its first reading.

The report of the Committee on Applications and Memorials was, on motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Dr. Wilson, presented and adopted.

The Vice-Chancellor presented the report of the Committee on the Affiliation of St. Michael's College, as follows:

The committee appointed by the Senate to meet with the representatives of St. Michael's College to consider whether a basis can be established whereby that college can be affiliated to the University of Toronto, beg leave to report that after several interviews, and a careful consideration of various propositions submitted to this committee, a plan has been proposed, based on the system in use in the University of London, and a memorandum drawn up by the representatives of St. Michael's College for consideration.

Your committee beg leave to submit to the Senate the memorandum in question, and herewith appended; and to recommend it for adoption by the University as a satisfactory solution of the difficulties suggested at an earlier stage, and a basis on which the affiliation of St. Michael's College may be carried out.

(Signed) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

Scheme of Affiliation of St. Michael's College with the University of Toronto.

1. St. Michael's College is to be a college in affiliation with the University of Toronto.

2. In the sub-department of history (medieval and modern) no authors are to be specified in the University curriculum. The periods of history embraced in the curriculum are to be the subjects of examination without necessary reference to any particular authors, and examiners are to be instructed by the Senate to so conduct examinations as to carry out the spirit of this memorandum.

3. In the department of mental and moral science and civil polity no authors are to be specified in the University curriculum. The questions will have no necessary reference to any author or school of authors. In matters of opinion matters will be judged according to their accuracy of thought and expression.

(Signed) J. J. CASSIDY, M.D.,
J. M. TEEFY,
D. A. O'SULLIVAN, M.A.

On motion of the Vice-Chancellor, seconded by Principal Caven, this report was adopted.

The Vice-Chancellor gave notice of a statute to give effect to the report of the Committee on the Affiliation of St. Michael's College.

Dr. Oldright gave notice of a motion to inquire and report upon the relations of this University to those in Great Britain and Ireland.

The amendments to the curricula in Law and Medicine were adopted, and the Senate adjourned, to meet again on Friday and Monday next.

THE SERENADE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF L. UHLAND.

What wakens me from slumber now
That sounds so sweet and clear?
O, mother, see; what can it be
At this late hour I hear?

I hear it not, I see it not,
O, slumber then so mild;
No midnight songs are sung to thee,
Thou poor, sick, weary child!

It is not earthly music
That makes my heart so light;
The angels call me with their songs—
O, mother dear, good night!

E. M. R.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

It was at the Island, and it happened in this way. He said to Spot, 'There's no hurry; my landlady has given me a latchkey.'

'So has mine,' said Spot. 'I carry it here'—producing the implement from the lining of his hat—'because my tailor has made my new clothes with ventilators in all the pockets.'

'What a place to keep it?' returned he. 'Let me take care of it for you.'

'Don't forget to give it back to me when we separate.'

'No fear.'

And he did not forget he had the key, but somehow, after a hard day's finding out information for the paper, neither he nor Spot could distinctly tell one key from the other. So they had to toss up; and, of course, got hold of the wrong ones; and both arrived at this office in a most dilapidated condition next morning, having wandered about all night looking for each other.

'My experience in dis life,' says a darkey preacher, 'has taught me dat de man who swaps mules wid his eyes shut am sartin to get de wust ob it. Brudderly feelin' goes a good ways in case ub sickness, or want, or death; but it seldom reaches down to a hoss trade. If I war buyin' a mule of a man I had knowed all my life I should begin at de hoofs and look dat anamile ober clar up to de point of his nose. I shouldn't 'spect him to tell me dat he had filed down any teef or puttied ober any hoof cracks. My advice am not to lie or deceive in tradin' mules, but to answer as few qeshuns as you kin, an' seem sort o' keerless whedder your offer am 'cepted or not.'

PARSON (to a little girl in his Bible-class): 'Child! who made your vile body?'

Little girl: 'Please, sir, I did; but mother put in the sleeves.'

It was very hard on a celebrated physician to say that when he went hunting during his holiday it was the only time in the year when he didn't kill anything.

HATS off, journalists, for Lady Florence Dixie, now one of us! Her ladyship sailed last week as the *Morning Post's* special war correspondent at the Transvaal. War correspondents should feel proud.

'DEAREST, delay not, long have I waited; Sighed for the coming Of kisses belated, Fragrant as rose-buds, Pure as the dew; Dearest delay not, I'm waiting for you.' Very pretty, and it's evidently time that we explained the matter. He saw the other fellow waiting for him with a big stick, and thought it best to defer his visit till a more convenient season. Don't sigh any more, Miss B.; he'll be handy as soon as the coast's clear.

THE following anecdote of Carlyle has the twofold merit of being inoffensive and authentic. When in Cannes some years ago, the old gentleman was under the care of Dr. Franks, and on the first interview the literary genius opened the conversation by observing, 'I'll do anything, Doctor, ye tell me—but ye mauna stop my pipe!'

CARLYLE'S love of a beneficent disposition is not difficult of explanation. In early life he was a schoolmaster—and a schoolmaster who

believed sufficiently in the Bible to hold that sparing the rod meant spoiling the child. To the end of his days the Chelsea sage regarded his fellow-men as children—he frequently talks of 'this fool of a world'—who stood in need of perpetual birching. To him a puissant monarch was merely a well-equipped pedagogue, and therefore necessary and admirable.

THE Sydney *Evening News* is responsible for the following: At cursing the Chinese surpass all the peoples of the earth. The gaming-house keepers have employed two Buddhist priests to anathematize Willy Reilly, the half-caste, who assisted the police. Instructions have been given to spare no expense, but to do the thing properly. The priests have been at it day and night, spell and spell about, for three days. They commenced at the top of Willy Reilly's head, and cursed every hair, every pore, and everything down his right side, and they are now nearly up to his left shoulder. They are doing the work thoroughly. After finishing up with Willy, they have, in accordance with Mongolian practice, to curse all his relations, however remote, and his ancestors back to the sixteenth generation. They expect to finish the job in about three months, if the weather holds up.

THE burning question of the hour in Oxford is whether Zola's works shall be admitted to the library.

JOHN DUNCAN, the Alford weaver and botanist, has presented to the University of Aberdeen an herbarium containing 1,131 specimens of British flora, which he had gathered and preserved during the last fifty years of his life. These he gave, for he would not, to use his own words, "barter them for heaps of gold."

ONE of the results of the Jesuit immigration in England is the appropriation and organization by the order of establishments in Sussex, Wales, Jersey, and elsewhere in England. These imported colleges will probably add to, instead of decreasing, the difficulties which have always stood in the way of attempts to acclimatize their disciplinary system in that country.

THE acme of stupidity—Ouida's last novel: A Village Commune.

I ALWAYS hail with literary delight the publication of yet another novel of Miss Braddon's, for the *Saturday Review* invariably reviews her works and smashes them to very thin powder indeed, and a smashing criticism from the most sparkling paper in England is the best intellectual bitters I can humbly recommend. Though I have never read a line by Miss Braddon outside of a few quotations, for that very reason I am grateful in her regard, and likewise, I am sure, is every one who has looked through last week's *Review*.

A MAN shows his address most when he conceals it—from his creditors.

GOING to Hamilton the other day, I was seated behind a young couple whose bondage in wedlock's fetters had evidently been as yet only of a few days. They were reading the *Globe*—together, after the fashion of the newly married. Said she: 'Jack, what do you think of this wonderful Syndicate?' J., very lovingly: 'I like my own Katie best, darling.' Where is the stony heart that would not, &c.

'THE man,' says the Sydney *Illustrated News*, 'who is within reach of an obliging girl can always button his gaiters and fasten his gloves with the aid of a hair-pin.' Now it is a sin of the *S.I.N.* to say such things.

HE lectured on Shakespeare and they shied eggs at him. He believed there was something rotten in Henmark.

'FOOL of a fellow,' said Tabb—, speaking of a deceased acquaintance. 'Gave himself dead away.'

'Eh, what?'
'Left his remains to a school of medicine to be used for scientific purposes.'

DURING this season one should keep on the same winter clothing. It is dangerous to leave off any habit, be it never so bad.

THE following was found in a room of the Residence occupied for-

merly by one of the boys who accompanied our football team which went to Detroit :

My pals long ago have departed,
Each borrowed enough for his fare ;
And I'm thinking that if I had started
With them when I'd money to spare,
'Twould have suited me better than staying
Out here for the sake of the air.

* * *

THERE is a great deal of natural tact in children. When a little one was asked by her proud mother to read her last composition to the minister, she began : 'The cow is the most useful animal in the world ;' and then, remembering the minister's presence, added, 'except religion.'

* * *

If all men were perfect what a monotonous old world this would be, to be sure ! Because then, you see, the few of us who are perfect now would have nobody left to find fault with or to laugh at.

* * *

PEOPLE who keep bees never have the small-pox. Their waxy nature prevents it. Comprenez ?

* * *

SCIENCE enumerates six hundred species of organic forms in the air we breathe. Just think of this, boys. Every time you draw breath a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe—and, as in the case of the *Conversazione*, no free tickets issued for the Press !

* * *

'It is in the hour of danger that woman thinks least of herself.' So says Madame de Staël, and truly. When the thunder roars, and the lightning flashes, and the big drops come down, the woman surprised by the storm devotes her agony to the thought that her bonnet and jacket will be ruined.

* * *

THE Emperor of Austria is said to play the violin superbly. This is why the Empress so frequently requires change of air.

* * *

Now is the time to remember that a cabbage leaf worn in the hat will keep off sunstroke.

* * *

"This potato is only half done, my dear," said he, crossly.
"Then only eat half of it, my love," answered she affectionately.

* * *

THE Professor has determined of late to see into things himself. The other morning he was in his stable when a load of hay arrived. "This hay is worthless," said he, feeling and sniffing after the most approved manner. "It's the same, sir, as we had before," said the coachman. "Then that must have been worthless, too." "The horses, sir, seemed to like it well enough." "And what, pray, does that prove ; do you suppose that horses know more about hay than I do ?"

* * *

"You may go, father, and fare worse," as the undutiful son said to his parent. But the parent was up to his work, and replied : "*Fiat experimentum in corpore filii*," and it was ; and the son did not find sitting down a profitable undertaking for some days afterwards.

* * *

"TOUCH the harp, Louise"—the poet
Bids you touch the harp
"Gently"—for he seems to know it
Breaks when touched too sharp.

Touch, by all means, touch the zitter ;
Touch, too, the guitar ;
Touch—it seems you're such a hitter—
All things near and far.

But—you'll pardon the remainder
From a humble bard—
If you touch the organ-grinder,
Touch him precious hard.

* * *

A PHYSICIAN being called to see a dying landlord in Ireland, entered the room with a cheerful smile, and rubbing his hands in glee, remarked that it was certainly a matter for congratulation in these days when a man died quietly in his bed instead of being shot by his tenants.

'**VARSITY MEN AND WOMEN.**—"The death is announced of Rev. James Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ College, Cambridge.

"THE Joseph Hume Scholarship for Political Economy, at University College, London, has just been awarded to Miss Bigg, of St. Andrew's.

"REV. DR. LLOYD, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, died recently after a short illness." *King's College Record*.

THE principal feature in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos is the success of the Trinity men, the College having no fewer than eight wranglers (including the first three), or double the number of any other college.

PROFESSOR CHURCHILL, of Oberlin, is revising Olney's Complete Algebra.

At Oxford, Dr. Pusey and Dr. Liddon are busy concocting a pamphlet on the Royal supremacy. Also Professor Bonamy Price has announced a series of lectures, during Lent term, on Free Trade, the opposition it now encounters—American Theories and Reciprocity.

THE late Professor Watson, of Michigan University, discovered during his life twenty-three asteroids, two comets, and the ultra-mercurial planet Venus.

HARVARD, Yale, and Washington College (Pa.) are represented in the new Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of War, graduated from Harvard in 1864. Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, Attorney-General, graduates from Yale in the famous class of 1853. Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, graduated from Washington College in 1847. *Harvard Echo*.

THE following requisition has been presented to Mr. I. B. McQuesten, and it is hoped he will allow himself to become a candidate :
To I. B. McQuesten, Esq., M.A., Hamilton :

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Convocation of the University of Toronto, respectfully request you to allow yourself to be nominated as a candidate to fill one of the vacancies about to occur in the office of a member of the Senate, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support you at the coming election.

Thos. Miller, M.D.	F. C. L. Armstrong, M.A.
A. De la Haye, M.B.	George Patterson, M.A.
John Muir, M.A., LL.B.	H. S. Griffin, B.A., M.B.
J. White, Jun., M.A.	J. M. Gibson, M.A., LL.B.
Edward Furlong, LL.B.	James Chisholm, B.A.
E. O'Neill, M.D.	G. W. S. Papps, LL.B.
W. Fred. Walker, M.A., LL.B.	H. S. Brennen, B.A.
A. Woolverton, M.A., M.D., C.M.	F. H. Wilson, M.B.
G. M. Shaw, M.B.	M. M. Sutherland, B.A.
John W. Jones, LL.B.	Chas. Robertson, M.A.
James White, M.A., M.D.	D. R. Clarke, B.A.
Alexander Robinson, M.B.	James Andersen, M.B.
W. H. Ballard, M.A.	P. S. Campbell, B.A.

THE Oberlin *Review* quotes the following as the Burlington *Hawkeye's* opinion about co-education : 'Give the girls a fair chance, an even start, a "fair field and no favor," in the school, in the sanctum, in the workshop, the studio, the factory, on the farm, behind the counter, on the rostrum, anywhere, everywhere. Then if the girl can and does beat me, why God bless the girl, let her go ! And I will throw up my hat and hurrah while she sweeps under the wire and carries off the purse. My dear boys, if it wasn't for the girls and women in this world, I wouldn't want to live in it longer than fifteen minutes. Some day you will know that about all that is good and noble and pure in your life you draw from your sister, or some other fellow's sister.'

"THE London *Standard* makes light of the grave discussions which have taken place over the question whether women who have successfully passed the Cambridge University examinations shall be admitted to places in the University class lists. After settling the more important question of their admission to University privileges in their favor, the *Standard* thinks the refusal to grant them what is now sought is more than 'straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel—it is an act of positive injustice.' The *Times*, commenting on the same point, and alluding to the case of Miss Scott, who took a high position at the mathematical examination last year, says 'it seems ungenerous, and not very rational, for a University to let its authorities proclaim a man in the Senate House eighth wrangler and inform Girton College that the real eighth wrangler was a woman.'

"At the last meeting of the Senate of the University of Durham, England, application was made on behalf of a lady for permission to compete for the entrance examination in October next, and if successful, to proceed at the proper time to the degree of B. A.

"AN unusually-large meeting of the Senate of Cambridge University was recently held to consider the report of a 'Syndicate' appointed

to consider certain memorials addressed to the University respecting higher education for women. That report recommended that, subject to certain conditions of residence at Newnham and Girton, female students should be admitted to the Tripos examinations, and certificates issued to them testifying to the results achieved. Nothing seems to have been decided at that meeting, but it is reported that on the subject of female education as a whole, 'the tendency of the University seems to be in favor of cautious progress.'

"AT a recent meeting of the Senate of Toronto University it was resolved that in the Faculty of Arts, the examinations, medals, prizes, certificates of honor, scholarships, and degrees should be open to women on the same conditions as to men, except that in the case of women attendance on lectures in an affiliated college should be dispensed with, and that any woman gaining a scholarship should enter into an engagement to expend the money in prosecuting the studies necessary to obtain a degree."

"THE Nevada State University at Elko has had during the past year forty-eight pupils, twenty-five of whom were girls.

"IN Germany the Victoria Lyceum at Berlin provides for women regular examinations and certificates of excellence in the higher studies. A chair is held by a female Ph.D. In Italy the universities are open to women, and preparatory schools have been established in some cities.

"THE Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women has helped six students this year in their University courses. The society has also done an excellent work in providing pleasant social influences for those students who are strangers in Boston.

"MEMBERS of Convocation of the University of Toronto will have to take note of the fact that certain important changes have been made by the University Act, passed a few days ago, in the mode of conducting elections to the Senate. The date of the annual election is now fixed by statute for the first Wednesday in May, which is this year the fourth day of the month. The election hereafter will be preceded by nominations, and no votes will be counted for any candidate who has not been nominated by at least ten members of convocation. The nomination papers must be sent in at least four weeks before election day to the Registrar, who shall send out along with the voting papers a list of all those who have been regularly nominated, and are therefore eligible for election. The list of candidates and the voting papers are to be sent to voters at least three weeks before election day, and as soon as the voter receives his paper he can fill it in, sign it, and return it to the Registrar, the week limitation formerly in force having been abolished. As to the electoral franchise it should also be noted (1) that under this act all graduates in all faculties are members of convocation and as such have a right to vote; and (2) that as the new Act makes no provision for the limitation of the franchise by the imposition of a membership fee, it will not be necessary to pay any such fee in order to be entitled to vote. The election this year will be for three members in the room of Messrs. Taylor, McNish, and McFarlane, who retire by effluxion of time, and for one member to complete the remaining year of the term of Mr. Mulock, who becomes an *ex officio* member in virtue of his elevation to the Vice-Chancellorship. By the new Act it is provided that the register of graduates is to be kept open to members of Convocation during the Registrar's office hours."—*Globe*.

THE graduates of Toronto University residing in Whitby at present are—Messrs. G. H. Robinson, M.A., Principal of Collegiate Institute; C. F. McGillivray, B.A., Assistant in the same institution; H. B. Taylor, B.A., Manager Dominion Bank; J. E. Farewell, LL.B.; D. Ormiston, B.A.; G. Y. Smith, LL.B.; James Rutledge, B.A., and J. V. Ham, LL.B.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.—England has four universities, France fifteen, and Germany twenty-two; Ohio, with that simplicity which is characteristic of the West, contents itself with thirty-seven. Harvard's challenge to row an eight-oared race over a four-mile course has been accepted by Yale. The boat club of the latter university received from the alumni a steam launch, of which the warranted rate of speed is twenty miles an hour. The largest bicycle club in the States is at Harvard, and numbers one hundred and fifty members. At Dalhousie the Senior Class are relying on the fact that it is almost impossible to pluck old geese. The *Princetonian* affirms that the chapel for Princeton College will cost between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. Bowdoin, on the other hand, will invest in her new gymnasium only \$12,000—a very modest sum compared to what was subscribed to our own. Columbia heads the list of American universities as regards the number of students, having 1,494. We feel quite alarmed at the apparent godlessness of Harvard; not only are the Seniors no longer required to attend at chapel services, not only is it rumored that morning prayers are to be left to individual utterance, but, to crown all, the library is open on Sundays. "And now the

Yale *Courant* lifteth up its voice against a compulsory second service on Sundays, and the Amherst *Student* saith that two-thirds of the Senior Class are in favor of a third compulsory service, and advocates it as a step in the right direction."—*Bowdoin Orient*.

Attendance at prayers or chapel is still compulsory in many colleges of the United States, that "land of religious liberty." The anxiety for the spiritual welfare of the students which is thus displayed is not appreciated very highly, to judge from the comments of the College press. The *Orient* complains that the heat is shut off from the library in order that the chapel may be warm enough for prayers. The *College Courier* (Monmouth, Ill.) has its devotional frame of mind disturbed by "impious, disgraceful clapping and clammering" towards the close of the services. Compulsory attendance to religious forms is not calculated to inspire the average undergraduate with a very reverential spirit. The C. C. N. Y. *Free Press*, in discussing the Examination System, advocates the substitution of original essays for examinations in certain subjects. Any change that would diminish the amount of cramming required under the present system and leave more room for original investigation, would certainly be a step in the right direction. Cramming for examinations may help to form habits of thoroughness and application, but the system is unnatural, and the results are of little real benefit to the student. Knowledge that is acquired for its own sake can scarcely be forgotten; but if it is acquired merely to pass an examination, it is soon forgotten, and is of little practical value. This fact is now very generally recognized, and must lead eventually to some change in the systems of instruction and examination. The *Orient* publishes a list of the most distinguished alumni of Bowdoin. In the department of literature it boasts of Longfellow and Hawthorne of the class of 1825.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of this Association last Wednesday night, Mr. S. Stewart read a paper on "Teeth," in which he described their various tissues at different stages of development. Dividing the toothed Vertebrata into two classes, those with one set and those with two, an early and a replacing set, he showed how these vary in form, kind and number, according to the diet and habits of the animal.

MR. J. L. ROWAND read an amusing essay on the 'Early History of Chemistry,' treating his subject in periods, and giving descriptions of the futile labors of the alchemists, and a sketch of the method of obtaining the 'Philosopher's Stone.' He showed that gold, silver, lead, iron, mercury, copper and tin were the only metals known to the ancients. The nominations for the various offices of the Society for next year were made. The committee appointed to confer with the Literary Society for the purpose of obtaining the McMurrich medal, reported that the committee chosen to meet them had agreed to recommend its transference.

THE GYMNASIUM.—The Committee of the Gymnasium Association begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions: Hon. E. Blake, \$10; W. Mulock, Esq., \$5; Dr. Wilson, \$5; Prof. Hutton, \$5; Prof. Loudon, \$5; Prof. Young, \$5; Prof. Wright, \$5; Prof. Pike, \$5; Prof. Chapman, \$5; Prof. Galbraith, \$2; F. A. Vines, Esq., \$3; A. Baker, Esq., \$4; A. H. Vander Smissen, Esq., \$2.

"ONE AFTERNOON."

The day was bakingly hot, so we had planned a yachting excursion for the afternoon. The tide had come in, but no fresh sea-breeze accompanied it, and as we lounged on the rocks in the shade of the great sandstone cliff in every conceivable posture of laziness, idly watching the tangled masses of seaweed rise and fall with the gentle swell of the sea, we were none of us, I am afraid, in very good humor.

It was one of these afternoons when you feel inclined to quarrel with your best friend on the slightest provocation. Not a breath of wind freshened the sultry air; the heat seemed to be actually rising in a kind of haze from the mountains across the bay; looking far over the St. Lawrence to the south shore, the eye obtained no relief. Grosse Isle and St. Etienne seemed as hopelessly hot as ourselves; the very porpoises, whose white bellies occasionally gleamed in the sun as they lazily rolled up to the surface, seemed overcome with the heat and more lazy than usual; the discordant screaming of the sea-gulls was irritating; but most exasperating of all was the calm, placid surface of the sea, unruffled by a single ripple, and the flag hanging limp and listless at the top-mast-head of the *Water Kelpie* lying at anchor about a hundred yards from shore.

Bright-eyed little Miss Fannie Allan and the 'skipper' had evidently had a quarrel—and a more serious one than usual: for, reclining on a pile of shawls, with an umbrella over her [which effectually prevented the skipper from seeing her pretty face, if he had felt any inclination to look at it, and whose ostensible purpose of shielding her complexion

from the rays of the sun, which would have to penetrate about half a mile of sandstone to reach it, was altogether too thin] Miss Fannie was pretending to read a novel. It was, however, evidently terrible up-hill work, for her average rate of progress as observed by myself and Miss Helen Armstrong, who together shared a 'soft' rock a few yards off, was about one page and a quarter to the hour. The skipper himself was reclining on his back, his arms beneath his head, and solemnly puffing away at his meerschaum, apparently serenely indifferent to Miss Fannie, her novel and umbrella. He had a supreme contempt for all the amenities of polite society, and when annoyed or bored invariably showed it—generally by devoting his entire attention to the weed nicotian, and lapsing into utter silence.

I had often remonstrated with him on the subject, and to-day I was particularly savage, when I observed that Miss Allan was evidently seriously offended by his conduct. It was, I felt sure, pure obstinacy on his part, for I knew my friend too well not to have discovered how sincerely he cared for her—the only woman who had ever made any impression on him—in spite of their occasional quarrels. He seemed determined to make himself miserable, and to choke a love which would make him in every way a happier and a better man. I had then good reason to be annoyed.

'How frightfully hot!' ejaculated Miss Allan for about the hundredth time, as her novel slipped from her fingers. No one disputed the proposition, and Miss Helen gave a silent assent by closing her eyes and letting her head sink back on a cushion—preparatory to having a nap. People at the sea-side, particularly on hot days, do not worry about the minor details of etiquette.

I ventured to remark that none of us looked particularly cool, when the eyes opened, and I was silenced by a look which implied as plainly as words that I was an 'unfeeling brute.' So I lit a cigarette, and we again gave up the attempt at conversation: it had proved a wretched failure too often before that afternoon.

I went over and sat down by the skipper. 'I am going up to-morrow,' he said.

My reply was simply, 'Don't be an ass!'

'She doesn't care a brass farthing for me, and besides, we could never get on together.' 'Of course, I care for her,' he added, 'but I am not going to be played with by any woman. I've been made a fool of long enough, and shall return to town to-morrow.'

Poor old man! I knew how sore he felt, but argument was useless, so I smoked away in silence.

By and by the air grew a little cooler. A cat's paw rippled the waters of the bay, and shook out the flag at the *Kelpie's* mast-head feebly. Then the trees on the cliff above us rustled a little, and the sails of a schooner far up in the bay filled with wind, and the line of dark blue on the water swept rapidly down towards us. Miss Fannie's umbrella is overturned, Miss Helen opens her eyes, the skipper knocks the ashes out of his pipe, and we gradually realize the fact that a glorious breeze has sprung up, and life, again, is worth living.

The skipper remarks that the tide is falling and we had better get aboard at once, so we bundle together the wraps, and hail a small boy in a skiff, who is easily bribed by the talismanic *six-sous* to paddle us out to the *Kelpie*. The yacht is quite a small craft, some six tons, yawl rigged and very staunch. The ladies are made comfortable in the cockpit, and the mainsail and jigger set in a few minutes. The skipper takes the tiller, I let go the buoy rope, hoist the jib, haul taut the sheets, and we stand out from our moorings on the starboard tack. The breeze by this time had freshened considerably, and as the salt-spray splashed over the bow our spirits rose perceptibly. The skipper has recovered his good humor, and Miss Fannie as usual chatters away like a magpie, takes the helm, and issues orders (slightly contradictory ones) with the air of a sea captain.

It is about two miles across the bay to Les Escherchés, where we ran in close to shore and went about. This manoeuvre was rather clumsily performed ('ladies aboard' you know), and Miss Fannie's hat knocked overboard, and drifted rapidly astern, while her brown hair fell in confusion over her shoulders. Of course the effect was charming, and the skipper gave a great guffaw of delight. We made a few more tacks up the bay, and then jibing round ran down again to Les Escherchés. The wind had now freshened so considerably that we had to bring up waterproofs from the cabin to wrap round the ladies, while the skipper and his crew—of one—had their hands full in managing the yacht, and guarding against sudden squalls.

Meanwhile the tide had been falling fast, so we reluctantly went about, and, hauling taut the sheets, stood in towards our moorings. Our little craft dashes gaily through the waves, and we are soon half way across the bay, when, suddenly, there is an awful concussion, she careens madly over to leeward till the water pours into her cabin windows. We let fly the jib-sheet, and she rights a little—crashes down again—again careens over; we have struck on a sandbar. Fannie Allan, who had been sitting down to leeward, springs to her feet,

but another crash shakes the little vessel from stem to stern, she loses her balance, and, with a piercing scream, falls backwards into the sea. The skipper springs overboard without an instant's hesitation. It is a horrible moment—the skipper and Fannie struggling in the waves a few yards from us, and the *Kelpie* pounding up and down on the sand, her mainsail and jigger full of wind, threatening every moment to capsize. The awful dilemma presents itself of choosing between two actions, each of which seems necessary for the safety of human life; the skipper must have assistance, the *Kelpie's* sheets must be loosed, or a capsize and a watery grave for all four of us is almost inevitable. One glance at Helen shows me that she is cool and collected, though her face is as white as snow. 'Let go the sheets,' I said, 'I must help Jack.' Half frantic, I picked up a coil of rope and threw it to the skipper, who, strong man and practised swimmer though he was, in spite of all his desperate struggles, could hardly have kept above water a moment longer. Fannie in her terror had clasped her arms round his neck, and thus completely baffled all his efforts to reach the yacht. He catches the rope, and in a few seconds they are drawn alongside, and with some difficulty we manage to get them safely aboard. Then for the first time her arms lose their hold and she sinks down senseless, apparently lifeless, on the deck. It is of course a mere faint, but the skipper looks terribly frightened, and as he clasps her hands leans anxiously over her, watching for the signs of returning life. With the aid of a little whiskey (a commodity generally to be found aboard the good yacht *Water Kelpie*), we succeeded in restoring her to consciousness after a few minutes. The long eyelashes, heavy with sea-water, slowly lift themselves, and the hazel eyes look up to the skipper's honest troubled face with a meaning no one could mistake.

At midnight the skipper and I took a skiff and rowed out to yacht, which, none the worse for her severe pounding, was again afloat on the rising tide. It was a lovely moonlight night, and the land-breeze blowing was just enough, with the assistance of the tide, to enable us to drift quietly into our moorings. The skipper puffed away at his pipe in silence as we slowly glided in under the shadow of the cliff. Then, as we neared our moorings, he knocked out the ashes, and laying his arm on my shoulder said, 'You'll be my best man, old fellow! and—and I don't think I'll go up to-morrow.'

'NAUTICUS.'

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

BY DON QUIXOTE.

The following set of test questions has been prepared with great care by a specialist. They are designed as a means of self-examination for students who are to go through the annual ordeal next May. We commend them especially to all who are looking forward to be scholars or medalists:

CLASSICS.—HONORS.

- I. Who was the wife of Apollo? Who was his mother-in-law?
- II. What do you know of the Homeric question? What don't you know? Why?
- III. Describe the Chimera; also a Centaur. Show clearly wherein the "beauty" of your descriptions consists.
- IV. Give in detail Gladstone's criticism of Brown's views with respect to the color of Homer's hat. Had he a hat?
- V. Estimate the value of the works of Ovid and Horace as a means of moral culture.

MATHEMATICS.

- I. Given $x = 0$; it is required to find how much money and *aqua vitæ* it takes to run the elections in the College Literary Society.
- II. Trisect any given angle, especially the angle at the vertex of an isosceles triangle of Residence apple-pie.
- III. A student, A, enters the Rossin House at 9 P.M. At 11.30 P.M. an object is seen moving in an irregular line up Yonge Street. What is the probability that $A = B$?
- IV. A certain college has an endowment of x to the n th dollars, and sends up y students for matriculation; an ordinary high school receives no endowment, and sends up z students. Prove that the efficiency of educational institutions varies inversely as the square of the endowment.
- V. Two bodies, the one infinitely large, the other infinitely small, coming from opposite directions, are approaching each other with a tremendous velocity along a given line. Let the larger body, m , represent public opinion; and the smaller, n , a college council; and let the given line represent the "higher education of woman" question. Determine approximately the point in interstellar space to which n will be projected on coming into collision with m . (Given $\log 10 = 1$.)

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.

I. Sketch carefully the lives and writings of Smith, Jones and Robinson.

II. Tell what you know of the coming New Zealander and his cogitations on London Bridge.

III. Quote a passage from a college song containing either rhyme, rhythm or reason.

IV. Write a critique on the articles from the *Sporting Times* which have appeared in late numbers of the *'Varsity*.

V. Compose a prize poem on the King of Kalamazoo. (*Vide* Wordsworth's Eulogy of an Ass.)

LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.—HONORS.

I. What do you understand by the infinite and the attainable? How much of it would purchase a ton of coal for a college student?

II. Give Sokratès' idea of goodness. Give the freshman's idea of the same, as shown in his opinion of what constitutes a "good time."

III. If everything is nothing and something is everything, how much better is an Honor man than a Pass man?

IV. Explain clearly the difference between the opinions of ancient mental philosophers and those of modern idiots.

V. Discuss fully whether Plato or Aristotle has the superior claim to the discovery of the profound physical truths that "water runs down hill" and that "fire produces heat." Give Spilkin's views on this question.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—HONORS.

I. What is the commercial value of city water as a fertilizer? Characterize its principal fauna and flora.

II. Trace the development of the kidney of a cellar slug. Describe the bicusps of the oyster. (*Bradypus tridactylus*.)

III. Determine the temperature, centigrade, of Residence butter, and the motive-power of the cheese. To what extent would it be safe to employ the former in the manufacture of saponaceous compounds?

IV. If the Darwinian principle of "the survival of the fittest" be valid, how do you account for the survival of the college gown (*Thingum antediluvianum*), which nobody supposes to be fit for anything? (*Vide* Schleirmacher on Barbaric Remains.)

SCISSORINGS.

"Three gentlemen who 'travelled in safes,' as they would have expressed it, not, as it might be supposed, inside of them, but for the purpose of selling them, were extolling the merits of their respective articles. Said the first, who was an Englishman, and rather prosaic, 'I maintain, gentlemen, that my safe, the Universal, is the safe of the future, and so convinced were my firm of its merits that we enclosed bank-notes to the value of £5,000 in the safe, and consigned it to the flames. Those notes, gentlemen, came out crisp and somewhat cleaner, but otherwise unaltered.'

'Begorra,' called out the second, whose accent proclaimed an Emerald Islander, 'do you call that a trial. Now, listen while I tell ye the capabeelities of my safe, the Phaynix. We took 3 lbs. of the best Cork butter and put it in that jewel of a safe. We then waited till we heard of a really genuine fire, none of your twopenny half-penny affairs, but the real thing, a matter of £50,000 to the insurance offices. We hurled the Phaynix into the flames and waited till the fire burnt out. That took three days, and it was too hot for two days more to take out the safe. On the fifth day we opened the safe, sir, and took out the butter. That butter, bedad, was fresher and firmer, slightly firmer, than on the day we put it in.'

'That was pretty well, sir, pretty well; but not up to date, sir, and then you tried it rather low,' remarked the third, expectorating largely in the manner which pertains to the true Yankee. 'Now, sir, I have a safe, sir, which whips creation; Hiram Buck's safe, sir; I am Hiram, sir. Well, sir, I determined to give that safe a thorough trial, sir, an exhaustive trial. I took a live pigeon, and shut it up in the safe; I took the safe, and put into a blast furnace, sir (Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace wasn't in the same category with it), and at the end of a week we, at considerable expense, put out the furnace. After diligent search we found the safe a scarcely recognizable mass of iron.' Here Hiram stopped like a man who has forgotten the point of his story, and expectorated. 'Yes?' said the others, interrogatively, 'and the pigeon—how about the pigeon?' 'Oh, the pigeon,' drawled Hiram; 'well, the pigeon was frozen to death, sir, frozen to death.'

A VISITOR at the well known hotel of Gen. McMackie, who died lately, was surprised on going down to dinner to hear a loud voice from the dining-room proclaiming, "Oh! here's yer nice mock-turtle soup! Oh! here's yer nice mock-turtle soup! Here's yer lamb and ham, yer jelly and yer jam!" Subsequently the General explained that he thus announced his bill of fare, instead of having it printed, out of consid-

eration for the Mississippi Legislature. "A good many of them come here from time to time," he said, "and so few can read that I found it best to give my bill of fare *viva voce*." *School Bulletin*.

"IN the Pimlico district (fondly called South Belgravia by the inhabitants) there is a waiter who rejoices in the unsavory patronymic of Buggs. Now, Buggs being a sharp man and an excellent waiter, he is naturally in great request among the Pimlicians; but their innate aristocratic tendencies will not allow them to call him by that horrible name, so they each invent one for him. It so happened one day that a leader of society there gave a large gathering. Naturally she called the great Buggs to her aid; and also naturally she rechristened him De Vignes.

De Vignes was to stand at the foot of the stairs, while the hostess remained at the head, to receive the guests. Imagine the good lady's horror at hearing each successive guest address the august Buggs—we mean De Vignes—in some such way as follows:

"Ah, Granville, you here?"

"Good evening, Montmorenci."

"Glad to see you, Vavasaur."

"Take my coat, Adalbert."

"You here, Desborough?" &c., &c. *Sporting Times*.

"AN astonishing beast spread terror in Healdsburg, Cal., by running through the streets, for he was not recognized as Professor Gamble's handsome snow-white pony, with his mane and tail sheared off, and his sides striped like a rainbow zebra. The Professor had offended students of the Litton Springs Academy."

"SHE RAN AFTER A POLICEMAN.—"Hit's jess as I told you, jedge. I has hit her wid a club or sumfin' else, somewhar or udder, more den a hundred times, and she nebber ran after a policeman before, no matter how much I mauled her; so you see I had puffce confidence in her. Yesterday I was gibbin' her de usual beatin' wid a skillet, when she sot up a howl and ran after a policeman, jedge. I did not 'spect her to do dat ar, so you see, jedge, she has deceived me de wust kind. I is a ruined husband. I has been betrayed by my wife. She luff me and ran after a policeman," and he sighed like a horse with the heaves.

"Why," said the astonished recorder, "has any person in Galveston interfered with your domestic affairs?"

"Hain't I done tole yer, jedge, she deceived me by runnin' after a policeman when I was wollop'in' her."

"I fine you ten dollars!" roared the recorder.

As that same policeman led Jim off, the latter said reproachfully to his abused wife: "You see now, Belindy, how you have bust up de family by running after a policeman, don't yer?"

CONVERSATIONS IN A WHIST CLUB.

P. (the club idiot, after a hand which has gone rather badly, to his partner): 'May I ask you one question?'

C. (P.'s partner): 'No; I shan't answer it because you talk such nonsense.'

P.: 'But just let me ask you one question. Am I in future ever to have any confidence in you?'

C.: 'No, certainly not. Never.'

P.: 'Well, you're a most extraordinary man. I suppose you play to lose!'

C.: 'No, I don't; but I never have any confidence in you, and therefore I don't want you to have any in me.'

J. (who has written a book on whist, and who has had a run of bad luck at whist, soliloquizing): 'I do believe the better a man plays the more he loses.'

W. (a 'good-natured friend'): 'You are like the quack doctor who killed himself by swallowing some of his own pills.'

K. lives in Blankshire, and runs up to town now and then for a week's gamble. He is a very bad player, and has just lost the game by putting on queen second hand with queen and several small ones, which is contrary to all rule.

K. (to B.): 'Was that wrong, to put up the queen?'

B. (sarcastically): 'In some counties they do it, but in Middlesex they do not.'

L., a very good player, has just lost the odd trick by forgetting the six is the best card of a suit.

R. (an adversary chaffing): 'I believe you play nearly as well as N.'

N. is a shocking player, who defies all rule, and adopts an eccentric game of his own.

S. (L's partner, smarting under the loss of the trick): 'Impossible! L. hasn't N.'s originality.' *Pink 'Un*.

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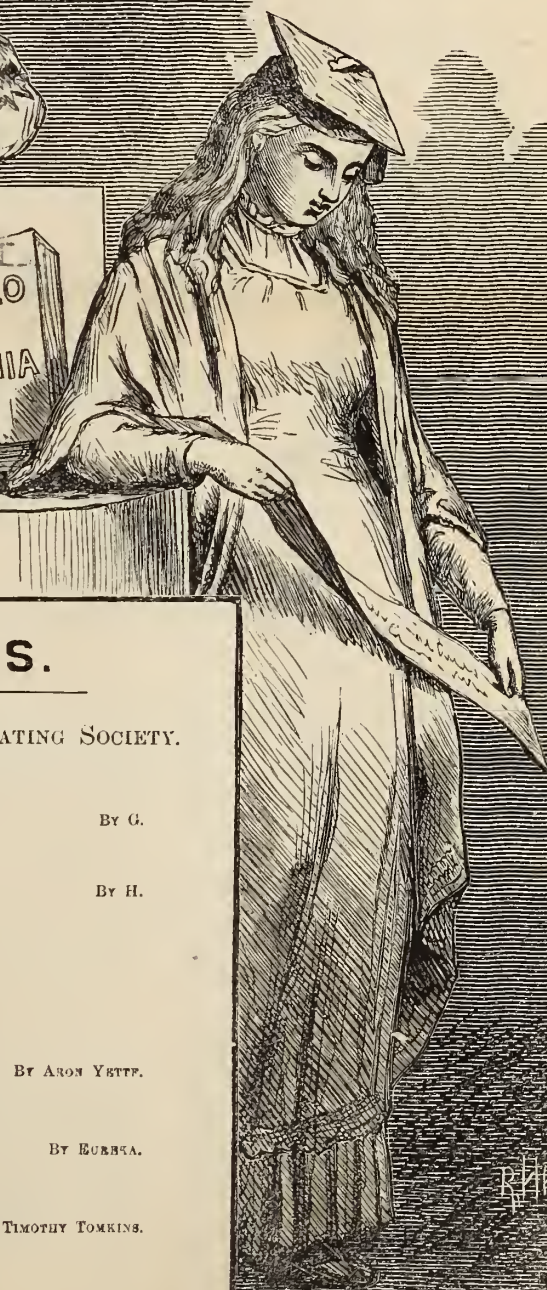
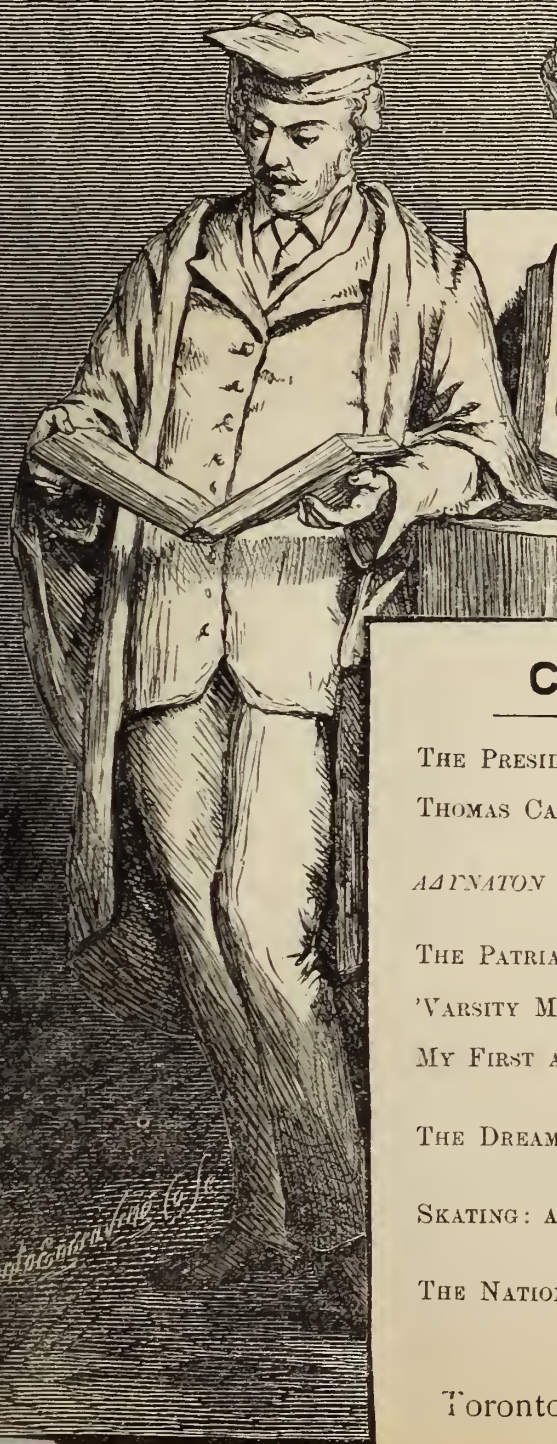
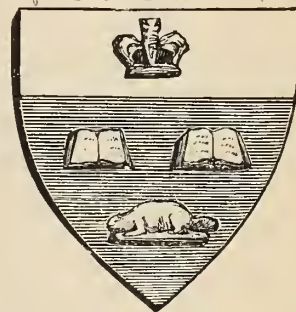
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Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 18th, 1881.

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March 19, 1881.

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THE PRESIDENCY OF THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

The election for this office, which takes place towards the end of the present month, is already being preceded by the usual ferment. The actual storm of the election day should certainly be uproarious, seeing how the dead calm which comes before lasts without a squall from October to February. Now there is quite a refreshing breeze; the members of election committees and the nominees for 'minor offices' are to be met with in all the nooks of the College halls, intent on gauging the rises and falls of popular favor, and wearing on their countenances the expression which has been described as the 'weight of empire look.' The devices of the politician, the carefully-selected phrases of canvassers, and the discreet utterances of that mysterious being, the party organizer, indicate the anxieties and labors of the hour. To individuals of the bystanding type these labors must appear rather boyish, since out of three possible bases on which the election might proceed—(1) sectionalism, (2) personal sympathy, (3) attachment to well-defined principles—the last has not yet been introduced, the second is a small influence among a small minority, while the first holds undisturbed sway. The remedy which will bring about a rational and wholesome struggle has not been suggested, and there seems to be little prospect of a change towards giving to local undergraduate politics that character in miniature which belongs to the politics of the country at large. The opinion has been expressed, it is true, that to attain this object a reconstruction of party lines is necessary in the first place; but it requires little reflexion to perceive that such a reconstruction is more a matter of gradual growth than of arbitrary arrangement. The common plan of beginning at the top when an edifice is to be demolished is the more obvious course to follow, and accordingly the initial step of reform in this instance would be to alter the conditions of candidature for the Presidency. No prophetic faculty is needed to see that the alteration which would eventually meet with the widest satisfaction is the restriction of the office to the undergraduates. In the United States the university and college debating societies are presided over by undergraduates, as the belief is firmly held that men of the junior standing are capable of managing their own affairs. Speaking generally, a community makes a virtual confession of weakness by choosing its leader from outside itself or from a quarter where it possesses little or no control. The debating society, however, confesses itself in this manner every year, and goes on a begging mission among the Toronto graduates who have shown the interest they take in it by their absence at the meetings. As undergraduates, we protest against what practically amounts to a humiliating admission of incompetency to supply out of our ranks a fit occupant for the headship of what is really our own association. Such a proceeding is tantamount to an acknowledgment that, as regards governing capacity, we are inferior to the youth at American universities. The latter scorn to part with a tittle of their independence by allotting positions in their bestowal to any person other than one of themselves. But the Debating Society has no such scorn, and the idea it entertains of the capabilities of its active members (in other words, the undergraduates) may be conjectured from the fact that there has never been an instance of an undergraduate receiving even a nomination for the Presidential chair, save in some rare instances of members of the outgoing Year. The exception, however, is not a legitimate one, as such nominees, when successful, were graduates before entering on their term of office.

For the undergraduates an undergraduate President is wanted. The accomplishment of the political reform referred to above

would soon result from this new departure. The views of candidates in regard to the Constitution and other matters of interest to the Society could then be easily ascertained, and parties would form themselves in accordance with these views. Sectionalism would vanish, together with other elements which render the election to a great extent a contest of personal feeling instead of rival principles. A life and freedom would be communicated to the undergraduate body which it has hitherto been far from possessing, and the Debating Society would experience a resurrection from its long-prostrate and stiffened condition. There would be that animation exhibited in its proceedings which is alien to associations that are not self-governed; whilst the timorous attitude which is assumed in regard to questions that are supposed to depend for solution on the humor of the College Council would be abandoned.

From all reports it appears that Mr. Johnson is no longer a candidate for the Presidency, so Mr. Kingsford is the only nominee actually in the field at the present moment. An election by acclamation is an uncommonly-dull affair, and probably the supporters of the latter gentleman are as anxious for a contest as their opponents, whoever they may be. By all means let us have a fight, and if a graduate cannot be found to step into Mr. Johnson's place, there is no reason in the world why an undergraduate should not be started on this road to imperishable renown. The party which enters late in the race often betters its prospects by the adoption of novel tactics, and there always are some concurring influences which accompany an unprecedented policy. In this instance the cry of patriotism, of *esprit de corps*, would be warrantably raised, and might prove a very demoralizing cry indeed. What is worth considering is worth trying, and an opportunity which is not likely to happen soon again is now afforded for trying the experiment.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

"In the obituary of these days stands one article of quite peculiar import; the time, the place and particulars of which will have to be often repeated and re-written, and continue in remembrance many centuries."

It was thus that Carlyle wrote of the dead Goethe fifty years ago, in words which seem singularly expressive and, in a sense, prophetic of the feeling which the announcement of his own death was destined to awaken wherever the English language is spoken. It was to be expected, and the expectation has been fully justified, that the death of Carlyle would be the signal for the outpouring of an enormous quantity of obituary literature; newspapers and periodicals of all kinds and of every shade of opinion have given to the world their estimate of his character and influence, and weighed in the balances of their judgment the value of his work and the probable duration of his fame. It is with no purpose of rivalling these efforts of the secular and religious papers that we approach the subject, which they have ere this discussed in all its bearings, and settled to their own satisfaction, if not to that of their readers.

These criticisms, as a rule, have been generous and kindly in their tone, cordial in praise and temperate in censure. The most remarkable and deplorable exception to this rule that we have noticed is the Jupiter Optimus Maximus of Canadian journalism, who, emerging once a month from the Olympus where he 'lies beside his nectar,' condescends to merely human interests for a time under the humble guise of a *Bystander*, and taking for his domain, Art, Science, Literature, Politics, Religion and the Universe generally, unravels whatever tangled threads may have chanced therein during the preceding thirty days! From him we learn that Carlyle had long "ceased to take in or give out any new truth;" that his philosophy is "naught or worse than naught;" that "his cynicism became at last as bitter, as indiscriminating, and as barren as the east wind;" that his "preachings" are ruined by

"truculent sophistry" and "downright brutality." From these conclusions of this so "truculent" *Bystander*, we venture most heartily to dissent, but it is not for us to champion the cause of the departed Titan against the false gods of Brummagem :

*"Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget."*

Our more humble aim is twofold—first, to pay the tribute of a grateful reverence to the memory of him whom we deem the truest Hero and Prophet of his day—a reverence in which there is no admixture of qualification and reservation, no 'damnation of faint praise,' such as that with which more cautious critics are wont to temper the wine of their commendation, for fear, doubtless, lest it should prove too deliciously intoxicating a draught! Our other object is to call attention to a phase of Carlyle's character which seems to us peculiarly worthy of notice in a university journal. We refer to his hearty sympathy with the special aims and ambitions, temptations and difficulties, of a student's life. He had felt these himself in their fullest measure during his college career, and the lessons thus taught were never forgotten. The evidence of this can be found everywhere in his works, but we meet with its fullest expression in one of his latest utterances—the Inaugural Address delivered on the occasion of his installation as Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

Well might the undergraduates cheer themselves hoarse in honor of the grand old man; well might they listen with attentive ears to the golden words of wisdom and encouragement and kindly sympathy that fell from his lips that memorable day. This address of Carlyle's, devoid as it is of artistic form or rhetorical ornament such as are generally associated with productions of this kind, seems to us to contain in small compass the elements of what is best and deepest in his teaching. It has also the merit of being singularly free from the quaint mannerisms and humorous exaggerations which sometimes veil his real meaning and make his works 'hard reading' to the uninitiated. The old man (he was over seventy at the time), with that rare sympathetic insight which is the characteristic of true genius, saw that for the work he had in hand—that, namely, of speaking a helpful word to these young and ardent spirits—his best course was to use the plainest and most direct terms he could find, and to eschew anything which might tend to obscure or weaken the force of his thought. But we have no intention of entering upon an analysis of the style or contents of this memorable address, which we trust is already familiar to all our readers. Many a Canadian student has already, we believe, learned from its pages the lessons which it teaches so clearly—the necessity of diligence, of honesty in inquiry, "accurate separation between what they have really come to know in their minds and what is still unknown;" that in all study and reading, the object should not be "the getting higher and higher in technical perfections;" but the higher aim of wisdom, of "sound appreciation and just decision" as to all things; that even in an age when 'fine speaking' is so much in request, "it is not the speech but the thing spoken" which they should chiefly be anxious about. It is worthy of notice too that the man whom it is the fashion to call an unpractical dreamer does not forget to remind his young friends of the care they should bestow on their health, and that the last word of this bitter and barren cynic, this apostle of despair, is—"*Wir heissen euch hoffen*—We bid you be of hope."

We began with some words of Carlyle's, and will also conclude with two or three sentences of his which seem to us well fitted to express what we believe is, and will continue the prevailing thought of those whose opinion is most worth having, as to the man himself and the work he did.

"And now we turn back into the world, withdrawing from this new-made grave. The man whom we love lies there; but glorious, worthy; and his spirit yet lives in us with an authentic life. Could each here vow to do his little task, even as the departed did his great one, in the manner of a true man, not for a Day, but for Eternity! To live, as he counselled and commanded, not commodiously in the Reputable, the Plausible, the Half, but resolutely in the Whole, the Good, the True!"

G.

ΔΑΥΝΑΤΟΝ ΕΙΔΕΝΑΙ.

Ἐμοὶ γὰρ δοκεῖ, ὦ Σώκρατες, περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ὥς ὥσπερ καὶ σοὶ τὸ μὲν σαφές εἶδέναι ἐν τῷ νῦν βίῳ ἢ ἀδύνατον εἶναι ἢ πάγχαλεπὸν τι.

PLATO. *Phaedo*.

"Good and evil, we know, in the field of the World grow up together almost inseparably; and the knowledge of good is so involv'd and interwoven with the knowledge of evil," &c.

MILTON. *Areopagitica*.

"Truth may seem, but cannot be."

SHAKESPEARE. *Passionate Pilgrim*.

Amongst the peaks

Of eastern, unknown lands, where Beloor-tagh

Or Himalay sits throned in silence grim;
Where mystic Indus and many divergent streams,
Bold Oxus and Iaxartes—now Sihoon—
With Etymander and the swift Er-gheu
Flow east and west and south, and seek to take
With them the Godlike calm that in that home,
That birthplace of the Devas, reigns supreme,
I rode.

Immortal peaks, married to immortal light,
Earth clasping heaven and breeding lights and shades:
These, evil, dark, in fathomless ravines;
Those, kind, and dwelling on the crimson snows,
Yet striving ever to reach those deep abysses
And causing there, alas! perplexity
And strife between each heaven-directed, health-
ful beam and pestilential, Stygian gloom.
Vague place, well calculated to create
Conceptions all but inconceivable:
The mystic, mighty cradle of Ormazd and
Of Ahriman. Impressed, I pondered long.

* * * * *

Thought, like to that shapeless 'shape' called Death,
Begotten by this Earth, at birth tears through
Its mother—Mind. Distorts her, and, in turn,
Impregnates her with those "Kerberian hounds"
Which we call Doubts. * * *

Alas! will no one find

A friendly anodyne to lull the pain
Infused by septic influences of
This hateful, thought-compelling world? I know
This pain will never die. Hatefully glad
Am I to know one fact at least. Why will
Not Earth woo some dark, horrid being like
Itself—incestuous, and breed some beings
More horrid, hopeless? Hopeless? That were rest.
If Hope, sweet Hope, must founder deep submerged
In surging oceans of deep, damning thoughts
Where lean and hungry Doubts, insatiate beasts
With blood-red jaws, struggle among themselves
To clutch her, drag her down and stifle her—
Give me Despair, that dull, green corpse of Hope,
That down below all strife, awful, alone,
Sits motionless, and with its garish eye-
Less sockets gazes into nothingness.

Far in the purple air

Among the mountains proud,
Like a child's low, whispered prayer
When angry dangers crowd,
Innocently fair,
Floated a fairy cloud.

Reflecting the colors gay
Thrown by the sun above,
Blue and silver and grey,
Like a fearless, trusting dove;
A messenger sent to say
There lived an all-seeing Love.

"Love's messenger," cried I,
"Canst thou really teach
That there is tranquillity
For me, for thee, for each?
Nothing will I not try
That will help me Love to reach."

Silently sank the sun;
Vanished that cloud in gloom.

"Is there no answer? None?"

All was silent as the tomb.

Silently sank the sun;

"Ah! God, what a hopeless doom." H.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE 'dear boy' who the other night fell into the tangle off that meandering man-trap that spans the ravine, has promised us an article on Middle Age Architecture.

* *

FOR the gymnasium at Victoria University, there will be an appropriation made of from \$1,200 to \$1,500. Where does it come from? Is it from a college council?

* *

THE Debating Society has requested the vice-presidents to pass in their photos. They (the photos) will be hung in the President's room. Just think of that now! Wouldn't you like to be a vice-president? The worst of it is, everybody will be running down to the town to get their 'Cabinets' and 'Panels' (daguerreotypes strictly prohibited) taken, in view of eliciting a similar acknowledgment for eminent services to something or other.

* *

No election this year! O, stuff! Why, at the last two meetings of the Debating Society no less than 240 names were proposed for membership, which is unparalleled in the history of that venerable association. Surely enough fuel has thereby been supplied for a dozen party furnaces. If one side has swallowed nearly all this enormous voting power, then I say to that side: Go to, thou art a greedy wench, and thou dost not let us have the wherewith to raise a finger against thy boisterous tyranny! (This effort exhausts me, so I relapse into silence on this congenial subject).

VARSEY MEN.—MR. E. F. Langstaff, of the Third Year, has been for some time ill at his home at Richmond Hill. It is doubtful whether he will be able to take his examinations this year.

MR. J. D. CAMERON was flitting about town yesterday.

LAST week, in the School of Practical Science, Mr. R. F. Ruttan suffered an accident, which might have been of a much more serious nature. The dropping of a quantity of sodium into water caused an explosion, the result of which was marvellously slight.

THE Queen's College *Journal* has a kindly word to say of Samuel Woods, M.A., who has received an appointment in the Stratford High School. Mr. Woods has been actively connected with Queen's College in one capacity or another since his graduation from our University. He has edited several editions of the Greek and Roman Classics published in this country.

VARSEY WOMEN.—Thursday evening, March 3rd, while Sophomores and Freshmen were gathering at the Ithaca Hotel, the young ladies of the Freshman class, having obtained the necessary permission of "Ma" Kinney, met at Mrs. Cole's on East Buffalo Street, there to enjoy themselves in a thoroughly unique fashion. The young ladies have a complete class organization among themselves; and under the charge of this, they held their supper while the gentlemen Freshmen were drinking weak lemonade and breathing dire threats against the Sophomores in the town.

Suffice to say, Mrs. Cole outdid herself at the supper. When the dishes and remnants of the feast (it was a feast, for Cornell girls are good eaters) were cleared away, the literary exercises began. After music, 'Alma Mater,' the Toast Master, Maud Gage, took charge of the exercises, and called for toasts as follows:

I. Cornell:

"Here is everything advantageous to life."
—*Tempest*.

II. Our Homes:

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."
—*Payne*.

III. Co-education and Co-eds:

"I will found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study."
—*Ezra Cornell*.

IV. Our Professors, to whom we owe an infinite debt of gratitude.

V. The Boys of 84:

"Young men think old men fools, but old men know young men to be so."
—*Camden*.

VI. The Absent Ones:

"Though lost to sight, to mem'ry dear."

VII. The Fair Woodford of 84:

"Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee."
—*Longfellow*.

VIII. Our Future Lives. May our efforts be to make them pure, happy, and hopeful.

IX. The Girls of 84:

"As merry as the day is long."
—*Much Ado About Nothing*.
"Earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected."
—*Lowell*.

Music followed the toasts, after which Gertrude Van Dusen delivered the Prophecy. The supper broke up about twelve o'clock, and the tired Misses of 84 took their way Sage-ward.

Little suspecting what the powers of evil in the persons of the Sophomore Misses had in store for them against their coming, they went to their rooms to seek repose. But, alas! sad to relate, no repose was to be had in bed, bereft of quilts, sheets and pillows. Moreover, the rooms looked as though a small tempest had blown through them, spiriting away whatever was essential to the enjoyment of life after dark; lamps, chairs and books were, for a time, not to be found. A shift was made to pass away the hours till the dawn, and then an investigation of this stupendous hazing affair was in order.

Thus ended the first Ladies' Class Supper. There is no reason why the good taste of the Freshmen fair should not be followed by those of succeeding classes, if they think the Ithaca Hotel at midnight, in company of four times their number of their boy-classmates, is not the proper place for social reunions. *Cornell Era*.

MISS GERTRUDE VAN PELT, as a competitor for the Woodford Prize for Oratory, delivered an oration, which secured the Honorable Mention. According to the *Era*, her "delivery held the closest attention of the audience from beginning to end, and undoubtedly commanded more sympathy than any others of the orators."

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS. Sandford Fleming offers, during his incumbency of the Chancellorship of Queen's University, a gold medal for competition among each Year; besides three prizes of \$50 each for essays on specified subjects. The *Dartmouth* has an article on the moral influences in colleges, and comes to the conclusion that "There is no ground for the opinion that a college is not a safe place for the morals of young men. On the other hand, the influence is the best in every respect, and nowhere can time be spent laboriously or idly with so much safety and profit." There are forty colleges in Canada. *Dartmouth*. Name them, please. The *Wittenberger* thinks co-education is likely to be a failure unless the proportion between the sexes is about equal. A book of college poetry will soon be published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. The book will contain contributions from about 100 of the American colleges, and will be an impartial representation of the college poetry of the day. The *C. C. N. Y. Argus* is a new arrival, hailing from the college of the city of New York. When the young man could not answer the question of the professor, he said: "Though lost to cite, to memory dear." *C. C. N. Y. Argus*. An excursion is being organized by Professor Roberts to Guelph, Canada, via Niagara Falls. This is designed primarily for the class in Agriculture, but other students will be welcomed. It is proposed to visit the School of Agriculture situated there and investigate the methods of agriculture there used. *Cornell Era*. Could they not come on to Toronto? Harvard has existed 245 years and sent out 14,062 graduates. There are 170 colleges in the United States where both sexes are admitted as students.

CORRECTIONS. In the acknowledgment of subscriptions by the Gymnasium Committee, F. A. Vines, Esq., contributed \$5.00 and not \$3.00 as stated in our last issue.

In the report of the Meetings of the Senate in the same number, "classes" was a misprint for "degrees," in the President's motion respecting the admission of lady candidates.

GLEE CLUB. A concert will be given at Brantford during the last week of this month in which twenty-five members, accompanied by Mr. Torrington and Mr. Field, will take part. The fifty dollars which were turned over to the club by the Debating Society will enable the former to tide over the expenses of the past year, amounting, as was estimated, to about \$100. It is also the intention of the Glemen to follow up the Brantford concert with another in Convocation Hall, admission to which will in all probability be free.

R. U. F. C. The club here has received a communication from the secretary of the similar association at McGill, on the subject of an inter-university match to be played in Toronto next October. At the last meeting of the committee this proposal found unhesitating favor, and

nothing now stands in the way of a match in the fall. Our eastern friends express the desire that this match should be the first of a series to be played annually and alternately at Montreal and Toronto. Any event tending to establish a fresh connexion between Canadian universities will be welcome to the undergraduates and graduates of Toronto, and the action of the committee in regard to the challenge in question will doubtless meet with unanimous approbation.

MY FIRST AND LAST VOYAGE.

BY ARON YETTE.

My home is Collingwood, Ontario—a forwarding merchant and ship-owner—Richard Harper, of Harper & Co. Owing to the great loss of life on our lakes last autumn, mostly caused by poorly built and old vessels being sent out by their owners, heavily insured, and ready to fall in pieces in the first gale, I give this to the Canadian public in hope that some of our statesmen who have the welfare of the poor seaman at heart, may—Plimsoll like—endeavor to remedy the evil. The story I tell is a true one, and though the details may be hidden from the public in general, yet the Canadian readers of the fall of 186— will remember the loss of the propeller *Jane Hooker*, owned by Hooker & Co., of Sarnia,

The following, clipped by myself from the *Daily Argus*, Toronto, of that time, gives leading particulars :

SARNIA, Nov. 1.—The propeller *Jane Hooker*, of this place, went down last Tuesday night, north of the Manitoulin, with nearly all on board, only oneseaman being saved. The *Hooker* is an old vessel, one of the oldest on this line ; she was built by Messrs. Hooker & Co., of this place, the owners. Built from the hull of the *Canadienne*, an old vessel burnt in 1830, she has long been used in the Hooker Transportation Co., Sarnia and Chicago. She was loaded with corn, and could not be lightened. She was a very good vessel, but has been twice condemned for a fault in her engines, and has always been awkward in a storm.

This was all. A day's sensation for newspaper readers ; a few shuddered ; some commented on the sad fate of their brother humans ; another paper came out ; something new claimed the public attention ; the Company got their insurance ; and all was forgotten.

THE OTHER SIDE.

It was late one evening in the fall of 186— that I was wandering about the docks in Chicago. My home, as I said, was in Ontario, and as all my money had run out except a little to barely keep me, I had been looking for a chance to work my passage home. It was very late in the season, and the sky showed signs of a gathering storm. But still I had waited. It was growing dark when I happened to drop into a small saloon on the corner of Z—and W—Streets, a favorite resort of seamen, in hopes that I might hear of a chance. The place was empty ; so seating myself in a dark corner, I picked up a copy of a daily paper, and began perusing its pages. I had only been seated about ten minutes when the door opened and two seamen came in. They were evidently arguing some subject, and the older of the two—they both seemed about middle age—was partially drunk.

'I tell you, Bill,' said the older, seating himself in a chair near the fire, 'it's no use talking ; I won't go. The *Jane Hooker* may go to the bottom herself ; I ain't goin' to trust her rotten planks again.'

'Come, come, Andy, you've bin drinkin' again ; you won't go back on us, will you ?'

'I ain't goin' back on no one,' he growled, 'but I ain't goin' to be drowned for no one neither.'

'You're not goin' to be drowned, Andy ; the *Hooker* came, and she'll go back.'

'Never,' said the old fellow, taking a big chew of tobacco ; 'the *Hooker*'ll never see Sarnia again, not if old Andy Butler knows a vessel.'

'Sarnia ! a vessel bound for Sarnia ! why, there's my luck at last !' I dropped my paper, and the two men looked me in astonishment. 'I'll go,' said I ; 'I'll take his place.'

'You'll rue it then, my lad,' said the one called Andy.

'No, I won't,' said I, 'I'll take the risk,' for I was young, and the thoughts of getting home once more and spending Christmas with my mother outweighed all fear of danger.

'Did you ever sail before,' said the younger, cutting off a huge piece of tobacco.

'No,' said I.

'What biz ?' he says.

'A reporter. I—I just came over—'

'Oh yes, youngster, I know, you thought all was money over here—came over and got starved out—homesick—eh ? But you look as if there was a good bit of stuff in you for all your white hands, so if you

like to come on your own risk I'll take you ; but mind, I don't ask you to go.'

'No,' said I, glad of the chance to go, anyway.

'Look here, lad,' said the old man, turning round in his chair, 'old Andy's drunk and he knows it, but mind ye, he knows somethin' else also ; the *Jane Hooker*'s rotten, she is, and Dan Hooker's a d——d scoundrel. Can ye deny that, Bill, old boy ?'

'God knows its true as ye say, Andy ; but the captain, we should stick to him.'

'The cap'n, he's a fool, a fool, lad. Sixteen thousand insurance, and she ain't worth the nails in her hull.'

'Well, ye're not goin', Andy ?'

'No, old boy, these planks is too safe to trust eorn coffins this time of the year.'

'Well, good-by, old hearty.'

'Good-by, Bill,' and the old man grasped his hand, and I noticed a tear stood in his eye. 'Good-by, Bill, I'll never see ye again, if ye'll go on the *Hooker*.'

'Nonsense, we'll meet in Canada again, never fear me. Come lad, and have a look at the craft. Good-by, Andy, old feller.'

'Never, never, Bill, never agin,' he said with a strange sadness not in keeping with his hard grizzled appearance ; and thus we left him.

Bill Marks was middle aged, rough, and blunt, but carried a noble heart under a rough exterior ; brave and callous to all danger, with a soul gentle as a woman's to anything weak. Many years he had sailed on the lakes, and knew every fathom from Duluth to Kingston. Standing by his captain, noble and brave to the last, he met the end.

'Here's the craft,' he said, as after threading several streets, we reached the docks. The moon happened to shine out from some clouds, and there, her sides and decks gleaming white in the moonlight, lay the notorious *Jane Hooker*—a large propeller, built after the regular lake style, looking as if she had only come out from the dry docks a week before.

'That vessel,' I ejaculated ; 'why, what did the old man mean ?'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE DREAMS OF A MUSICIAN.

At the key-board idly playing,
Running lightly o'er the notes,
Many a fairy dream of fancy
Seized my thoughts in vagrant turn,
And some such forms as these they took.

I saw the ripple faintly plashing,
Plashing in a peaceful calm,
A pleasant shade the sight refreshing,
Gentle breezes wafting balm.

A temple stands a-top the cliff,
Column'd, vine-grown, marble white,
From whence, o'er all the wide expanse,
Lo ! the visions of delight.

There peeps between yon hoary trees
Shadows lengthening on the grass ;
There purple Ocean flaked with white ;
Far off mountains close the scene.

An altar stands bedecked with flowers,
Verdant, turf-built, trim and square,
While youths and maids in merry sport,
Laughing, fill with songs the air.

Hark ! hark ! the words in blitheful note ;
"Life is young, our hearts are true ;
Oh, now's the time for sport and mirth ;
Let us now our joys renew."

And now the dance begins, and fast,
Faster closes and entwines,
With each new movement more involved,
While the flying feet keep time.

But, look ! from the temple pacing slow

The aged priests in order go ;
 They go the holy rites to pay,
 The Deity for peace to pray.
 The reverent crowd in haste withdraws ;
 Their sports they cease, from uproar pause ;
 And then the holy Hierarch
 Uplifts his voice, and bids them mark
 How all the omens too well show
 That ills, like joys, the gods bestow.

Whence comes that sound ? Tush ! it was nought !
 Again ! A moaning ghastly blast ;
 The sky is o'ercast, the trees bend down,
 The wind rustles shrilly, the day grows dark,
 The storm's in the air.
 To shelter ! beware !
 Or all is lost.

The waves they roar, while the rocks they lash,
 The forest bows down with many a crash,
 The lightning shivers, the thunder rolls,
 The earth is shaken, the death-bell tolls ;
 The storm has burst,
 The day is curst,
 And all is lost.

The vision changes. Ah ! woe is there.
 I hear the anthem of deep despair.
 I seem to stand in cathedral dim ;
 The monks are chanting the funeral hymn ;
 Their voices sound in cadence slow,
 The echo answers in murmurs low ;
 The long aisles stretch in darkling shade !
 The dim lights into darkness fade.
 The tombs of ancient warriors bold
 Strike terror by their aspect cold—
 And round the pillars and out of the gloom
 Gibbering shapes and phantoms loom.

All is dark and drear and sad,
 Nought to me seems left,
 But into the grave to sink,
 Unpitied and unwept.

But hark ! a martial blast comes echoing strong and fast ;
 It rings in cadence strong like some old warlike song,
 And clattering on the street the rushing tread of feet,
 With scabbards clanking loud and weapons jingling proud.
 With tumbrils muffled roll and bells deep far off toll ;
 With trumpets sounding far and drum beats rolling war ;
 Such sounds do show full clear that mighty hosts are near,
 And soon the battle's strife will give them Death or Life.

Oh ! mighty God of the human soul,
 We pray for the brave who fall :
 May their faults be forgot
 And their virtues writ
 Where they may be read by all.

EUREKA.

SKATING : A STUDY ON ICE.

In a recent number of this paper an article appeared on skating ; but the writer more than fulfilled his promise, and treated us to some very pretty metaphysical reflexions, occasionally interspersed with expressions of languid interest for those who go to the rink. In the first place, I wish to state clearly that I am an authority on skating, as I am the champion of our village pond. When I left last fall, I whispered to my Samantha that when I came to college I would let some of the Toronto skaters see a little of the 'genuine thing.' Last Saturday evening I sallied forth for the first and I hope the last time to the G— Rink. I entered, reflecting how different would be my triumphant

exit on the top of a bench, amid chinese lanterns and 'colored lites.' I felt a little faint as I entered the dressing room, and it was with some difficulty that I got my skates secured firmly. Once outside, however, the smell of the ice brought back to my memory Samantha's blooming face. I now began rapidly to throw out feelers, and finally abruptly sat down to see if my skates were both there. A sympathetic friend asked me if I was looking for five cents, but I crushed him by saying that money was no object to me, and arose with becoming dignity. Suddenly the band struck up a familiar tune that reminded me of the little organ Samantha plays in the Sunday School at home. While thus musing I found myself carried swiftly along by the moving crowd half way round the rink and laid gently beside a stone wall with my head propped up by the sharp end of half a brick. I crawled up into a window sill and began to compose a threatening letter to the Rink Secretary, at the same time thinking that perhaps the gallery might suit others besides metaphysicians. Yet, I was not to be conquered ; I thought of the story of Bruce and the spider, and it brought comfort. From my perch of observation I had for a time noticed the peculiar antics of some individuals in the centre of the rink ; their contortions were the most wonderful I had witnessed since the circus had visited my native place. One young man hung his leg over his shoulder and went round like a threshing machine ; I resolved I should do that or die in the effort. I was just about to dismount, when my attention was arrested by another, who would suddenly start with a great spread, and quickly curl up and come down on his ear to the ice, spinning all the time. On inquiry, I learned that this was 'the angle of 45.' I felt I knew more mathematics than any one present, and such a feat would therefore be to me an easy triumph. I darted out ; I am positive I did the preliminary spread perfectly. The second part began immediately, sooner than I had intended. I recollect beginning to gravitate towards the ice. After that comes a great blank. I hear confused cries of "Get a bench," "He's made it," "Give him room," and other irreverent remarks. I have stated how I expected to leave that rink. I did it literally. I left it on a bench ; I saw 'colored lites,' far more brilliant than I had ever hoped to gaze upon, and a second sight of which I do not think I could survive.

TIMOTHY TOMKINS.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

Spring, gentle spring, with its flowers and sunshine, and freshets and floods and all-pervading mud, is approaching ; and this being the case, perhaps a few words on the subject of lacrosse may not be considered unseasonable, especially as the Torontos and Shamrocks have kept the matter before us all through the winter by means of declarations and counter-declarations concerning the fifth game in their last championship match ; the Shamrocks averring that on one occasion they put the ball through the Torontos' goal then, and the umpire gave them the game, but was thereupon threatened by the Torontos' cover point, and reversed his first decision. This statement the Torontos declare upon oath to be untrue.

The Committee of the National Lacrosse Association have decided by a vote of nine to two against the Shamrocks' claim ; so the title to the championship being thus set at rest, it is to be hoped that there will be no more grumbling. It is a pity that such a dispute should mar what was a very fine and well contested match, and a still greater pity that men such as compose the rival teams should each have seen the course of the ball, on the critical occasion, just as it was to the interest of their club to see it. Their statements are so *directly* contradictory, that the only deduction is either that the wish was father to the thought with the players who were near the goal, or else that some of them were not suited to play a fair honest game. It is an unfortunate circumstance, however it may be decided by the Council. May a meeting take place between the rivals early in the coming season as possible, and, both being in good trim, may the best men win.

YE OLDEN TIME.

Dropping modern lacrosse for the time being, let us go back into the past and take a glance at the game as played by the Indians. McNaught in his "Lacrosse, and How to Play It," says : "The present game of lacrosse differs very materially from the old game as practised by the red man of the forest primeval. Their game had no fixed or definite rules by which it was governed ; each tribe laid down laws of its own, but in each case it was mind which was made subservient to matter, and not *vice versa*."

Here is a description of the original *crosse* from the same source ;

"Those of the Choctaws, Chippewas, Cherokees and Creeks were about three feet long, bent into an oblong hoop at one end, large enough to hold the ball. Those of the Sacs, Sioux, Obijways, Dacotahs, Six Nations, Pottawatamies, and most other tribes, were about the same length, but the hoop was circular. . . . The network or strings were originally of *wattup* (the small roots of the spruce tree used for sewing bark canoes); afterwards they were made of deer-skins. Among the Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, etc., each player carried two sticks, one in each hand. The ball was caught and carried between them. There was considerable difference in the play between one stick and two—the former by far the most difficult. . . . The Indians dodged very little, except when the ball was caught or picked up in a crowd and dodging was necessary. . . . The original ball was about the size of a tennis ball, though differing among the tribes, and was first made of deer-skin stuffed with hair and sewed with sinews. Some of the tribes used a heavy wooden ball—generally a knot—while others improvised balls of the bark of the pine tree."

This then was the game in the original, and coming to the whites, as it did, fresh from their dusky brethren, there was at first a roughness about it which repulsed all but hardy and daring natures. Besides, at this time little of the science which was in the game had yet been developed, and speed of foot and strength of limb were the best guarantees of success. That this latter is not the case now, one has only to view a match between a junior city and senior country team to learn. There, with all the odds of strength and swiftness against them, the city boys play around their disorganized opponents with the greatest ease. The reason of their almost invariable superiority is that they have better opportunities for practising than can be got in the country; and they have also in the local senior clubs models of excellence which are of the greatest service.

The whites had not had the game long before they found that it was possible to make some alterations with advantage. First, the *crosse* was taken in hand and its shape altered from the compromise between snow-shoe and landing net form in which it appeared among the Indians. It was made longer and flatter, and eminently more suited for throwing the ball. Then the ball at present in use was introduced, made of cellular India rubber, tough and springy, and of sufficient weight to permit of being thrown to a great distance; and, lastly, in 1867, the Montreal Club framed the first laws of lacrosse. (See "Lacrosse, and How to Play It," 1873.) Up to this period the game had been played with no strict rules, each player guiding his action in accordance with the dictates of his own sweet will, and the only wonder is that any of the old players are left alive to tell the tale. A match in those times was a serious matter, and not unfrequently contained one or more pugilistic encounters, and sometimes a regular field fight.

The Indians had those various tricks which are now condemned as foul, and rough play reduced to a system, and the first white clubs that tackled them in this game fared ill indeed. Here is a description of one of the Shamrock's matches with the Caughnawagas, as related by an old member of the Shamrocks who was present and participated. "The 'ground' was a stubblefield (barley stubble, six inches in height), and was rough, uneven and stony. The men were frightfully cut up, Hyland having to be carried home; their clothing was torn to pieces, and some of them received actually serious injury from the tricks (then allowed) which the cunning of the Indians enabled them to bring into practice." The Shamrocks of course were beaten. A later day saw a different result take place; and if the gratitude of lacrosse players was due to the Shamrocks for no other reason, it is due them for the manner in which they vanquished the Indians in their own roughness. Volunteers were called from the club, and good play was not considered as useful a quality in a candidate as the capability of giving and enduring hard knocks. However, they astonished the Indians by out Heroding Herod, in the matter of pounding and jumping on opponents, and succeeded in wresting the victory from them. This was a specialty which the Indians had held pretty well to themselves, and its invasion by hard-fisted, aggressive Irishmen was a serious blow to their prestige and self-confidence. They never rallied sufficiently to play their old game against the Shamrocks, and the result was that for three entire seasons the Shamrocks were victorious in their encounters with the Indians, but were defeated by the Montrealers; yet the Indians could turn and defeat the latter club.

The Shamrocks are a phenomenal club. Composed almost entirely of men who had to earn their subsistence by hard daily labor, they yet found time to give to this apparently most violent of games. For six years they played patiently on in comparative obscurity, and never came near the championship. Their O'Connell took the captainship, stipulating expressly that he should not be interfered with in the management of the team, and immediately a great change came over them. O'Connell introduced and enforced strict discipline, and during all the time of his captainship the first twelve never lost a match.

When he gave up this position disaster overtook them immediately; and since then they have had hard work to hold their own against the Caughnawagas, St. Regis, Torontos, and Montrealers—clubs which approach so nearly to each other in excellence, as to make it a difficult matter to judge between them. They are a remarkable illustration of the worth of organization.

Perhaps the most perfect team which ever played together was that of the old Tecumsehs (Junior Toronto Club). From the year '69 to '76, they met and defeated all opponents. At length, having vanquished with ease all the junior and semi-junior clubs which ventured to oppose them, they concluded to fly at higher game, and accordingly, in the fall of 1875, challenged the Ontarios. A large crowd attended the match, and the wild cheering which arose when the Tecumsehs were declared the victors showed in what estimation they were held by their fellow citizens. This result of the match was a complete surprise to every one, for in spite of the well known skill of the boys, it had not seemed possible to the spectators that they could stand any chance against their veteran opponents. All through the winter which followed, the victors of the burly Ontarios prided themselves on their last conquest, and the future looked so rosy to them that they determined to declare themselves seniors. This they did in the spring of 1876. In the previous year the Torontos had succeeded in wresting the senior championship from the Shamrocks, and were then in the zenith of their glory. The Ontarios challenged them and beat them. This made the Tecumsehs look like a very important club, and they accordingly challenged the Ontarios for the championship. Upward of two thousand people gathered together to witness the match. It proved to be one of the hardest fought battles in the annals of the game. The game stood two to two, and the ground was wet and slippery with the falling rain. The boys, though tired out by the long struggle, still checked their powerful opponents with all their usual stubborn gameness. Fate was against them though, and the victory was declared in favor of the Ontarios.

The gallant youngsters never rose from this defeat. They had been the spoiled children of fortune all through their brilliant career, and they fell a prey to discouragement at the first adverse turn of her wheel. It is a singular thing also that the fine young players who were developed in this club never benefited any of the senior organizations. They had been held together by *esprit de corps*, and the magic name of the invincible Tecumsehs once degraded by defeat, they seemed never to care to play again. Here the Torontos challenged the Ontarios for the championship, and were successful in defeating them. In the fall of '76 the Ontarios broke up. They had lasted just ten years, having been formed in the fall of '66. They had played an uphill game pluckily up to this time, and it seemed a pity that just when the champion laurels were within their grasp they should dissolve. An attempt was made to amalgamate the Tecumsehs and Ontarios, and thus form a club which should overpower the Torontos. This was called the Athletics, and was short-lived and of no importance, the elements being incongruous. The present champions are almost too well known to need description; suffice it to say that from 1875, when they first gained the championship, till the present, year they have headed the list of lacrosse clubs.

It would not be fair to close these remarks without mention of the Montrealers, the old pioneer club, to whose energy and enterprize the spread of the game is mainly due. They are at present adopting a very curious course of procedure towards the National Association (a child of their own, by the way). Not being able to carry all their measures through at the meetings of the council, they left the association, and used all their influence to break it up. They complain that the Shamrocks have undue influence. The truth of the matter is, that since 1870, when the club was first defeated by the Shamrocks, the Montrealers have grown intolerant as they have become less vigorous. The gratitude of all lovers of lacrosse is due to them for the energetic way in which they exerted themselves to introduce the game, but their fretfulness at opposition in the council only renders them the subject of mirth to sensible people. It is to be hoped that the efforts of friendly clubs will suffice to bring them back to their early profession.

For the opening season the prospects of the game are remarkably bright. The championship of the Dominion, at present in Toronto and always held up to the present date, may ere long be contested by foreign clubs. The game has been received with peculiar favor in England. Nearly one hundred clubs have been organized in various parts of that country, including Rugby and Dublin College. In the States there are now over fifty clubs, and a late copy of the Melbourne *Australasian* contains a criticism of the sport as played there; it appears that a book on the subject having been forwarded to an acquaintance in Melbourne by Mr. J. K. McNaught of this city, and the game seeming good to the Antipodeans, they accordingly organized a club which soon grew to large dimensions, and splitting into three, is at last accounts multiplying as rapidly as ever.

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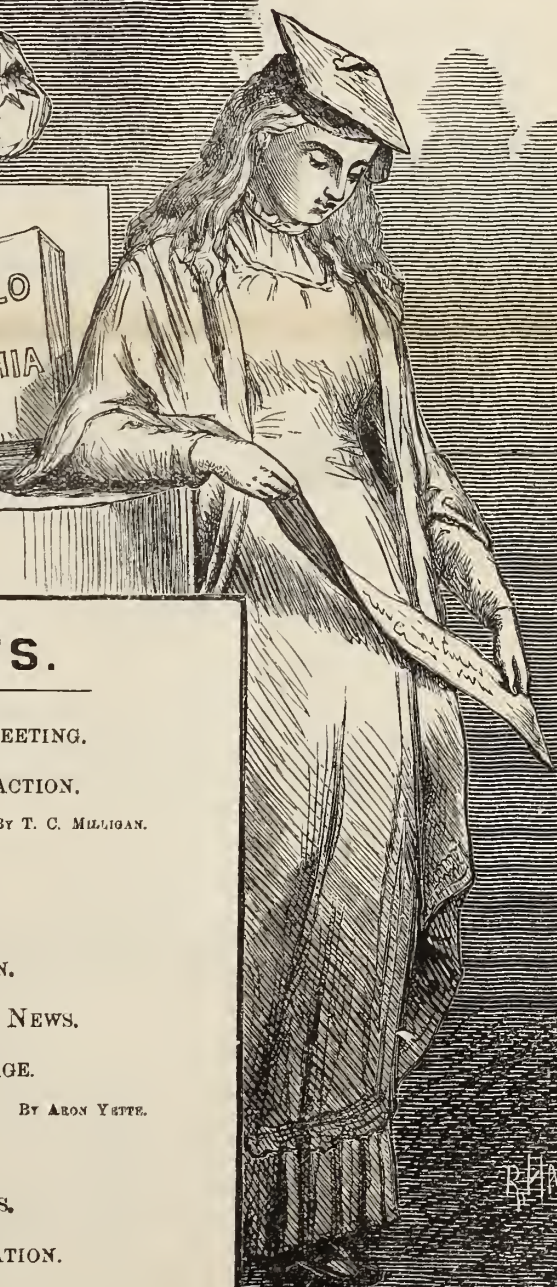
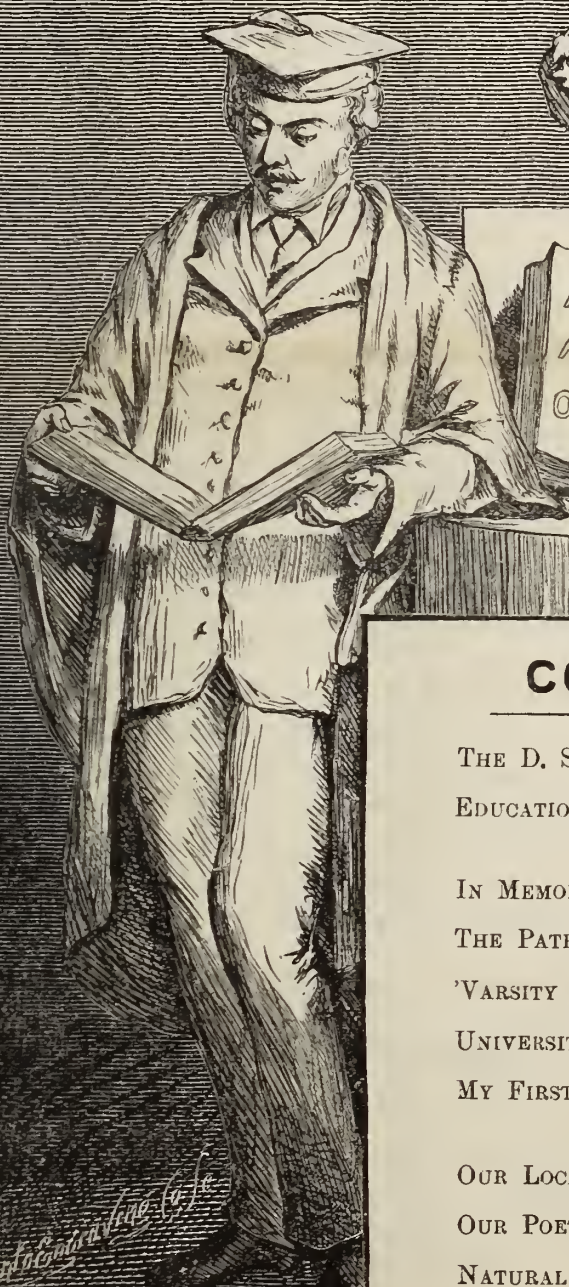
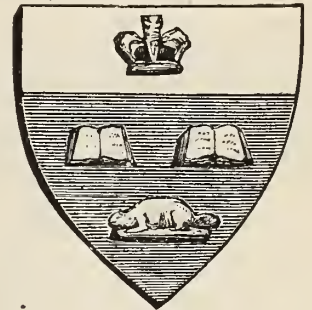
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Vol. I. No. ~~24~~ 23

March 26, 1881.

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THE D. S. NOMINATION MEETING.

The ceremony of the principal nomination on Friday before last had all the sweetness that brevity could impart. The cursory way, however, in which Mr. KINGSFORD's claims to the suffrages of the undergraduates were set forth can only be explained by the apathy into which his supporters, enervated by the absence of opposition, had perhaps fallen. It is regrettable that they did not go to the trouble of informing the Debating Society about the reasons which decided them in the choice of their candidate. The information would be doubtless superfluous for those who have been residents for some considerable time in Toronto, but there are a large number who do not come under this category, and to whom a plain and concise statement of Mr. KINGSFORD's qualifications for the Presidency would have been most acceptable. If the expression, a conscientious vote, has any meaning, it implies a knowledge of the career and opinions of the person against or for whom the vote is registered. This consideration, among many others, might well have spurred condescension to the extent of giving a hint why the exercise of the Society franchise should not have been abstained from. A want of thoughtfulness and of good taste, a suspicion of high-handedness, and a discourteous indifference as regards announcing the merits of their candidate, may be justly charged against the gentlemen who have labored in Mr. KINGSFORD's behalf. The party whose sweep of influence is so wide as to clear away even the shadow of resistance need not necessarily be strong enough to ride roughshod over common observances, the violation of which is denoted by the above charges. The Debating Society should have sufficient self-regard to inflict deserved penalty for any attempt at 'rushing' a candidate without being enlightened as to the good faith of his backers. Certainly the nomination this year was little more than the ill-disguised swagger of party organizers who have accomplished their ends. A number of gentlemen entered Moss Hall at the usual hour of meeting; one of their number in two or three laconic sentences gave the assembly to understand that Mr. KINGSFORD was the nominee; after a long pause of most uneloquent silence the suggestion was made that that gentleman should signify his willingness to enter into the contest if contest there was to be; Mr. KINGSFORD carried out the suggestion by a neat little speech of acceptance; another pause then succeeded, which was broken by the nomination for the first 'minor office.' It was a lugubrious fiasco; no enthusiasm was displayed where enthusiasm could so easily have been aroused by a brief sketch of the active interest and progressive views which Mr. KINGSFORD has exhibited in his post-graduate connexion with the University. It was not deemed worth while telling the Society that he has efficiently taken a part in the present liberal policy of Convocation—a policy destined to place them in that proper relation to the Senate which now exists between the Convocation and Senate of London University. As an exponent, if not as a pioneer of this policy (to which we intend making a more copious reference in a future issue), he deserves the highest acknowledgment that the most representative association of the undergraduates can offer. But the appropriateness of the acknowledgment aggravates the overweening carelessness of those whose duty it plainly was to acquaint the Society with the wide ground for recommendation in favor of Mr. KINGSFORD. The duty was easy of performance, and yet was shirked in such a deliberate manner as to convey the impression to the spectator that, the cause being a victorious one, to explain whether it was good or bad was a matter of indifference.

The opinion is most tenable that should the course followed this year be pursued in the future to any extent, these elections,

with their old character of exciting rivalry between *bona fide* parties, will not only fail to arouse interest, but their greatest title to the attachment of the undergraduates will soon pass away. What is this title? To our mind, the answer is that in the elections the sole opportunity is presented during the academic year for exercising, and enjoying the exercise of, one's political talent. We are not, like Columbia, in happy possession of a School of Politics, and the little practical training in this direction which is incidentally to be obtained in the University is monopolized by the Society elections. But precisely because the amount is small ought we to prize it highly and guard it jealously. Again, the struggle for the Presidency seems to be the one event outside of the examinations of sufficiently-absorbing interest to engage the general attention of the undergraduate body; in stockbrokers' parlance, it bears on this account a 'fictitious' value. This value may be impaired most speedily by allowing the craftiness of extreme partizans to drug public attention and watchfulness into a sleepy assent of their doings. The Debating Society should invariably exact an explanation for every important action undertaken professedly in its behoof, and not permit even the nomination of a presidential candidate without a showing up of his credentials.

EDUCATIONAL SELF-SATISFACTION.

Matthew Arnold has asserted that one great hindrance to educational improvement in England is self-satisfaction. If it is suggested that educational facilities in England are not perfect, that the French system of secondary education is superior to the English system (if the English may be said to have a system), and that there are many points in which improvement might be effected, they point to their great universities and to their great public schools, saying, with evident self-satisfaction: "What country can equal these? Let well-enough alone."

To those of us who will carefully look around, signs of the same danger will be only too apt to show themselves, and how could it be otherwise? In the flattering reports of progress issued by our school inspectors; in the commendatory notices of "Canada's splendid Educational System" by the foreign press assiduously circulated with self-gratulations by our own papers; in the medals and diplomas won at world's fairs by our school-apparatus, complete sets of which—it may be said for the benefit of the uninitiated—are possessed by very few even of our best schools; in the almost uniformly-laudatory addresses delivered at our school exhibitions and closing exercises; in all these there are many inducements to this feeling of self-satisfaction. From these reiterations as to the unrivalled goodness of our school-system, and from this almost entire absence of criticism, it is to be feared: *First*, that the people will soon come to believe even more than they are told, and to regard *our system* as incapable of further improvement; and *secondly*, that parents placing implicit faith in the perfection of *our system* will be too apt to hand over the education of their children almost entirely to Government. Nor are these groundless fears.

That our educational system is not yet perfect many will admit; and it should be our chief anxiety that it does not become stereotyped in its imperfections. However, in some quarters the notion is gradually growing that *our system* is the best possible, but that anyone who wishes to get along in the world—with the exception of those who intend to adopt one of the learned professions, as they are called—had better drop the systematic course of education as soon as possible, and go at the business of his future life. Notwithstanding the opinion which the Chancellor of the University has expressed, that anyone who tops off his education by a university course will make a better farmer, a better merchant, in fact, a better anything, those who think that the less of our system they have the better may not be so far wrong. The main cause of this growing dissatisfaction with the *results* of our systematic popular education lies, I think, in its radical defect, which defect is owing to the erroneous notions of the people themselves. These

erroneous notions are twofold; *first*, as to what education really should be; and *secondly*, as to the time when education should be begun. The second source of error will vanish with the first. At present it is generally regarded as a matter of but little moment whether the minds of the younger children are being attended to or not. There are many children who, up to a certain stage, might, in regard to their minds, say with Ipsy, "I was never born; I've grown." However, when it comes to be generally recognized that education means such a development of the mind as will render it facile in the connexion of effects with causes, it will also come to be recognized that the time when most care should be taken and, if necessary, most expense incurred, is during the plastic period of youth. As De Tocqueville says: "We must watch the infant in his mother's arms; we must see the first images which the external world casts upon the dark mirror of his mind, the first occurrences which he beholds; we must hear the first words which awaken the sleeping powers of thought, and stand by his earliest efforts, if we would understand the prejudices, the habits, and the passions, which will rule his life." This being so, it is during the early part of youth that most pains should be taken to develop the mind.

However, it is not of this danger that I wish specially to speak, but rather of the danger of parents entrusting too much the education of their children to Government. Although it must be admitted that national education is the "sheet-anchor of democratical institutions," and that it, in fact, renders democracy possible, still it does not necessarily follow that national education should be education by the Government. For those who do not look forward to systematic State-regulation as being the ultimate condition of society, but rather a provisional one, there will appear to be some grounds for fear on this head. Although they may not lose faith that ultimately individual enterprise will take the place of government management, still they may anticipate a needless amount of trouble in the coming about of this change if the present notions become too rigid. There is at present a tendency to bring all educational institutions under the direct supervision of Government. Though some may be inclined to doubt it, this at present perhaps makes education in some respects more efficient than if it were conducted by private individuals or corporations responsible to the parents. At all events, more come under the influence of systematic education than would come under the influence of education if it were entirely conducted by private enterprise.

Education is efficient just in proportion as it is under good supervision. It has been pointed out time and again that government supervision is not by any means so good as the direct supervision of those most concerned. This will be found to be at bottom the reason why the higher education is more efficiently conducted than primary education. In the High Schools and Colleges the parents, and in a considerable degree the pupils themselves, exercise a supervision which, though not generally recognized, is more efficient than any government system of inspection. In the lower Ward and District Schools, where the pupils are too young either to exercise any supervision themselves or have their parents bother about doing it for them, education is at its worst. However, when parents come to see that it is very important that the early education of children should be of the best, they will begin to exercise a supervision and will be willing to incur an expense which must needs insure the efficiency of the teachers. As has been before stated, parents will begin to take this interest in the early education of their children when they know what education really should be. With efficient parental supervision and a willingness on their part to incur an expenditure both of time and of money, there will be no need for the Government to manage education. For those who regard State-interference as but provisional, faint glimmerings of coming improvement may be seen looming up in the horizon. Leaving entirely out of sight the intrinsic advantages of the Kindergarten Method, one excellent fact about it is, that it is not likely to come under the control of Government.

I do not wish so much to insist on any particular theory as on the necessity for intelligent criticism of our educational system; not so much of its details and of the individuals who manage it, as of the principle on which it is based. If we once allow the hull of self-satisfaction to harden around us it will only be burst with much labor, if it is ever burst. The toughness of the hull sometimes prevents the nut from ripening and then casting it off. While taking care that the hull does not get too strong, provision should also be made for the internal ripening. As has been indicated above, this will take place by a growth of the knowledge of what education really should be.

T. C. MILLIGAN.

A WOMAN was amongst us last week whose genius is worthy of the reputation it has acquired. Her performance on the stage gave proof that the magnetism of voice and the extraordinary attractive gaze have lost nothing of the power of which Paris and London have given such signal acknowledgments. Further criticism we frankly confess our-

selves unable to give, since the calmness requisite for the task is absent. And naturally youth yields to impressions and retains them with a tightening grasp which cannot be relaxed so sufficiently as to gain the steady handling of the professional critic. Sensibility to genius is perhaps the only characteristic of a young man the partial dulling of which those in the fullest flower of life have any reason to regret. The ferrets who, in the name of morality, greedily seize upon the utterances of scurrilous newspapers are unfortunately too numerous in this country, and they have not been backward in attempts to fix their claws on the reputation of this admirable and gifted actress. As an authoress puts it, "Charity is a flower not naturally of earthly growth, and it needs manuring with a promise of profit." It costs nothing to appear highly virtuous by assailing the character of personages whose position gives no opportunity for refutation. Happily the stone-throwers in this instance, though many, are not giants, and, with little distraction, gratitude may be expressed for the advent of Sarah Bernhardt.

IN MEMORIAM.

[Fred. W. Jarvis, undergraduate of University of Toronto, after winning the Second Year Scholarship in Classics in May, 1879, wrote for and gained the Dominion Gilchrist Scholarship in the following June, and in accordance with its conditions, went to Edinburgh to prosecute his studies. At Edinburgh University he was very successful, winning another scholarship shortly after his arrival. His eyesight failed him, however, from overwork, and in the early part of the present year he died of an attack of rheumatism, to the great grief of his many friends at University College, Toronto.]

Say not that he is dead,
Though on Canadian shore
No more his feet may tread,
His voice be heard no more;

Though broken down and blind,
The poor and worn-out clay
Meet resting place doth find,
In the Athens of to-day.

No death for such as he!
The true truth-seeking soul,
From earthly trammels free,
Progresses to the goal.

No more with failing sight,
No more with wearied brain,
But with divine delight,
And joy that knows no pain,

Where tired feet never trod,
He walks a martyr soul,
Searching to find out God,
As the happy ages roll.

And we, as seeing the unseen,
Wait in the vestibule,
Till lifts the veil between
Our souls and the Upper School.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THERE are some people whose hankering after notoriety leads them to abuse everybody until everybody notices them, and then they praise everybody; but then everybody gets wiser, and, looking on praise from such a quarter as worse than abuse, mummifies these people in discreet oblivion.

* * *

A DR. PIERSON is going to hold forth to an audience at the Wesleyan Female College in Hamilton on 'The Ideal Woman.' Taking the words of the title in their ordinary sense, the lecturer is going to give his opinion of what a woman would be if perfection was of this world, and as both young and old have convictions pretty well settled on this supremely-important subject, Dr. Pierson's private judgment on the matter, when uttered, should certainly fall on the ears of a very large audience. It is always gratifying to listen to an exposition of a question to which one has given some reflexion, and in this case reflexion is

inevitable unless we believe a man or woman can in this age pass through life without reading a novel. For the operative, with his 'penny dreadful,' to the cultured creature who may relish 'A Psychological Romance' there is afforded ample means to conjure up ideal mortals of all sorts and sexes. But Dr. Pierson does not appear to be satisfied with this ocean of ideals, and is going to add a drop by way of setting it on fire perhaps.

* *

MARCH 22ND. 'What shall I make up for the city news column to-day?' queried the *Globe* man. 'Bless my heart, my imagination is gone. I have said fifty times at least that the snow is melting, that the Street Car Company rejoices that the ice over to the Island is —, by George! I haven't spoken so very much about this place, so here goes: "The Island is gradually assuming the appearance of a populous summer resort"!'

* *

THOSE long-winded resolutions, redolent with whereases, that the students of the average American college pass with such regularity whenever one of their number happens to die, might be done away with and something else more suitable substituted. Nothing is to be more guarded against than mandarin sentimentality, whether in the shape of congratulatory or consolatory resolutions.

* *

LOVELY woman stoops to folly when she bends over to pick up an absurdly-long train.

* *

As a contribution to the discussion of the affiliation of St. Michael's College to the University of Toronto, I transfer the following passage from a communication in the *Dalhousie Gazette*: 'No sectarian jealousy or discord has ever interfered with the harmonious and successful operation of Melbourne University. Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Baptists—all denominations—flock to its class-rooms to receive an advanced and liberal education.'

* *

AN English officer lately spoke of his regiment as containing 400 boys and 400 convicts.

* *

THE *Harvard Daily Echo* makes a good point when it says benefactors generally interfere with the efficacy of their bequests to colleges by hampering them with too many conditions. They labor under the impression—generally a false one—that they can foresee the wants of the college for years ahead. The man who gives his money without stipulation is the one who will be the surer to gain the gratitude of future generations of students.

* *

I KNOW a boy who has wonderful admiration for a certain school-master who carves at dinner. The boy says that he cuts pieces that don't bend.

* *

It is not often that a college journal deals with politics, but I cannot help admiring an article in the *Dalhousie Gazette*, showing how too much-governed Nova Scotia is. The province is in debt, its revenues are limited, the provincial college is in need of assistance, and yet thousands of dollars are yearly wasted in maintaining useless branches of the Legislature, and unnecessary offices and unnecessary officials.

* *

It is a touching moment in a man's life when he goes to draw a legacy.

* *

BEACONSFIELD ascribes all his greatness to woman. Adam laid all his trouble to the same source. Adam, we are ashamed of you. Beaconsfield, you are a gentleman.

'VARSITY MEN.—The annual prizes given by the representatives in Parliament of the Cambridge University for a Latin essay, open to all students of the University who are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts or Law, has been adjudged to Mr. Alfred William Winterslow Dale, B.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall.

OUR readers will doubtless be interested in the following account of the manner in which the late Mr. Carlyle executed a deed of gift in favor of the University of Edinburgh for founding bursaries in the Faculty of Arts. We therefore quote from the *Times* the following extracts: "I, Thomas Carlyle, residing at Chelsea, presently Rector of the University of Edinburgh, from the love, favor and affection which I bear to that University, and from my interest in the advancement of education in my native Scotland, as elsewhere; for these and for other more peculiar reasons, which also I wish to put

on record, do intend and am now in the act of making to the said University bequest as underwritten of the estate of Craigenputtock, which is now my property. Craigenputtock—or, for distinction Upper Craigenputtock (a wing of it having been sold some 70 or 80 years ago, which is now called Under Craigenputtock)—lies at the head of the parish of Dunscore, in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire; extent is of about 800 acres, improved moor pasture, ditto arable ground, ditto meadow pasture, with rather copious plantations, solid enough mansion, and offices; rent at present (on lease of 19 years) is £250; annual worth, with improvements now in progress, is probably £300. Craigenputtock was for many generations the patrimony of a family named Welsh, the eldest son usually a 'John Welsh,' in series going back, think some, to the famous John Welsh, son-in-law of the reformer Knox. The last male heir of the family was John Welsh, Esq., surgeon, Haddington (born at Craigenputtock in 1775, died at Haddington in 1819, a highly-honored widely regretted man, and is buried in the Abbey Kirk of that town); his one child and heiress was my late dear, magnanimous, much-loving, and to me inestimable wife, in memory of whom, and of her constant nobleness and piety towards him and towards me I now (she having been the last of her kindred) am about to bequeath to Edinburgh University, with whatever perty is in me, this Craigenputtock which was theirs and hers, on the terms and for the purposes and under the conditions underwritten. Therefore, I do hereby mortify and dispoise to and in favor of the said University of Edinburgh, and of the principal and whole other members of the Senatus Academicus thereof, and of their successors in office for behoof of the said University, for the foundation and endowment of ten equal Bursaries, to be called the 'John Welsh' Bursaries in the said University heritably and irredeemably, all and whole the twenty shilling lands of Upper Craigenputtock, with houses, biggings, yards, orchards, mosses, moors, meadows, outfield, infield, annexis, connexis, parts pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsoever, lying within the parish of Dunscore or Dunscore and Sheriffdom of Dumfries, according to the ancient meiths and marches thereof; as said lands are described in notarial instrument in my favor recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, &c., kept at Dumfries for the shire thereof, and the Stewartries of Kirkcudbright and Annandale, the 14th day of June, 1866; but these presents are granted and shall be accepted by the said University and Senatus Academicus thereof, on the terms, for the purposes, and under the conditions hereinafter written—viz., said estate is not to be sold, but to be kept and administered as land. Net annual revenue of it to be divided into ten equal bursaries, to be called, as aforesaid, the 'John Welsh' Bursaries. The Senatus Academicus to bestow them on the ten applicants entering the University who, on strict and thorough examination and open competitive trial by examiners whom the Senatus will appoint for that end, are judged to show the best attainment of actual proficiency and the best likelihoods of more in the department or Faculty called of Arts as taught there. Examiners to be actual professors in said faculty, the fittest whom the Senatus can select, with fit assessors or coadjutors and witnesses if the Senatus see good, and always the report of said examiners to be minuted and signed and to govern the appointments made and to be recorded therewith. More especially I appoint that five of the John Welsh Bursaries shall be given for best proficiency in mathematics—(I would rather say 'in Mathesis' if that were a thing to be judged of from competition), but practically above all in Pure Geometry, such being perennially a symptom, not only of steady application, but of a clear, methodic intellect, and offering in all epochs good promise for all manner of arts and pursuits. The other five bursaries I appoint to depend (for the present and indefinitely onwards) on proficiency in classical learning—that is to say, in knowledge of Latin, Greek and English, all of these or any two of them. This also gives good promise of a young mind; but as I do not feel certain that it gives perennially, or will perennially be thought in universities to give the best promise, I am willing that the Senatus of the University, in case of a change of its opinion on this point hereafter in the course of generations, shall bestow these latter five bursaries on what it does then consider the most excellent proficiency in matters classical or the best proof of a classical mind, and directs its own highest effort towards teaching and diffusing, in the new generations that will come. In brief, five bursaries for proficiency in mathematics, especially in pure geometry, and five for proficiency in classics, Latin and Greek and English. This, so far as we can practically see ahead at present, yet with liberty to modify the latter five, should new and better light arise and the Senatus come to be convinced that such light is better, expresses my intention and desire in regard to occupants of the John Welsh Bursaries. Bursaries to be open to free competition of all who come to study in Edinburgh University, and who have never been of any other University; competition to be held on or directly before or after their first matriculation there. Bursaries to be always given on solemnly-strict and faithful trial to the worthiest, or if (what in

practice can never happen, though it illustrates my intention) the claims of two were absolutely equal and could not be settled by further trial, preference is to fall in favor of the more unrecommended and unfriended. Under penalties graver than I or any highest mortal can pretend to impose, but which I can never doubt—as the Law of Eternal Justice, inexorably valid, whether noticed or unnoticed, pervades all corners of Space and of Time—are very sure to be punctually exacted if incurred; this is to be the perpetual rule for the Senatus in deciding. Bursars are to continue actual students in the Faculty of Arts, and to be visibly attending one or more classes in the same so long as their bursary lasts; are not permitted to hold any other bursary or similar endowment in the University; are permitted to compete for any other bursary, scholarship, or fellowship falling open there, but if successful shall renounce the bursary they held. Bursaries to last till the usual term of admittance to trial for graduation as Master of Arts (that is, for four years, as things now stand), or till decease or misbehaviour of the holder, if sooner; new appointment to be made at opening of next University session.

Then follows, in formal legal phraseology, a conveyance of the lands in question. The document is dated June 26, 1867, and is witnessed by the late John Forster and Mr. J. A. Froude.

'And so may a little trace of help to the young heroic soul struggling for what is highest spring from this poor arrangement and bequest. May it run, for ever if it can, as a thread of pure water from the Scottish rocks, tinkling into its little basin by the thirsty wayside for those whom it veritably belongs to.—Amen. Such is my bequest to Edinburgh University.'

'At a meeting of the Senate of Cambridge University a resolution was passed empowering the examiners for 1881 to examine one George Laupmann, of Peterhouse, on the subjects of the previous examination for 1880. Mr. Laupmann is blind, and is compelled to pursue his studies by means of embossed books.

'OWING to the change in the University Act last session only three members of the Senate will be elected this year, those, namely, who replace the three retiring members. The Senator elected to fill up the remaining year of Vice-Chancellor Mulock's time will be appointed under the new Act by the Senate, not elected by Convocation.'" *Globe*.

THE Rev. J. W. Kerr, B.A., who was appointed Examiner in Classics, has resigned.

PROFESSOR CROFT leaves for Texas next May.

MR. J. A. PATULLO, of the Fourth Year, who has been dangerously ill, is, we are glad to be able to report, now improving.

THE Oxford Calendar shows a slight increase in the number of undergraduates. There are now 2,882, against 2,814 a year ago; but the number of members of convocation have diminished from 5,212 to 5,159, and the matriculation from 798 to 758. Baliol has increased from 214 to 242, which is due to the arrival there of a number of selected candidates for the Indian civil service; Lincoln, from 58 to 76; and in spite of the "screwing in" scandal at the University they have 12 more than last year. Christ Church has declined from 217 to 207. *Truth*.

PROFESSOR MACOUN, late Professor of Botany at Albert College, Belleville, has been in town since Wednesday night, and lectured on the "North-West" at Cooke's Church on Thursday evening.

MR. HAYDEN, of Victoria College, came here last Tuesday to have plans made for the new gymnasium, to the fund for which eighteen hundred dollars has been already subscribed.

MR. T. P. McMURRICH, B.A., Professor Wright's assistant, is delivering a course of lectures to the Third Year on phanerogamic botany, with especial attention to the Canadian flora.

MR. SEYMOUR, of the Second Year, has been appointed Assistant Science Master in the Lindsay High School.

MR. SUTHERLAND, of the Fourth Year, is studying law in the office of Messrs. Cameron & Cleary, Windsor, and purposes coming up for his degree in May.

THE officials of the University of Oxford who are implicated in the recently-discovered corrupt practices at elections are to be removed from their positions.

MR. J. P. McMURRICH, B.A., '79, has been appointed Examiner in Mineralogy and Geology in the stead of Mr. Dawson, Ph.D., who is unable to act.

MR. E. G. PONTON, B.A., '76, a newly made Benedict, has been staying at the Queen's for the past few days with his bride.

'VARSITY WOMEN.—The Senate of Cambridge University have finally resolved to admit women to their examinations on conditions as nearly identical as possible with those on which men are admitted, and by the immense majority of 398 to 32, the Vice-Chancellor and other

influential residents throwing their weight into the minority scale. The principal condition prescribed in the Committee's report and adopted by the Senate, is that the female candidates must have resided and attended regular courses of lectures at Girton or Newnham College or within the precincts of the University under the regulations of either of these colleges. This action of the Senate, it will be perceived, disposes—so far as that body can dispose—of the question of co-education within the University sphere, and the vote places Cambridge most pronouncedly on the side of the liberal institutions. It is expected that Oxford will follow the example thus set, and also that Cambridge will soon admit women to degrees, as London now does. *Globe*.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS. No less than 170 colleges in the United States have been inundated by the co-education wave, and still it threatens to come against more. It appears that at University College (London) the co-eds. do more work than the men. The failure among women is 19 per cent., and among men 44.5. In Smith College they suit their class names to circumstances, and talk of Freshwomen and Sophogirls. There are at present 150 college papers published in the United States. Yale takes the lead with a daily, two bi-weeklies and a monthly, besides the annual publications. The circulation of some of the leading papers are as follows: *Courant*, 800; *Record*, 600; *Lit.*, 550; Harvard *Crimson*, 500; Harvard *Advocate*, 475; *Princetonian*, 1,000; *Chronicle*, 1,000; Harvard *Daily Echo*, 550. Amongst the colleges across the line, when they build they appear to consider the amount of money expended as of no consequence. For instance, Harvard is to have a new law school at a cost of \$100,000. The new museum at Michigan will cost \$60,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart, on the strength of her husband's will, is building a new college in New York at a cost of \$1,000,000. It will be the largest in America, non-sectarian, co-educational, and expenses will be put at a very low figure. Yale has purchased a new piece of ground for its athletics, etc., at a cost of \$30,000; the property will be assumed in the beginning of March. At Williams an effort is to be made to secure \$4,000 for purchasing, grading, &c., a suitable field for base-ball and athletic purposes. Yale has refused to accept Harvard's challenge to settle that much disputed football championship. Yale and Harvard will measure their strength at the oar this year, and probably Harvard and Columbia. The Harvard, it is said, have this year one of their best crews; it averages 172 pounds in weight, and five feet ten inches in height. According to a Boston paper, Harvard is to receive a valuable collection of books from Carlyle's private library. A 'retiring fund' for Harvard professors has now been fairly started. Nearly \$21,000 has been subscribed. The trustees of Cornell have appropriated \$100,000 for general improvements of the college. Columbia has been heretofore most successful in the boating line; out of 94 antagonists, 28 have crossed the line ahead and 66 behind it. Columbia has dropped all money prizes from its course. At King's College (N.S.) the latest novelty in the athletic line is a snow-shoe club. It has been called the 'Pesquid Snow-show Club.' The name is derived from the Mic-Mac name for Windsor. We wish it every success. In France, they are going in for a national college for girls. The *University Magazine* says the elective system marks the distinction between the college and the high school. At the University of Pennsylvania studies are partially elective, and an agitation has been commenced to extend the system. The *Chronicle* does not think so much of the elective system. It breaks up the classes; there is less sociability; no two men are studying the same work; and cliques and factions are more common. It will cost \$3,000 to produce the Greek play at Harvard; on the orchestra \$1,500 will be spent. Rooms in Harvard dormitories cost from \$300 down to \$46 a year. There is room for improvement in the proof-reading of the Harvard *Daily Echo*. A B.A. parchment costs 15 guineas at Melbourne University.

Bernhardt, Goddess of Drama,
Princess of language and grace,
Most gifted among Eve's daughters
In these dark days.

Fleur-de-Lis among women,
From gardens of passion and wine;
Daughter of laughter and sorrow,
Thou comest divine,

Fresh from the plaudits of monarchs,
Fresh from the glitter and blaze
Of Europe's noblest theatres—
We dare not praise.

MY FIRST AND LAST VOYAGE.

(CONTINUED.)

'Mean, la-l, mean; why, just what he said. Andy Butler's sailed these lakes too long not to know a vessel. Andy Butler, you're right, right, old feller; nothing but paint, paint, all paint, lad. A rotten old hulk; a floating coffin, such as we sailors term it.'

'Why,' said I, 'that boat?'

'Yes, lad, the cap'n's blind to it. He'll stick to you till the last though, you old tub, and—yes, so will I.'

Here the old fellow seemed addressing the boat, the captain, and all in general; so I let him go on, as I stood down there in the moonlight looking at that queer vessel, so shadowy there, with her white decks and great black smoke-stack, like a silent monster at rest.

I little thought what I was to go through, or perhaps I never would have set foot on her decks. It was a nudge from the old sailor that brought me to myself. 'Come on board, boy. You can try her, at any rate.' And following old Marks as one in a dream, I went on board the *Jane Hooker*.

The next morning when I went on deck we were far out on our eastward way. It was a calm, cold morning. The waters of Lake Michigan lay a sheet of lead under the cold autumn sky. Far behind us a dense cloud of smoky mist over the fading land marked the great city we had left.

'Well, youngster, how do you like it?'

It was the voice of Marks at my elbow. A plug of tobacco and a clasp knife were in his hand, and he was gazing at the waste of waters far ahead.

'There seems no great danger as far as this lasts,' he said, glancing at the dead waters around. 'She runs rather heavy, though. Lord grant this weather may last. She'd make a queer fist in a stiff gale.'

This day grew into the next and then the next, bringing us nearer to the Straits, and still no change of weather. We had gone down into the hold, when we could get time without waking any suspicion, and looked her over. It was not far we could get, as she had a heavy load of corn. 'Look at these old timbers, boy,' the old man would say, 'and ye'll believe me. I know her, boy. She's stood many a gale, but never so late in the year as this.'

Still we sailed on, and without any change, and at last I began to doubt the old man's misgivings. 'Maybe I'm wrong, after all,' he'd say; 'God grant it may be so.'

Day by day we steamed on, over the great lake of the west. I had not much to do; in fact, it was very little good I was among experienced sailors, and consequently I was left a good deal to myself. Our captain, a stern, silent man, generally kept a great deal to himself. I believe no braver man ever trod a deck. All the sailors held him in the highest veneration. A man of duty, he expected duty. Though he hardly ever spoke to one of us save Marks, yet I noticed nothing missed his eye.

The crew, a callous, reckless lot of fellows, wild and uncouth, full of lusts and maybe crimes, but under all an innate manhood crept out, kind actions to one another, their reverence for their captain, and a roisterous good nature which showed that, sullied and fallen though these rough men were, yet there was still a something left in them, a tie, though maybe very slender, that still linked them to purity. I know not what form it might take—the remembrance of a good mother's tears, the vision of happy, guileless, sunny days of childhood far in the past, when no sin had entered.

I felt rather strange among those rough men at first; their wild, rude language, sometimes reaching to blasphemy—their utter callousness of all that is good—gave me such a feeling that I tried to avoid them as much as possible, but by degrees I became as it were inured to their manner of life. It is likely that my own boyish love of excitement and folly—that terrible wave of forgetfulness that drags men down—that sweep of recklessness that at certain periods of men's lives seizes them—must have carried me on, for it seemed scarcely a day before I learned to laugh with the most boisterous, when I could listen without blushing when the coarsest tales were told, the deepest oaths uttered. But there were times when I would rather choose to steal off by myself or have a talk with old Marks, who seemed, and I always will consider, far above the rest in human morality. But there is one thing; no matter for all their sensuality and coarseness, all their oaths and passion, when the end came, there was no coward on board. Men they were through all; great, good creatures, whose memory through all these long years I have ever recalled with tearful eyes, and a deep prayer that they are at rest, and for whose sake I will ever revere and love all seamen.

There were two women on board—the cook and stewardess—poor, weak, fallen pieces of mortality. Maybe my virtuous readers would rather not hear the fate of two despised girls, simply waiting maids on a common lake steamer. Why should their fine feelings be harrowed

by such an account? 'Waiting maids,' not gilded birds of fashion; not from the glittering lights of a ball-room did they go out, not in the arms of mother or husband; the pillow of innocence may not have borne the frail heap when the light went out; but the blackness was the same; they were women, true women at heart; only daughters of Eve, after all, let their failings be what they may.

A strange, fallen little world this, so much like that other evil one, gathered here together on this hideous old boat, careless, heedless, drifting through day and dark, prayerless, thoughtless, on, on to their end.

But there was one pure life on board, one presence that seemed to link us to anything that was good—the captain's only child, a golden-haired, blue-eyed fairy, of about eleven years. From the very first she was the light of the ship, and I firmly believe there was not a man on board but would have laid down his life for her.

Flitting here and there all day long; teasing the sailors; learning to make sailors' knots; laughing with Marks; going to sleep in the sun with her golden locks all over her fair childish face, with a tarpaulin under her head for a pillow, maybe placed there by a rough horny hand that some would think only made for blows and toil.

If anything was wrong with her—was she sick, the whole boat knew of it, and rough voices would be heard inquiring how the sea-bird, as they called her, was.

It seemed as if God had sent her among all these rough men and women to lead them higher.

She was the only one that ever caused the captain to smile.

From what I learned from the crew, it seemed his wife had died soon after marriage, leaving this one child, on whom it seemed his whole life was centred; she was that one flower of his life, his guardian angel.

There have been evenings when all was still, and I have seen him pace the deck all alone, stern, cold, looking far out into the waters. What this man's sorrow might have been I know not; sacred it was, anyway, locked up in his own breast. In these moods no one, not even Marks, would dare go near him.

'Cap'n's got the blues,' some one would whisper.

'Guess he's thinkin' of the dead one.'

No one would go near him unless they had to. It was not fear; in these moods he was never harsh to any one; but I saw that these men, coarse as they were, in their rough hearts pitied him.

'Where is the sea-bird?' they would say. Maybe she would be found down in the hold with the fireman, or with the pilot in the wheel-house, learning to steer.

'Guess the cap'n's wants you, pretty,' one of them would say.

Then going forward, she would steal up to him so gently at first, taking his great brawny hand in hers, so small and white. 'Papa, darling, Edie is so sorry papa is sad; papa mustn't. Poor papa.'

And the strong burly form of that man would stoop with quivering lips and kiss the only creature he loved. No wonder he loved her—we all did. When she was with us we were better men; coarse, sensual words were never uttered in her presence. This fair young child, with her sweet blue eyes and slender, gossamer figure, stole into our lives as some pure flower-bud in a dark wood, making them nobler by her presence.

OUR LOCAL IMP.

THE Canadian Cuckoo (the crow) visited the College grounds on Tuesday.

* *

HE was a Science Student,
And it was his earnest wish
To obtain some caustic soda
In a wide-mouthed porcelain dish.

But that soda wouldn't caustic,
And a chunk, in passing by,
Took the irritating membrane
From that Science Student's eye.

Though his beauty is disfigured
Through that over effervescence,
He is, thanks to hydric oxide,
In a state of convalescence.

* *

THE denizens of the Residence are going in for early rising during these momentous times. I was seeking the why and wherefore of this abnormal state of affairs, and was told that the examinations are at the bottom of it. I suppose they are; but all the same I know of something else that now and again tempts these very wearied students in the

early hours. Has your birdie ever whispered any information about the tempter? If so, that is no reason why you should go and shout it all over the place.

DR. WILSON has recently presented a large number of pieces of pottery to the museum. Among the collection are Roman lamps and urns, and early English tiles. Some very good pieces of red Samian ware are very likely the only ones in Canada.

HE donned his Queen's Own Scotch-cap,
And stole from College Halls,
To Adam's, o'er whose doorway
Hang *three shining golden balls*.

He—determined to have money,
Being a financial wreck—
Left a seal-skin cap, and brought away
Two dollars and a check.

Then forgetting his objection
Of sitting next to 'hods'
To see Bernhardt in Frou Frou,
Bought a ticket for the 'gods.'

A PACKING case has lately arrived from Germany containing a number of botanical diagrams for Professor Wright.

SPOT affirms positively that those mysterious Zeta Psi fellows were taken the other day in a group by a ——— photographer. Now, here's a grand chance to find out who they all are! The above informant, who never gets at the kernel of anything, of course did not catch sight of the likeness.

How many times were you late, Dug?
Two dollars and twenty cents;
I don't know how often I was late,
But my fines are simply immense.

Well, I wouldn't mind a dollar or so
For one or two minor tares,
But I think, like last year's Fourth Year men,
We should get dispensation from prayers.

OUR POET IN DIFFICULTIES.

We parted by the gate in June,
That soft and balmy month,
Beneath the sweetly beaming moon,
And (wunth—hunth—sunth—bunth—I can't
find a rhyme to month).

Years were to pass ere we should meet;
A wide and yawning gulf
Divides me from my love so sweet,
While (ulf—sulf—dulf—mulf—stuck again; I
can't get any rhyme to gulf. I am in a gulf
myself).

Oh, how I dreaded in my soul
To part from my sweet nymph,
While years should their long seasons roll
Before (hymph—dymph—ymph—I guess I'll
have to let it go at that).

Beneath my fortune's stern decree
My lonely spirits sunk,
For I a weary soul should be
And (hunk—dunk—runk—sk—that will never
do in the world).

She buried her dear, lovely face
Within her azure scarf,

She knew I'd take the wretchedness
As well as (parf—sarf—darf—harf-and-harf—
that won't answer, either).

Oh, I had loved her many years,
I loved her for herself;
I loved her for her tender tears,
And also for her (welf—nelf—helf—pelf! no!
no! not for her pelf).

I took between my hands her head,
How sweet her lips did pouch!
I kissed her lovingly, and said—
(Bouch—mouche—ouch; not a bit of
it did I say ouch!)

I sorrowfully wrung her hand,
My tears they did escape,
My sorrow I could not command,
And I was but a (sape—dape—fape—ape: well,
perhaps I did feel like an ape).

I gave to her a fond adieu,
Sweet pupil of love's school;
I told her I would e'er be true,
And always be a dool—sool—mool—fool; since
I come to think of it I was a fool, for she
fell in love with another fellow before I
was gone a month.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of this Association was held last Wednesday night, to resume the postponed discussion on Mr. Lindsey's motion to petition the Senate to alter the Honor course in Natural Science. It was decided to appoint a committee to draft the more important reasons why the course should be altered, these reasons to form the basis of a petition to the Senate, asking to have changes made in the curriculum, by which the objections to its present requirements may be remedied. Afterwards the final meeting of the year took place.

Section III., Article i., of the Constitution, which read:

"The officers shall constitute the general committee of the Association, and shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Curator, and a representative from each year," was changed to read:

"The officers shall constitute the general committee of the Association, and shall consist of a President, a first and second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Curator, and representative from each year."

And Article iv. of the same section, which read:

"Only graduates with Honors in Natural Sciences shall be eligible for the office of President; the Vice-President and Secretary shall be chosen from those entering their fourth year; the Treasurer and Curator from those entering their third year; and the other members of the committee, one from each Year," was altered to read:

"Only graduates with Honors in Natural Sciences shall be eligible for the office of President; the first Vice-President shall be chosen from graduates in Honors in Natural Science or from the Fourth Year; the second Vice-President and Secretary shall be chosen from those entering their fourth year; the Treasurer and Curator from those entering their third year; and the other members of the committee, one from each Year."

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. Ellis, M.A.; First Vice-President, Mr. J. P. McMurrich, B.A.; Second Vice-President, Mr. Hail; Secretary, Mr. Rowand; Treasurer, Mr. Weld; Curator, Mr. R. C. Tibb; Fourth Year Representative, Mr. Wood; Third Year Representative, Mr. W. Caven.

The report from the general committee, which had all the pomposity of a speech from the throne and most of the garnishings that the English language gives opportunity to use, showed the Association to have moved *per angusta ad angusta*. The financial condition as reported by the treasurer is a healthy one.

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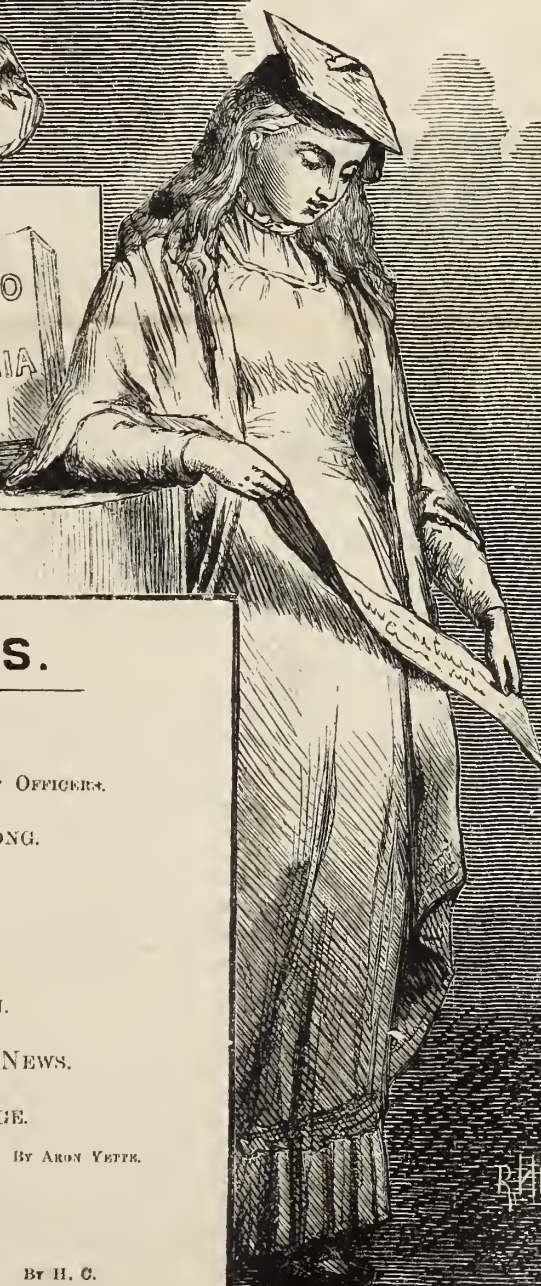
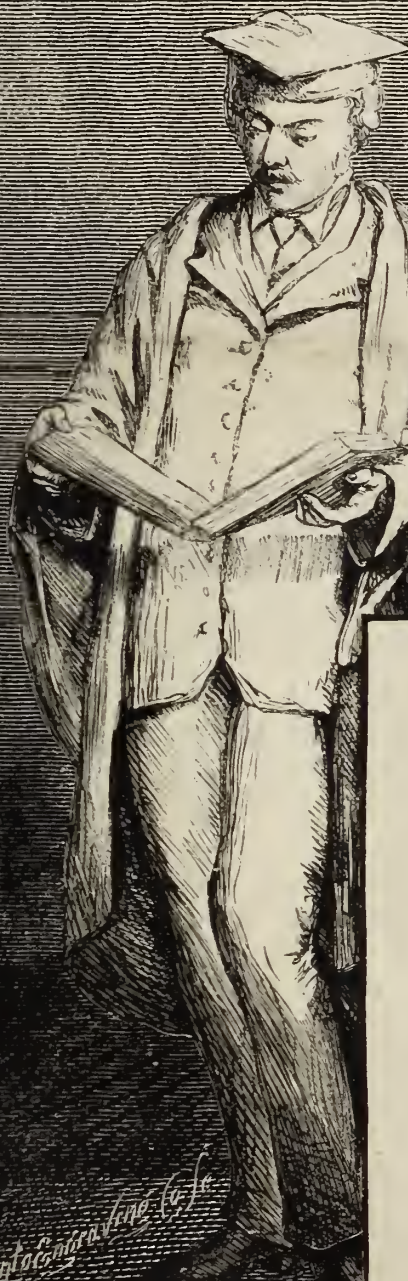
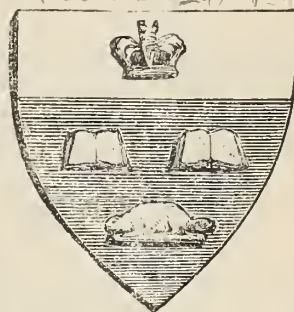
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THE VARSITY

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IMMORTALITY AND BOOZES.

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COMMUNICATION.

Toronto, - - April 2, 1831.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that they must send in their names, accompanied by certificates of age and character, to this Department on or before the 30th of April, 1881. The examination takes place

ON MONDAY, THE 20th JUNE, 1881.

Copies of the list of subjects in which candidates will be examined for the years 1881 and 1882 respectively can be obtained on application to the Department.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 18th, 1881.

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 24.

April 2, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the above purpose was held in Moss Hall, the lecture room of the old Medical School, on the evening of Friday, the 25th. The attendance was very poor and proceedings flat in comparison with last year, the cause being the absence of opposition to Mr. Kingsford's candidature for the presidency.

The proceedings commenced shortly after eight o'clock by the reading of the General Annual Report, which showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition, the membership having greatly increased, and the work undertaken being more difficult and of a higher class than formerly. Detailed reports of the committee followed.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the President and Members of the University College Literary and Scientific Society.

Your committee, in presenting this the Annual Report, congratulates the Society on the successful termination of another, the 26th year of the Society's existence.

The past year has been a memorable one in the history of the Society for many reasons, and first among these stands the division into two sections for the purpose of debate, etc.

Although fraught with several drawbacks, this departure from the previous well-beaten path has on the whole been found to work in harmony with the prosperity of the Society, and might be rendered still more serviceable could each member avail himself of the privileges that are by this means conferred upon him, to render himself, under criticism, a fluent and argumentative speaker.

The average attendance has been fifty, as compared with fifty-seven in 1879-80, and seventy-one in 1878-9. The falling off may be accounted for in many ways. The close of the last session was marked by a short but spirited contest for the presidential chair, the excitement of which, your committee are happy to report, seems to have left no injurious results on the Society, except that after a storm there usually comes a lull which may be one of the reasons of the falling off in members' attendance.

Again, the Society's room, when close to the College Residence, naturally drew a large number in a place where large numbers could drop in and out without regard for wind and weather, which during the past year has been detrimental to large meetings all over the city.

The number of meetings held were: Three public, seven ordinary, seven open, three business, three special, one conversazione; total, twenty-four.

Number of readings given was fifty-one; essays read, fifteen; besides the Inaugural Address. Number of speeches delivered on debates, 177. And while on the topic of meetings, your committee must take to itself, together with the Special Committee appointed, the credit of having, after a lapse of three years, furnished the Society and its friends with the most successful conversazione ever held in the University buildings or in the Province of Ontario. Successful in its organization, its development, its prosecution, and its pecuniary results, it proved to a somewhat doubtful membership that such a gathering could be held under the restrictions with which your committee had to labor.

Another source of congratulation is the very large increase of membership, viz.: 354, as compared with 110 in 1879-80, and 88 in 1878-79, for which many reasons could be, if necessary, assigned by your committee.

The increased interest taken in the Reading Room shows the necessity there existed for its removal to the College buildings, although the room at present in use actually cannot be called adequate to the requirements.

The changes in the Constitution regarding business meetings, &c., do not appear to your committee to have met with a success equal to the expectations of their promoters. The extra night in the month, often spent to no purpose, has been an undue strain on the energies of the members; more particularly, perhaps, as the business of the past

year (excepting that of the *Conversazione*) has not taken up much of the Society's attention. This has resulted in the passing of a bill by you altering the existing state of affairs, and it is to be hoped it may prove advantageous to the interests of the Society.

Another departure of note is the transferring of the McMurrich Medal to the tender care of the sister society, the Natural Science Association, with the proviso, however, that the competition shall be open to the members of your Society.

The time seems to have fully arrived for the production of a college paper, and the appointment by you of a Standing Committee of Management augurs well for its success, being conducted entirely (as it must needs be under these circumstances) by the Society through the committee. While the main portion of the labor will naturally devolve on the committee, your committee would urge each individual member of the Society to make the cause his own, that in the end a paper may be offered to subscribers that will reflect credit on its sponsor, the Society, on the University and the College.

Your committee would sorrowfully draw attention to the harvest that has been reaped by the 'untiring sickle' among the members of the Society during the past year. Although none of those removed from our midst were at the time active members, yet the Society by their demise has lost warm and ready friends in the Hon. Thos. Moss, Messrs. A. McPherson, F. W. Jarvis and H. A. Fairbanks.

Far away on the banks of the blue Mediterranean the golden bowl was broken which cost a University its Vice-Chancellor, a nation one of its mightiest sons, and our Society a warm-hearted friend.

After a lingering illness a second passed away, leaving a gap in the roll of modern language medalists.

Another, who would no doubt have proved an ornament to the scholarship he was enjoying, passed away in the bloom of life in that grand old capital of Scotland, where he had repaired to pursue his studies.

The fourth also met with an untimely end while pursuing his medical studies.

On the whole, as before stated, the year may be ranked among the most successful of the Society's history. Although the treasurer may not be able to hand over a very large surplus, your committee will bequeath to its successors many valuable properties procured during its enjoyment of office. The adjoining room for debate naturally entailed considerable expense, which should not be entirely charged to your retiring committee. The same may be said of the expense of removing the Reading Room, and last, but not least, of furnishing the President's room, a very necessary addition to the comfort of the Society, and which it is to be hoped, as each retiring president leaves his mark therein, will become a very interesting and historical part of the Society's possession.

Finally, your committee may be permitted to hope that the same harmony and good feeling may exist in every succeeding committee as has been the case in the one which, on now retiring, wishes the Society a hearty 'God speed.'

All of which, &c.

The Committee on Essays awarded the first prize to Mr. J. H. Brown, the author of the essay on 'Dualism,' and the second to Mr. Creelman on 'Public Opinion,' in default of Mr. Dayfoot, who forfeited his right to it on account of not having attended the requisite number of meetings of the Society. The gentlemen named were heartily cheered, and, being called upon for speeches, thanked their friends of the Society in a few appropriate words; Mr. Dayfoot saying that he acknowledged the justice of withholding the prize from him on account of non-attendance, and hoped that it would be a lesson by which he and others would profit in the future.

The Committee on Songs reported in favor of the College song by 'Alamanda.' About the one set to the tune of 'Auld Lang Syne,' which had been submitted, it was condemned as bad, especially the last verse.

All through the reading of these reports the friends of the various candidates were canvassing vigorously for them in the lobbies and the down-stair entrance. There were two opposing elements in the elections, the Kingsford men and the anti-Kingsfordians; the result was, without exception, in favor of the former; the reason being the disorganized state of the anti-Kingsfordians and the systematic canvassing of their adversaries.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The presidency went by acclamation, all the other positions being contested. The following are the names: President, Mr. Kingsford, M.A., LL.B.; First Vice-President, Mr. Creelman; Second do., Mr. J. McKay; Third do., Mr. Wigle; Recording Secretary, Mr. J. McGillivray; Treasurer, Mr. Bristol; Curator, Mr. J. C. Elliott; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Blake; Secretary of Committees, Mr. Cane; Councillors, Messrs. Ames, Wishart, E. McKay, Young and May.

The new president, on being called to the front, thanked his supporters for the honor done him, spoke warmly of the growth of the Society since he had first known it, and said that they were giving him no slight task to perform. He also noticed the remarks made in a late number of the *'Varsity'* recommending that the presidency of the Society should be held by an undergraduate, and said in that connexion that if he thought it would be for the best interests of the Society that this should be the case, he would not hold that position. He deemed that justice could be better dealt by an outsider.

While the voting was going on for the office of first vice-president, some unruly spirits favored the meeting with 'Old Grimes'; they were promptly checked by the chairman, and subsided. Mr. Creelman was elected to fill the office. He was chaired, and made a neat, short, and appropriate speech expressive of his thanks.

Mr. McKay, who was elected Second Vice-President, rose to address the meeting, and here the interruptions recommenced and grew so marked that at length the President threatened to leave his chair. A most disgraceful scene then ensued. We will not particularize, believing it better to extend a friendly warning rather than expose the offenders, hoping that we may never again be compelled to call attention to like conduct.

The Third Vice-President, Mr. Wigle, the Recording Secretary, Mr. J. McGillivray, and the Treasurer, Mr. Bristol, thanked their supporters briefly.

Mr. J. C. Elliott was rushed to the platform by his friends with such hearty unceremoniousness that he did not seem to know how he got there. In thanking them for their support, he said that he was well aware of the responsibility of the position with which they had honored him, and of the time which must necessarily be devoted to fill it with credit and usefulness.

Mr. W. H. Blake, the Corresponding Secretary, on mounting the platform to speak, had to unbonnet to the popular prejudice. He said that he thanked those who had voted for him for the honorable and responsible position to which they had elected him; he would endeavor to perform the arduous duties of that position to their satisfaction to the close of his term of office.

Mr. Cane, the Secretary of Committees, thanked his friends for the honor done him; he hoped that he would, during his term of office, fill the post to which he was elected with credit to himself and satisfaction and usefulness to them.

The newly-elected councillors were received with much cheering. Mr. Ames in his speech mentioned the complete victory of the Kingsford party, and said that he hoped and believed that the claims of the defeated party would be treated with all justice and courtesy.

Mr. Peck proposed that a vote of thanks be tendered to the retiring officers and committee for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties. This was carried unanimously amid much applause.

Mr. Manley, the retiring President, said that it was with mingled feelings of sorrow and pleasure that he stood up to address them; pleasure at the evident feelings of kindness entertained for him by the members of the Society, and sorrow that he was leaving their ranks. Their meetings had been great sources of enjoyment to him, and they must not feel surprised if he reappeared amongst them whenever he had an evening to spare and made himself at home in their midst. He referred to those who had ably assisted and seconded his labors as president, and said that although it might be invidious to particularize, he could not help mentioning the services of Mr. T. C. Milligan as one who had done his duty and done it well, and also of Mr. Levan, to whom great praise was due for his unflagging zeal. He said in conclusion that the greatest good feeling and harmony had always been prevalent in the councils during his term, and hoped sincerely that it might never be disturbed.

Mr. Carveth, the retiring First Vice-President, said that the Society had been very kind to him on the occasions on which he had to serve in the place of the President; he did not intend to make a long speech, but

would presume to give a piece of advice for the benefit of first vice-presidents, which was a result of his experience: Attend the meetings of the Society regularly, study the old minutes, and they would not find their duties hard.

Mr. Davis, the retiring Second Vice-President, referred to some ill-natured stories which had been set afloat about the presidential candidacy. He mentioned the names of Messrs. Levan and Ruttan in this connexion. Mr. Ruttan had left the room, but Mr. Levan in his speech replied to the charges. As regards the conclusiveness either of the accusation or of the reply, we forbear expressing an opinion.

The speeches from others of the retiring officers closed proceedings, and the meeting, which was composed now of not more than half the number present in the earlier part of the evening, and they very tired and jaded looking, closed with the singing of 'Old Grimes' about 2.30 a.m.

THE communication of 'Sawbones,' in another column, is pre-ambled by statements which eminently qualify the writer to assume the *nom de plume* so far as the sawing is concerned. Like the amateur carpenter who has been pictured as sawing through a projecting beam whilst straddling the outer end, he destroys his own support. The interest which the graduates have manifested in the enterprise of a university paper has about equalled the encouragement which in times past has been given to Convocation, the Debating Society, and other associations which should be dear to every graduate. They have shown themselves admirably posted on stock phrases about attachment to Alma Mater, and are effusive in expressing sweet recollections of academic life; but such words are not meant to be the heralds of action. The task of attending the meetings of Convocation two or three times in the year is too arduous; the founding of a scholarship is nearly out of the question; subscriptions towards portraits of those who have worked long and nobly for this same Alma Mater are obtained after efforts which, if carried out in other fields, would produce enough for monuments of the most spotless Parian; an association of alumni has not even been broached. Bearing in mind the glaring (and from our experience, disheartening) evidences of unwakable apathy and ungenerous indifference, the cry of 'Sawbones,' 'Why don't you talk about us more?' is almost musically appropriate. The *'Varsity'* is a university organ. If the assertion is better sustained in the intention than in the deed, the reason is most plain: the overwhelming majority of the graduates have practically ceased to be university men.

THE LAPLANDER'S LOVE SONG.

Haste, my reindeer, and let us nimbly go
Our amorous journey through this dreary waste;
Haste, my reindeer; still, still thou art too slow;
Impetuous love demands the lightning's haste.

Around us far the rushy moors are spread;
Soon will the sun withdraw his cheerful ray;
Darkling and tired we shall the marshes tread;
No lay unsung to cheat the tedious way.

The watery length of these unjoyous moors
Does all the flowery meadows' pride excel;
Through these I fly to her my soul adores;
Ye flowery meadows, empty pride, farewell.

Each moment from the charmer I'm confined;
My breast is tortured with impatient fires;
Fly, my reindeer, fly, swifter than the wind!
Thy tardy feet wing with my fierce desires.

SIR R. STEELE.

I mea dama; viam celera; stat meta Cupido;
Lustremus celeres hæc loca senta situ;
I mea dama; nimis segnis nimis esse videris;
Fulguribus citius currere vellet amor.

Æquor arundineum late patet undique circum,
Festinat Phœbus condere mite jubar,
Stagna per incertas fessi lustrabimus umbras,
Nec deerit cantus qui grave fallat iter.

At mihi dulce palus hæc illætabilis undæ ;
Ipsa rosetorum friget amœna Venus ;
Dulce palus ; nostros nobis hæc reddit amores ;
At vos, O veneres, nomen inane, procul.

O mea vita tuo quotiens deducor ab ore
Difficili totiens uritur igne jecur ;
I mea dama ; viam celera ; præverte procellas ;
Et tibi pro pennis sit meus acer amor.

M. H.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

'DENNIS KEILEY, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed street-sweeper in New York at ninety cents per day.' And yet, with facts like these before them, many are still ready to deny the practical value of a university training !

* *

OWRE GUID.—Lady, out walking in Glasgow on Sunday, excited about her little dog which has run down a side street, to tipsy loafer just come out of a tavern : 'My good man, would you be kind enough to whistle for my little dog ; I'm afraid I'll lose him.' Loafer, looking at her sadly from the wall against which he is bracing himself, and speaking very impressively : 'Wooman, wooman, wooman, ye shouldna whistle on the Saabboth Day.'

* *

As a last resource, an impecunious undergraduate applied the other day for assistance to a maiden aunt who is passionately fond of animals. 'You will understand my condition, dear aunt,' he wrote, 'when I tell you that I have a dog to whom I am devotedly attached, and who has long been the chosen companion of my daily walks. Now my appearance has become so disreputable that the sagacious animal refuses to follow me.'

* *

It does not follow that because a man is small he knows nothing. He may be like a sixpence in a handful of coppers, invisible, but worth all the rest. (So console yourself Ch-f-).

* *

THERE is nothing marvellous about curing by laying on hands. Hands laid on smartly and vigorously have cured many small boys of evil.

* *

'The country is in a bad state,' yelled out a Radical orator. 'And so are the roads,' put in some one in the crowd, and the orator sat down.

* *

THE late Bishop S. had a strong accent, and many are the humorous anecdotes told of mistakes caused thereby. One day he preached in a church in an out-of-the-way part of the diocese. There was present a well-known colonel of militia. After the service the pair walked to the house. 'Weel, colonel,' said the bishop, 'hoo ded ye leek ta sermon.'

'Very well, indeed, but you chose a rather strange text. I don't remember having seen it in the Bible.'

'You cannot read it over-carefully then,' said a friend who accompanied them, 'The door was shut,' is a well-known text.'

'Egad,' said the colonel, 'is that what it was? It sounded to me exactly like "He tore his shirt."'

* *

A COLLINGWOOD man has recovered from an impediment in his speech by cutting his throat.

* *

SCENE : Shop in Glasgow after a fire.

Foreman : 'That was a gey job we had last nicht puttin' oot the fire. You'll be gaun to stan' me somethin' han'som' for savin' your property.'

Master : 'Savin' ma property? Had it not been for your con-founded stupidity, I wud a made a sma' fortune.'

* *

THE *Standard's* Oxford correspondent telegraphed that the anniversary dinner of the 'Varsity crews would take place in London on Thursday, April 7th, and not on April 8th, the day of the race. This is as it should be. There is nothing like a big feed, with lots of fiz, and 'bac'till three in the morning, to complete your training operations for a boat race. There is a tinge of *Formosa* about the above announcement. Eh, Dion?

THE philanthropy of the *Sunbeam* is elated over the daily distribution of four apples to each Upper Canada College boy. When I was in the classic boarding-house (many, oh, so many years ago!) the distribution was annual, and in the scramble the weaker young 'uns were deemed fortunate if they secured even four. Many an 'old boy' remembers vividly the distributor—how he stood at one of the dining-hall windows and pattered *Fameuses* on the crowd of heads below. At one time he would dexterously throw a handful in the quarter that had made but a small seizure, and again half a bushel were sent right in the middle of the restless throng which tossed and rolled about like a shoal of porpoises. Knocks and bruises were paid no attention to until the apple rain had ceased; but they were not forgotten afterwards; such a flavor and relish did they give the booty, that perhaps I'm not the only one of these grabbers who can conscientiously say that better fruit has not been tasted since.

* *

'TERMS, Cash,' was what Spot read as he entered a tailor's shop at the top of Yonge Street. 'A bad buy-word,' he observed to the Imp, and they both left the establishment.

* *

THE most afflicted part of the house is the window. It is always full of panes, and who has not seen more than one window blind?

* *

OLD Professor Spectacles said to the class, 'How do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y? The smart boy of the class stood up and said, 'That depends a great deal on whether you mean to use it on a man or a wasp!' I was told this story twenty-five years ago, which would account for my tremendous memory, were it not for the fact that it was repeated to me at least once a month ever since. Vengeance!

* *

A MAN died in Newboro, last week, aged ninety, who never saw a locomotive or entered a steamboat. This may in a measure account for his long life.

FOOTBALL. The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the McGill University Foot-ball Club :

March 3rd, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—At the Annual Meeting of the McGill University Foot-ball Club it was the desire of those present to arrange, if possible, an annual match with the Toronto University Foot-ball Club similar to the inter-collegiate matches of the United States, as it was thought by so doing a friendly intercourse would be established between the students of the two Universities. To this end I am instructed to challenge the Toronto University Foot-ball Club for a match-game of foot-ball (Rugby Union Rules), with McGill University Foot-ball Club, to take place in Toronto on Friday, October 21st, next. Hoping this challenge will be met by an early reply,

I remain yours,

A. P. Low,

Sec. M. U. F. C.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Esq.,

Sec. Tor. Univ. F. C., Toronto.

A reply has been sent accepting the challenge for the day and under the conditions mentioned. October 21st is an early date for the playing of so important a game, so let the Toronto men take care to be in better condition than they were a month later last year. Many of the best men are graduating this May, and their places will have to be filled, in the main, from the ranks of incoming freshmen, so that a good quota of these had better be early secured, and got in good training. If the arrangements are well made and the game well advertised, a fair sum might be laid by to defray in part the expenses of a trip to Montreal in '82; for it will be noticed that no mention of railway fares is made in the challenge. The idea of creating an inter-collegiate match is a good one, and care should be taken to make its inauguration a success.

The officers elect for the season 1881-82 of the University College Foot-ball Association are: Mr. Laidlaw, President; Mr. Elliott, Vice-President; Mr. Hughes, Recording Secretary; Mr. Haig, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Broadfoot, Treasurer; Messrs. Baird, A. H. Macdougall, Crichton, E. McKay, J. M. Palmer, and E. Blackstock, Committee.

This club is one of the competitors for the Association Cup this spring, its record for last fall being as follows: Against Knox College, six games to none; against Toronto Lacrosse Club, seven games to none; against Galt Collegiate Institute, three games to none; against Toronto Collegiate Institute, one game to one; against Toronto Normal School, two games to none; making them winners in all of thirteen games and losers of one.

'**VARSITY MEN.**—The Divinity Faculty of the University of Aberdeen has declined to receive Dr. Cunningham, of Crieff, as one of the General Assembly's lecturers on the pastoral and homiletical training of students, on account of his connexion with the "Scotch Sermons," which are considered as rationalistic. *Markham Economist.*

Mr. T. A. HAULTAIN has retired to the quiet haven of a country town (Peterboro') to study for the approaching examination at Trinity Medical College. Can a student get through more work in the country than elsewhere? Ahem! *That depends.*

Mr. W. K. RICHARDSON, a former editor of the *Harvard Crimson*, has entered Balliol College, Oxford, at the head of all applicants, receiving the honorary award of \$2,500, with a choice of the best rooms at the disposal of the college. Blaine, Lincoln, MacVeagh and Hunt, four out of seven of Garfield's Cabinet, are college bred men. Blaine graduated from Washington College, Lincoln from Harvard, and MacVeagh from Yale. The other three—Windom, Kirkwood and James—received an academic education.

Mr. JAMES, of the Third Year, has been forced by illness to leave for his home in Collingwood.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY WRIGHT is about to have a residence built on St. George Street.

MR. KINGSFORD, President-elect of the Debating Society, is silver medalist in classics and in modern languages.

PROFESSOR SIDNEY COLVIN has been delivering a course of four most interesting lectures on the 'Amazons,' illustrated by casts and diagrams, at the Royal Institution in Albemarle Street, London.

'**VARSITY WOMEN.** Harvard department of collegiate instruction for women has now opened a reading room and begun the collection of a library.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.—*Acta Victoriana* did not don its new dress as it expected for this month; the change is promised sure for next number. The Victoria gymnasium is to cost \$2,000. Nothing like having a good opinion of yourself, and the *Acta* thinks the standard for matriculation at Cobourg is as high as that adopted by any other Canadian university.

The sum of all philosophy is thus epitomized by a Kentucky college paper: Perhaps it is wrong to go fishing on Sunday; but if the fish are wicked enough to bite on Sunday, they ought to be made to suffer for it. In the Dominion of Canada there are from twelve to fifteen educational institutions with university powers; that is, power to grant degrees. In Ontario there are five: The University of Toronto, at Toronto, with the following affiliated colleges, or colleges under its control: 'Upper Canada College' (elementary); 'St. Michael's' (elementary and advanced); 'Knox'; 'Toronto Baptist'; and 'University Colleges.' The University of Trinity College, Toronto (Church of England); The University of Queen's College, Kingston (Presbyterian); Victoria University, Cobourg (Methodist); and Albert College, Belleville (Congregational); all these are in active operation. Alma College, St. Thomas, and the University of London, are not yet in working condition. There are several other educational institutions which, though called colleges, are not strictly such. In the Province of Quebec there are three: McGill University, Montreal (Non-sectarian); Bishop's College, Lennoxville (Church of England); Laval University, Quebec (Roman Catholic). There are many other so-called colleges throughout the province, which in the United States would be included in a list of universities, but they are what in England are generally called 'Grammar Schools.' The Province of New Brunswick has two: The University of New Brunswick, at Fredericton, and Mount Alison College, at Sackville. Nova Scotia had recently the University of Halifax, with five affiliated colleges throughout the province, of which King's College, Windsor, and Dalhousie College, Halifax, were pre-eminent. The late Legislature has, with a fatality which attends all Nova Scotia's progressive efforts, succumbed to denominational and other petty influence; the University of Halifax has been abolished, and the Government grant divided amongst the sectarian colleges. There is great opposition to this measure in the Legislative Council, and all true friends of higher education hope they will be successful in vetoing it. In Manitoba there is the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, with St. John's and Manitoba Colleges affiliated. They are about to erect new buildings at a cost of \$100,000. British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland have no universities; and it is a curious fact that students from these provinces go to England and Scotland for their university education in preference to Canadian colleges.

MY FIRST AND LAST VOYAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Though many years have gone by since, yet I shall never forget those dreadful days spent on that doomed vessel. Marks and I examined her as best we could, and although we could see all was not right, yet there seemed no cause of immediate alarm. Through the long hours of those days, measured by the never-tiring throb of the old engine, we crept slowly on—on to we knew not what. Marks and I had carefully guarded our fears, as we knew it would only raise a needless panic without doing any good. If the captain entertained any fears, or whether he had any premonition of the future, I do not know. There was one thing, he was a brave man; and in the end he showed that wherever the fault lay he at any rate was not to blame. I remember him to this hour as he then was, firm and brave, knowing only his duty through all; the victim of a terrible crime committed by the strange injustice of his fellow-men.

* * * * *

It was at the close of a cold, bleak autumn day; I was standing leaning over the taffrail looking into the heaving waters. The weather had been growing gradually rougher all day, and was increased to a stiff gale. A sense of something dreadful impending had oppressed me all day; a queer feeling I could not shake off. Hearing a step behind me I turned suddenly—it was old Marks. I see him now as I write this: the rough, furrowed features of the old sailor as he stood there in the evening. A strange, anxious look had settled on his face, which I never saw there before.

'It's come at last, boy,' he said simply. 'We'll soon know what the old tub's made of.'

'Do you think there is danger?' I said. 'Danger, lad, danger! if Bill Marks knows anything, we may all be there before morning,' he said, pointing to the waters. A terrible fear came over me—the nearness of an awful death as it must come to some men in the course of a lifetime. Then I thought of my home and mother; of those awaiting me where I should never return. My mind reverted to the crew, the captain, and the helpless women on board, and a great despair drove away all terror, and an intense hatred of those men who, for the sake of gain, were sending us down to death. I thought of my poor mother's sorrow, of the many wives and children who would miss these rough men, reckless as they were. I thought of those poor weak women and little 'Seabird,' all unconscious of this terrible end. 'Curse them!' I muttered, and ground my teeth with suppressed emotion.

'Yes, curse them lad, ye may well do that; as fine an old woman as ever trod land will be weeping next week for a certain old craft as will have reached a safe port at last, if Bill Marks' fears are correct. My only wish would be to have Dan Hooker here with us; but it's no use wasting time cursing owners now, we've something else to do. Perhaps she'll pull through all right; but whatever comes, we'll stick, and let the women off first.'

Just then the captain passed forward, looking the same as usual, calm and unmoved. He spoke in an undertone to Marks, and then in his usual way gave his orders; we were to make all snug for the night. I noticed the sailors had got an inkling that all was not right; there was no wild alarm, but here and there they stood talking in low tones. Going into the pilot-house I found the steersman, and behind him on the berth the little child was sleeping, with the captain's cloak thrown over her.

'Going to be a wild night,' I remarked. There was a sober look on his face. 'A bad night for such as her,' he said, turning to the child. 'I've often feared this before. The *Hooker's* doomed. It makes no matter to such as us, anyway; it's what we may expect some day, sooner or later; but to such as her, sir, it seems hard.' I saw that the man felt what was coming. I left him and came on deck. The sun had almost gone down, and great, heavy, lurid clouds were gathering in the north-east sky. There was a rolling sea, in which the vessel pitched and labored as if she were some living creature. The men had gone below; the night, gloomy and wild, was stealing up from the east, and with it long, angry lines of water beating against the sides of the old hulk. The creaking of timbers, the moaning of the wind, the sob-like beat, beat, of the old engines, the strange black mass moving on over the ghastly waters, and the waves that with long, clammy, shadowy arms seemed to clutch at the rotten decks.

Still the little child sleeps on, all unconscious, under the cloak. The wind, the sea and the bleak night, chill and damp, may loom round in the pallid moonlight; still she sleeps on. A tall form steals into the pilot-house past the steersman—it is the captain. With strange reverence he bends and presses his lips to the fair forehead, and tucks the cloak closer round her.

'Don't wake her, Webb, for God's sake ; it's better as it is.' 'No, sir, never fear me,' said the man with a shudder ; and with a stifled moan the captain passed out.

Still the man stands there holding the wheel like some strange watchman guiding the fates of all these humans through the black night, and behind him, fair in the sweet rest of innocence, sleeps the child, on on through the darkness. There is one moment then as the moon peers cautiously down into the old wheelhouse, bathing the decayed wood-work—the old compass.

It is a deep struggle. A queer feeling comes over the man. A strange, dreadful death is near ; they are drifting on to it together. 'I have been very bad,' he muttered, 'very bad.' He seems to go away back into a wasted, reckless existence ; he remembers a little curly-headed child that played in the green fields of an old farm ; the black night, the old wheel-house, and wild winds and waters drift away ; he only sees an old kitchen in the soft light of a summer evening long ago, the peaceful face of an old farm clock, that ticks away ; a sad, sad face that watched at the door as he went away—the face of his good old mother. He was young then ; the long years of evil and sin had not come ; he fancies he sees the tearful eyes of his gentle little sister as she clung to him with sobs, and hears the last broken words of his old father, 'God bless you, Ned, my boy.' He was heartless then, he heeded not their sorrow ; to-night it seems to come back—the face of this sleeping child, so fair, so innocent there in the pale moonlight, had bridged the long years of crime, lust, and folly.

'Just one kiss,' he muttered ; 'I know it will be no harm. If I am bad, it will make me purer ; it won't wake her up, I will be so careful. I won't mind dying then, for I know He will forgive me if I go to Him with that one pure kiss on my sullied lips at the last. He will not be hard on a poor, rude fellow, if He knows I have kissed her.'

For a moment the wheel turns loose, the vessel rolls on the waves ; the strange, rough figure bends over the captain's cloak ; the coarse, feverish lips, unholy and sensuous, only used to uttering oaths, touch the fair forehead—this great, rough creature—so tenderly as not to waken her ; it is but an instant, then a great tear has rolled down the bronzed weather-beaten cheek and nestled in the golden hair of the child. Only a little tear, and a trembling rugged form in the moonlight ; but He who died for men in His great mercy swung to the strange gates of time on the long years of crime and passion, and shut them out forever. 'I'm not afraid to meet Him now ; He'll know I'm just a little purer,' he mutters. Again the shadow has passed from between the child and the moonlight. The vessel plunges on through the dark, the winds are bleaker, the waves wilder, and the dark, strange shadow stealing on between sky and wave. One by one the men have fallen asleep below ; all is hushed but the gale and the beat of waters. The captain paces the deck alone, and the steersman stands there looking far into the night.

It seemed about midnight ; I awoke from a troubled slumber. A shake from Marks, who was standing by the berth, brought me to myself. 'Come, hurry, boy ; on deck as quick as you can ; she's breaking up fast.' Springing from my berth, I hurried on deck. It was a dreadful scene : the vessel was pitching and tossing in the angry waters ; the moon now and then would steal out from a cloud, and gleam on the wet decks ; far to the east a black line of seething waters.

The pilot-house and most of the upper works were gone. The large life-boat, the only one of any use, was lashed to the railing ; round it, holding on to ropes, were the crew ; and crouching at the bottom the two poor women were huddled, silent with fear, resting on a heap of sail-cloth ; at the stern lay the little child, still asleep in the cloak. When all hope was gone, the captain had begged them not to waken her ; and cradled in rough arms, they had tenderly placed her in the life-boat without disturbing her sleep. Wrapt in her calm slumber, feeling no terror, she drifted into that great ocean that bounds eternity.

There was no chance of launching the boat ; it would have been instant destruction. I never can exactly realize what my thoughts were at that time. There was no shriek or wail, no shrinking from what was to come ; all were strong, composed and prepared.

The fires were out, the wheel-house gone ; she was drifting with the waves and winds that were breaking her up fast. The calm voice of the captain rose above the storm : 'Our only chance, men, is to stand by the boat and cut the ropes when she goes down, and God have mercy on our souls.' 'And a curse on those who trapped us here like rats in a hole,' growled an old seaman. 'Amen to that, lad,' said old Marks. This was all they said, good or bad, concerning the owners.

This is about the last I remember. The moon at this instant stole out from a cloud, making the slippery decks gleam ; far to the north horizon lay the black mass of water that would so soon seize its prey.

The brave men standing there like statues on the deck of that doomed vessel—the white-crested waves, coming in their sweep and washing the decks ; the upper works were gone, then part of the railings.

'Does the "Seabird" sleep yet?' said one of the men. 'Yes, thank God,' murmured Marks.

'If any of you fellows are saved,' said the fireman, 'take word to my poor Nelly and the little ones, and let them know I was brave to the last.' There was no flinching ; nearer, nearer—down, down nearly level with the waves ; then snap, crack go the timbers—a great plunge, then, brittle as a match-box, the old coffin melted in the waves ; a few gurgles, then all is drowned in the midnight storm far out on the waters. Nothing was left, where but a few moments before the cruel waters had licked those frail pieces of dust from the battered spars of the ruined hulk.

It is a cold, foggy fall morning ; the storm of the preceding night has almost subsided ; the steamer *Algoma* steams out of one of the many harbors of Manatoulin Island, where she has been sheltered during the night. The day is just breaking over the heaving waves, when the steersman spies something floating on the water. It is a boat. The engines are reversed, the steamer brought to, and in a few moments the unconscious figure of a man is borne on deck. 'What vessel?' says the captain. 'The *Hooker*, of Sarnia,' says one of the seamen ; 'it was painted on her gunwales.' 'A narrow escape ; almost frozen to death,' says one of the little group round the figure. 'Anything more,' says the captain. 'Only a sailor's coat and a child's hat,' says the sailor.

Once more the engines are at work, the vessel steams on, and I was saved.

Many years have passed since ; I am a middle-aged man now, but I will never forget that terrible wreck out there.

It is a cozy little office I sit in ; the ruddy coals in the fireplace blink at me as I end this. But I am dreamy to-night. The man whose hairs are becoming sprinkled with gray fades away. The beat of waves on an old black hulk, the calm hero faces of those doomed men, and the face of a sleeping child that stares at me from the coals, steal back to-night from the long gone years.

But the little clock on the mantel has struck eleven as I lay down my pen and steal of to my bed, with the lines :

"God pity wives and sweethearts
That wait, and wait in vain,"

ringing through my mind, till the coal in the grate has blinked itself out, and the great ship, through the beat, beat of the surf, glides on, on out into the dark.

MITES AND BITES.

COULD not the Association Football Club get up a match for Good Friday ? It would be a good opening of the season.

UNFORTUNATELY the illness of Mr. Torrington prevented the Glee Club singing in Brantford last Monday night, to the great disappointment of many, both in that town and in Toronto. Tickets had been largely sold, and the weather was perfect, but the gods were not propitious. The concert, however, will be held next Monday, as further postponement is impossible on account of the approaching examinations, and the Doctor has luckily given his sanction.

LECTURES come to an end on the second of May.

Two medical students are reported to have spent the small hours of election night on the cooling slabs in the Quad. Slabs are a passable substitute for ice.

CARLYLE exerts a great influence over the rising generation : e.g., a cargo of 'churchwardens' have been imported into the Residence.

THE lockers in the Gymnasium are not extraordinary specimens of carpentry by any means. The locks are very second-rate ; very few of the doors have ventilating holes, and each locker is just half as long as it ought to be. The other appurtenances of the Gymnasium are more or less satisfactory.

SCENE : Election night at Moss Hall. Great concourse of students. Excited Orator : 'Gentlemen, I am filled with emotion——'

Dilapidated Undergrad. : 'How deush d'you manage to get full so soon?' (E. O. looks bewildered.)

A REQUISITION was lying on the table for the last two or three days in the janitor's room. It had no heading to show the nature of it, so the janitor had to inform inquirers. There was a rumor that it was for a guarantee fund to obtain Cool Burgess to act in Convocation Hall ; another, that it was for Rev. E. P. Hammond to preach.

THERE ought to be a prospect now, since Professors Wilson and Wright are housing themselves on St. George Street, of having a street opened up through the vacant lot west of the Observatory.

'It is said that an arrangement has been made whereby Dr. Daniel Wilson, President of University College, takes up his residence in Mr. John Turner's house on St. George Street. The house is immediately contiguous to the College, and Dr. Wilson will be able to exercise a closer supervision over the students than if he lived at a distance.'—*Globe*.

The latter sentence in this interesting paragraph is peculiarly impressive. By all means let us have 'closer supervision.' We should be more carefully watched; there are not enough telescopes and opera glasses in operation; the professors should long ago have pitched their tents on the various eminences that command the approaches to the University Colleges. Hurrah! Ever so many times hurrah! We may soon come under superintendence. Chorus of enthusiastic students: HORROR!! (*Hurrah* has this sound, you know, when shouted by a large number, and we always like to be graphic as well as literal.)

QUERY: Who broke the porter's windows on Friday evening?

Now that the snow has disappeared from the Campus, would it not be advisable for the 'Rugbys' to commence practice in view of the match with McGill.

IMMORTALITY AND BOOZES.

There are two kinds of immortality.

Those eminent men who have not been prophets in their own country, nor appreciated in their own time, strive after one of these—those souls who profess to desire life only in the hearts of posterity, and thus cheaply attain a fanatic patience with present things. This is that morbid immortality which providentially is found only in books and in some imaginations, but rarely in the fresh hearts of living men.

Then there is that second and statelier immortality—immortality within the limits of life. This is what all healthy souls strive after, and which, rightly attained, predicates the other.

Now of all things that in the limited life are granted widest deathlessness, the most immortal is an immortal 'booze.'

The late John, Lord Chancellor Campbell, left on record behind him his belief in the salutary and beneficent effect of 'an occasional booze.' "It establishes," he says, "a generous and open spirit in a young man, strengthens friendship, makes him more gentlemanly, and is benign in its influence." Though rightly the Lord Chancellor adds: "The booze must not be carried to excess," since that is incompatible with true enjoyment.

What a long and eminent legal career found benign in its influence, a great and successful literary one had found dearest in memory—and to be dear in memory is the immortality I am speaking of.

In all Thackeray's writings, those seem laden to me with the gentlest—because unconscious—pathos which refer to the vanished boozes of bygone days; the old wine parties where the faces, now passed, once gathered beneath the sparkling lights, and where the voices, now forever dumb, trolled out many a joyous song of love and wine and women. All things, Thackeray's burden is, must pass, but of all that we would fain keep longest with us, and that we would faintest that *eben fugaces* should never be sighed of, the dearest and the brightest in memory are those famous carousals of bygone years when we had those 'great old times.'

It may be, perchance, that Plato is right after all, and that the truest world is the universe of 'Ideas,' to which the wine-cup is the only Ganymede. It may be that as the night draws on, and the booze progresses, and the eyes sparkle more brightly, and the waiters flit about more and more like shadows as the moments fly—it may be that then our inner eyes open as our senses close, and the heavens dispart, and the famous 'entities' dawn truly on the soul, and the realer life is given for a few brief hours.

However it be, we know that the sight of the ineffable glory of Plato's world, thus seen, intoxicates the soul with its richness and beauty. For it is vulgar to suppose that wine intoxicates; it is the transcendent strength and grandeur of that supersensuous world which wine discloses that intoxicates.

However these things be, we know that the glimpse of the beyond thus caught is stamped indelibly on the heart and made immortal there.

More—to those who have caught sight of the mysteries, there is a freemason bond of union forever more.

Is it not so? Suppose a solemn-faced individual is introduced to me. I know him not; he knows not me. And then I ask him, 'What he'll have?' Instantly we both 'smile,' our hearts are opened, and henceforth we would go arm and arm throughout this world together, all-trusting and all-trusted. The human lambs and lions lie down together, and the golden age dawns upon the earth.

It is that touch of nature makes the whole world kin, and makes all times of kith, and all the centuries brothers.

You meet your friends on the street. It is the day after a booze. Afar down you see them and you smile; they see you and they smile. Smiling you approach each other, cheerily and roguishly you shake hands and laugh aloud. That smile, that confidence, whence is it? It is the sign that you are brothers; you have boozed together.

You are walking with—with—well, say she's your cousin. It is the day after a booze. Wherefore that sly and subtle wink as you pass each other of that evening? It is the freemason smile, the token of glorious remembrance, of an immortal booze.

In hunting, after the day is done and the quarry killed, what is it that gives its immortality to the whole? It is the booze at the end. Think you if, after the day's hunt, the huntsmen had each solemnly taken a glass of water and said good night, the hunt would be worth recording? Nay! nay!

Ah! no. Life's immortality is not that way gained. When the years have fled and the faces that endeared them gone, and our remembrance goes backward over the past, it is not the successes we gained, the prizes we won, that we love to revive in memory's dim and softened light. It is not the school-days fled when we stood before the gowned and togaed learned and received the reward and the palm; nor is it the proud success at the Bar or in the Senate House, nor even is it our first love when the world became so new and life so wonderful; not these things come back to us as calm old age draws on, and we begin to love the house more than the field, and the fire more than the light of the sun.

No; the scenes then brightest in memory are those mad days of the song and the wine and the revel. The hairbreadth exploits we performed when many of us 'smiled' together, and smiling went forth to do audacious things and make all sober-minded people half mad with envy and indignation; the glorious deeds, half maddening, half laughable, and wholly good-natured. It is those days we remember, those days which are immortal—those days when you and Bill boozed together.

H. C.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'Varsity:

SIR,—The election of senators by convocation is not very remote now, nor, it seems to me, unimportant; yet no word on the subject has come from the 'Varsity. I will not say that it is reprehensible, or even strange, this silence. We know that the 'Varsity speaks to undergraduates, and that graduates are only permitted to hear the oracle, a it were, through the window; and yet when one sees your claim to be a University organ—when one comes to find that the University consists principally of graduates and undergraduates in the proportion of a thousand and over to about four hundred—it is not surprising, I submit, that graduates should look to you for some notice of purely graduate topics. Can you not tell us something of the candidates for whom our votes have been solicited; what questions divide parties, if they exist; and 'who thinks what' on these questions?

Two circulars have been put into our hands, setting forth in one case the bare (but doubtless sufficient) personality of the ticket of three, with a retiring 'God bless you' from a rev. doctor down East (a sort of last will and testament bequeathing to the able and active ex-registrar his right, title, and interest in his senatorial seat); in the other, the views on certain fundamental points connected with the Senate (chiefly that a member ought to be at the meetings) of a well-known graduate (so I am told he is) living in Hamilton. Both these gentlemen present themselves, they say, in response to a numerously-signed requisition. It might be a hard question for the candidates; but, Mr. Editor, what constitutes a numerously-signed requisition in a community of a thousand graduates? Would you grant the epithet to a paper with a dozen names (or even two dozen), chiefly of men in the candidate's office?

Can you not tell us, sir, if there be not some one whose claims to our suffrages are real? Can you not name a graduate who has done something for convocation, not merely got a retiring member to point him to the chair he no longer cares to occupy, and another unexceptionable pair to take him by the hand? Is there no one who has shown himself to have 'views,' and has done something to see them carried out, not printed unmeaning opinions in a lazy circular? Where are the members of the committee that has done so much to work all our recent reforms? Where are the men who have enfranchised the B. A.'s? I believe Mr. Nicol Kingsmill was the chairman of that committee. I think he out to be brought out; certainly his claim to the suffrages of Bachelors of Arts are such that none of that class could refuse him a vote. Why don't you advocate him?

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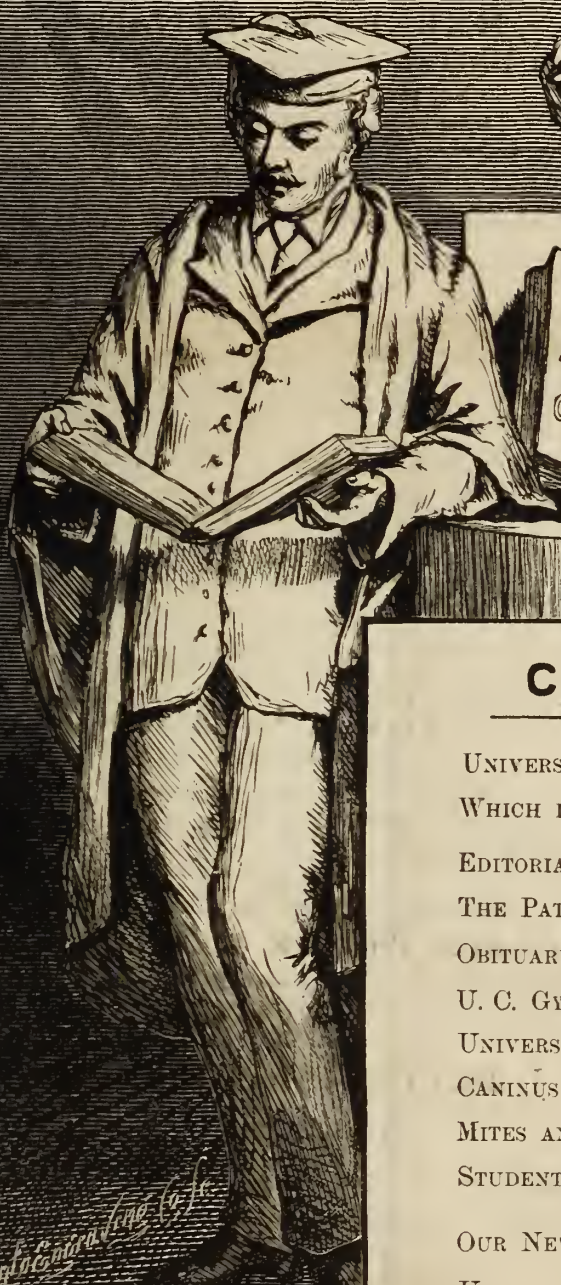
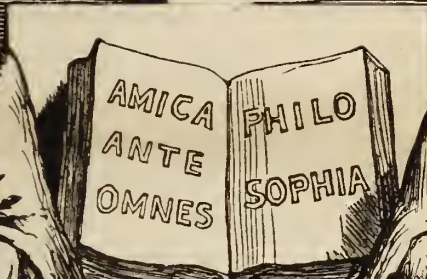
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THE UNIVERSITY



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Vol. I. No. 25

April 9, 1881.

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THE UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

It is satisfactory to note the interest which is taken by a large number of the graduates in the pending election of three members of the University Senate. Whatever may be the motive which induces any *alumnus* to interest himself in his *Alma Mater*, the fact that he does so interest himself is matter for felicitation. For this reason Convocation acted wisely some months ago in declining to adopt the recommendation of its Committee on Legislation, looking to triennial instead of annual elections to the Senate. Many graduates would, to all appearance, forget their connexion with the University were they not reminded of it once a year by the circulars sent out by candidates for their suffrages.

The Legislature took a long step last session in the right direction when it admitted Bachelors of Arts and Science to membership in Convocation without any period of probation. What is most wanted now for the University is to get rid of the apathy which acts as an incubus on the large body known as "Convocation," and the best way to effect this is to secure the infusion of young as well as new blood. Graduates fresh from examination, and still bright from friction with others in the college class room and Literary Society meetings, are the best possible material out of which to form an active corporation. Convocation should show the Senate the way in all university legislation, and if the young graduates will only do what they can to establish this natural and beneficial relationship between the two bodies, there will be less reason for Convocation hereafter to complain of want of harmony between it and the Senate.

The only candidates whose names have yet been made public in connexion with the present election are T. W. Taylor, LL.B., L. McFarlane, M.B., W. G. Falconbridge, M.A., and I. B. McQuesten, M.A. The first two are candidates for re-election, the last two are new men. The only one of the four who does not reside in Toronto is Mr. McQuesten, whose residence is in Hamilton. Whatever the result of the contest this year, there will be three good men sent to represent Convocation on the Senate.

WHICH IS THE BEST?

There are two prevalent university types in Canada, to one or other of which each institution conforms. The one may be described as a college conferring degrees on its own students, or a university training its own graduates according as it is viewed from the teaching or the examining side. The other is a university pure and simple, having nothing to do with the work of teaching, and confining its efforts to examining candidates for degrees who have been taught in affiliated colleges, or who may never have attended college at all.

To the first of these types belong all the universities in Nova Scotia except the University of Halifax, the University of New Brunswick, all the Universities of Quebec, and all the Universities of Ontario, except the University of Toronto. To the latter belong—putting them in chronological order—the Universities of Toronto, Halifax, and Manitoba. These three institutions are avowedly modelled on the University of London, which has no teaching faculty, and which examines candidates irrespective of whether they have ever attended any college or not. What is enacted there is a certain amount of scholarship as ascertained by written examinations, whenever and wherever the candidates may have acquired the necessary knowledge of a literary and scientific character. What is required in universities like Edinburgh, Queen's,

or Victoria, is that the candidate shall, as a *conditio sine qua non*, have attended lectures in the college which examines him for a degree.

There has been much controversy as to which of these university types is the best and most useful. London University was created in England to supply a felt want, namely, that of an institution which should be in a position to grant degrees to certain colleges in England, including Owen's College, which had no university powers of their own and were unable to get them. Its degrees admittedly hold a high value on the academical exchange. They are eagerly sought after, and are second in prestige to none in the world. But there has been a complaint that by having one university to examine all the students from various colleges, the tendency is to reduce all the teaching in these colleges to a dead level uniformity, and discourage originality on the part of individual professors in their own departments. This and other motives operated to induce Owen's College to ask university powers for itself, a request which has not yet been granted, though the agitation has led to the establishment of a new university more closely analogous to London than to Edinburgh. This is the Victoria University, which is intended, like London, to confer degrees on students from different affiliated colleges, while, unlike London, it requires attendance on the lectures of some college of recognized standing.

The controversy over university types has broken out recently in Nova Scotia, with special reference to the condition of matters in that Province. Five years ago the Legislature, with a view to promoting higher education, established the University of Halifax, a purely degree-conferring institution, the object being to provide a common standard which the other six universities might accept, and to which they might eventually subject their students. Discouraged by want of success in this direction, and influenced by denominational pressure, the Legislature seems to be about to abolish the University of Halifax and restore, or rather continue, the grants to the denominational colleges, each of which has university powers. To discuss the question of State aid is beyond the scope of this paper, the object being merely to call attention to a controversy which may yet have to be participated in nearer home. There are many educationists in Nova Scotia who contend that the degree-conferring college is the most useful kind of university, but the ablest exponents of this view are Prof. Macgregor, of Dalhousie College, and Prof. Schurman, of Acadia College, both of whom have written letters on the subject to the daily papers, and both of whom are alumni of London University. They both allege that the theory of that University is very defective, and that in practice the operation of the system is increasingly pernicious. They point, by way of proof, to the restiveness which led the faculty of Owen's College to seek university powers of its own, and to a growing feeling of irksomeness amongst the professors of University College, London, under the restraints imposed upon them.

There is no use of concealing the fact that a somewhat similar feeling is to be met with in and about University College, Toronto, and beyond all question that feeling would have been far stronger by this time than it is had the practice not been so constant of appointing University College professors as examiners in the University of Toronto. This is clearly a subject on which it is unsafe and useless to dogmatize. For this reason I regret the tone of the letters by Professors Macgregor and Schurman, able as they are. When they assume to speak from their own knowledge, they leave themselves open to the objection that their experience has been limited and their knowledge equally so. When they

urge the objections made by the teachers in University College, London, they leave themselves open to the rejoinder that the professors of that and of Owen's College have been as distinguished for original research as those of any of the British Colleges. As a matter of fact, what is best in each particular case must be determined by the particular circumstances, and the arguments of Professors Macgregor and Schurman have not convinced me that Nova Scotia would be acting wisely in abolishing the University of Halifax, much less that it would be a good thing to reduce Toronto University either in theory or practice to the condition of a mere appendage to University College. So far am I from holding this view, that I would be glad, in order that the system might have a fair trial, to see all the examiners appointed from the ranks of scholars who are not teachers in any college; provided always that good men could be found, which is at present problematical. But to discuss this last point fully is beyond the range of a paper intended merely to direct attention to the fact that there is at least one great question on which the graduates of Toronto University will yet have to think and perhaps take action.

M. A.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

'WRITING for posterity,' says Boucicault, 'is like life insurance—a speculation in which you have to die to realize.' Yet when a man is bold enough to say openly that he prefers the good opinion of his contemporaries to that of posterity, he is pretty sure to be thought brutal by these same contemporaries. A curious generosity this, for which the world never gets credit from itself, and which shows itself once more in the popular phrase, 'the good old times,' idolatry of Greek torsos, and hat-doffing to the 'old masters' generally. But, after all, no picture of starvation laying up for itself plaudits in posterity is of the kind to make most of us care to exchange our vulgar bellyful for it. Look on this sketch of Bagehot's, with its evident loving preference for the 'succeeding age.' 'Both Wordsworth and Lord Jeffrey have received their rewards. The one had his own generation, the laughter of men, the applause of drawing-rooms; the other, a succeeding age, the fond enthusiasm of secret students, the lonely rapture of lonely minds.' It is all very well to exclaim, 'Ah, but think, the happiness of the thought that future epochs will resound with your name!' But future epochs will be present epochs some time; and, like the present, capricious. Success in posterity is a good deal like success in life, in its dependence on chance. We all know and envy Sydney Smith; and Samuel Rogers says: 'Witty as Smith was, I have seen him at my own house absolutely overpowered by the superior facetiousness of William Banks.' Yet who in this generation ever heard of William Banks?

MR. BLAKE, when in Montreal, found time to make an address at McGill College, full of interest and good maxims, and animated by an apparent appreciation of the difficulties and terrors of students. It was thoroughly practical, as such an address ought to be. We have the ever-memorable, now almost sacred, example of Carlyle in his Edinburgh address. Carlyle's advice was more general; Mr. Blake's, chiefly professional. He repeated his views on the value of breadth and culture in a professional career. He regretted that Ontario was unable to offer the same kind of legal tuition that the Law School of McGill affords the eastern province, and recommended the general study of jurisprudence, even to non-lawyers. After touching on the wide topic of legal ethics, he gave some advice in regard to preparing an address, emphasizing good classification, and warning his hearers against 'overloading the memory with phrases,' speaking with nothing to say, and when you have said your say. After reading such speeches as Mr. Blake's are when away from home, one can hardly help feeling a little sorry that his official addresses in his own University must unavoidably be statistical.

WE have all to thank Mr. Pringle of Napance for his pamphlet on Ingersollism, and also the benevolent Freethinker who made possible its publication. The book is entertaining, even if not likely to do much good, at all events immediately, to the cause in which it speaks. The fact is, only those read such a book in a fair spirit who have some leaning to the doctrine set forth.

'VARSITY MEN.—We are very sorry to learn that Mr. McKee ('72, Silver Medalist in Metaphysics) has, on account of his health, been compelled to resign his position as a teacher in the Woodstock Institute.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF SENATE.

The following statement has been handed to us for publication. It has been compiled, we are informed, from the returns to the Local House, made under the direction of the University Act by the Registrar. The Senate being a representative body, the attendance of its members is a fair subject of inquiry; and at this juncture, when we are on the eve of an election, the information thus given will be of use as an assistance towards forming a proper opinion—two of the outgoing candidates applying to be re-elected and a new candidate appearing under the protection of the third outgoing candidate, who retires:

NAME.	Capacity in which Member Attends.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	No. of Meetings Attended by each Senator.	REMARKS.
		23	12	16	21		
C. S. Gzowski, C.E.	Crown....	2	none	none	none	2	Reappoint'd, '77, again, 1880.
D. Wilson.....	"	18	7	13	17	55	Reappointed, '78
Rev. Mr. Macdonell.	"	12	none	3	1	16	" "
Judge Patterson....	"	1	none	none	3	4	" "
Hon. Wm. McMaster	"	3	none	1	6	10	Reappointed, '79
Judge Gwynne.....	"	6	none	none	none	6	" "
Mr. McMahon, Q.C..	"	1	none	none	none	1	Appointed, 1877, Reappointed, '80
Rev. Mr. Caven.....	"			2	2	2	Appointed, 1880
Hon. Edward Blake..	Chancellor			2	1	3	Re-elected, May, 1879.
Hon. Thos. Moss.....	Vice-Chan.	21	11	12	4	48	
Prof. Frost.....	Ex-Vice-Chancellor	9	6	3	10	28	
Mr. Langton.....	"		1	11	15	27	
Judge Morrison.....	Ex-Chan...	4	none	1	none	5	
Dr. L. W. Smith.....	Ex-Vice-Chancellor	1	none	1	6	8	
Hon. A. Crooks.....	Chancellor						
Dr. McCaul.....	Minister of Education.			1		1	
Principal Cockburn..	Ex-Vice-Chancellor		1			1	
Prof. Chapman.....	U. C. Coll.	20	3	6	8	37	
" Kingston.....	Univ. Coll.	1	not in office			1	Term ended, '77.
" Wright.....	"	1	not in office			1	" "
" Young.....	"	6	9	n't in office	15	15	Ended May, '79.
" Buckland.....	"	6	2	n't in office	8	8	" "
Mr. Pearman.....	"	n't in office	5	10	15	15	
Dr. Fyfe.....	"	n't in office	3	17	20	20	
Prof. Wells.....	Woodstock	3				3	
Dr. Tassie.....	"	not in office	7			7	
Mr. MacMurchy.....	High Sch's	1	not in office			1	Term expired, '77
T. Hodgins.....	"	10	8	12	18	48	
Mr. Crickmore.....	Law Soc'y.	4	3	7	1	15	Res'd early in '80
Dr. Aikins.....	"	not in office	6			6	Appointed, 1880.
Dr. Fulton.....	Toronto Sch. Med.	8	3	2	5	18	
Dr. Ogden.....	Trinity Med. Sch.	2	6	12	13	33	
W. Mulock.....	Toronto Sch. Med.	not in office	2			2	
Judge Boyd.....	Elected	14	7	7	15	43	Re-elected, 1877.
Dr. Oldwright.....	"	13	9	2	10	34	" 1877.
J. M. Gibson.....	"	20	6	8	18	52	" 1877.
Dr. Richardson.....	"	6	3	4	8	21	" 1878.
Dr. McLellan.....	"	3	2	3	11	19	" 1878.
Prof. Loudon.....	"	3	not in office			3	
Dr. Thorburn.....	"	20	10	7	17	54	" 1879.
T. Kirkland.....	"	9	5	4	4	22	" 1879.
J. Fisher.....	"	11	not in office			11	
A. F. Campbell.....	"	2	none	none	office	2	
T. W. Taylor.....	"	10	5	none	3	18	" 1880.
Rev. Dr. MacNish....	"	20	7	11	6	44	Elected, 1876.
S. Woods.....	"	9	3	4	7	23	" 1876.
J. Bethune.....	"	none	none	none	none		" 1876.
Dr. Graham.....	"	none	1	1	none	2	Elected, 1877—
J. King.....	"	n't in office					Re-elected, 1880.
	"	office	1	none	none	1	Elected, 1878.
	"	n't in office	6	9	15	15	" 1879.
	"	not in office	7	7		7	" 1880.

The names of the following Crown Senators do not appear in the minutes as having attended meetings: Mr. John McKeown (term ending, 1877), Mr. John Macdonald (re-appointed, 1877, again, 1880), Hon. George Brown (re-appointed, 1879), Hon. M. Cameron (appointed, 1879).

Mr. Patton's name is not mentioned in the minutes as attending, although an *ex officio* member.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

IN the series, 'English Philosophers,' *Adam Smith* is by Mr. Farrer. The delicate irony of the biographer receives a fair illustration in the following sentence: "It is said, that after a disappointment in early life, Adam Smith gave up all thought of marriage; but if he thus failed of the happiest condition of life, it is equally true that he was spared the greatest sorrows of human existence, and a number of minor troubles and anxieties." The airy lightness of the chains of wedlock is supposed to be inferred from ninety-nine novels out of a hundred, and it is too bad that the novelist implicitly denies the inference. His tale always ends when the hero or heroine gets married, which betrays the author's opinion that he, after recording the touching incidents of ante-nuptial bliss, has treated of the better part of life. The part which follows is apparently considered too dreary and monotonous to be assimilated to the taste of the most patient reader. This silent and almost universal confirmation by works of fiction of Mr. Farrer's view receives a most thorough support from conclusions drawn from the study of the social history of the times. It has been remarked that the early loves of a former day were attributable to the comfortable tone of mental idleness which so largely pervaded life; while the new generation, having very little time unoccupied and many interests of greater importance, has adopted the very practical, if not very sentimental, view that matrimony is advisable only so far as it is a help towards the goal of one's aspirations. Otherwise marriage is a dead weight upon ambition, and keeps a man down in a 'mediocrity of respectability.' However ethereally love may comport itself, it is short-lived, and if succeeded by the enforced routine of domestic existence, causes—to borrow an oriental metaphor—the wings of the soul to droop.

APPROPRIATE MOTTOES. For a money lender: 'Advance with courage.'

For a banker: 'Honorantes me honorabo.'

For an undertaker: 'Post funera virtus.'

For an actor: 'Spectemur agendo.'

For a lawyer: 'Deeds, not words.'

For a distiller: 'Stimulat sed ornat.'

For a cash tradesman: 'Ready, aye ready.'

For a credit tradesman: 'Confido.'

'No, sir,' said the glove-seller to Spot; 'I could give you a smaller pair, but to sell you anything below fourteens, well-stretched, would render me liable under the statute for the prevention of cruelty to animals.'

THOSE who believe that the world owes them a living don't stop to consider how many bad debts the old globe has to shoulder.

IT may be well to state, for the information of amateur artists, that plaster casts of royal personages are not made of court plaster.

'TAKE me to see some places of interest,' she said. And, of course, he took her the round of the money-lenders' offices.

THERE is nothing like being accurate in one's statements. After a poor fellow had been run over and killed by a locomotive—a very bad motive for going out of the world, by the way—a paper announcing the fact said that the man was very unlucky, for he had met with a similar accident only a few months before.

IF there is one thing I dislike it is ingratitude. Imagine the feelings of our staff when we heard that Spot had given a dinner to sixty of their myrmidons and not invited us. To quote the report: 'The dinner was of a liberal description, and after the removal of the cloth the loving cup was passed round, followed by the customary loyal toasts, when that of "The Firm" was proposed and received with the greatest enthusiasm. The remainder of the evening was interspersed with songs, recitations, &c.' Spot is acquainted—ay, well acquainted—with every one of us, and has been for months, and, what is more, is likely to be, and yet when it comes to loving cups and gorging we are left out in the cold. Shame! shame! We are almost inclined to cut our connexion with Spot.

THE Scotch are a practical people. One day at a meeting of the parishioners of Fearn, Ross-shire, a clergyman—not famed for the number of his congregation—asked that certain repairs should be made in his church, which was very cold. The chairman informed the minister that the best way to warm the kirk was to have it better filled.

AN Irishman the other day (God help the poor heathen, how they are misrepresented) was staggering home under the burden of a heavy load of the 'crayter,' which for safety's sake he carried inside, when on turning the corner of the street he met a military band playing a soul-stirring national melody. Leaping into the air and shouting, 'Hurroo for Ould Ireland!' he alighted on the pet corn of an officer. 'Hurroo for h——!' said the latter, in tones of anguish. 'Shure, and yer honor's right, every man for his own country.'

One of the best sporting papers is *Land and Water*. It is just a little too am-FIB-ious.

SCENE.—Railway carriage. Major M., R.V., aged (*log.*): 'Well, I suppose I must go to that faucy ball, but what dress to adopt I don't know.'

Passenger: 'Go as "Tintern Abbey;" you are a fine old ruin.'

ONE Sunday evening a well-known revivalist preached from the text, 'Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?' In the audience there was an engineer named Saul, who was accompanied by his wife and little girl. The reverend gentleman repeated his text several times, 'Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?' At last the daughter of Saul, thinking that his text had a personal application, looked up into the face of her parent and said, 'Don't mind him, father; he's been drinking.'

SMITH says he has a motto for his baby: 'Down, toothless insulter.'

THE last words of the great Immanuel Kant were, 'It is enough.' They had just given him some gruel.

A MAN had just returned from the House of Lords, and had heard Lord Taunton make a very good speech. Meeting Labouchère shortly afterwards, and thinking Lord Taunton was his father, he said: 'I have just heard your father make an excellent speech in the House of Lords.' 'Have you?' says Labouchère; 'my father has been dead some years, and I always wondered where he had gone to.'

A MAN in a town in East Northumberland has twenty-nine children. Strangers passing the house on washing days are at a loss to determine whether it is a school or a laundry.

OBITUARY.

TO the long list of University men who have fallen out of the ranks in this year must now be added Mr. Anderson, of the Toronto School of Medicine, who died last week, not quite unexpectedly, but with a suddenness that is startling. Mr. Anderson was an American, being born at Chickabee Falls, Mass., and indeed that was still the home to which he was almost on his way when his disease finally broke out with fatal virulence. He graduated at the High School there, and afterwards attended a college in Ottawa. Another year he spent at the De la Salle College here before entering medicine. He had nearly finished his third year when Dr. Graham recommended him to go to California on account of his broken health, one lung being dangerously affected. Seemingly well, he remained to finish his year's lectures; seemingly well, also, he went to meet his brother at the train, to go home with him for the vacation. However, he was there taken suddenly ill, and died in a few days. His friends at the De la Salle College and the Medical School universally testify to his admirable disposition, studious habits, and the general regret at his loss.

U. C. GYMNASIUM ASSOCIATION.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1881-82.

Honorary President, Prof. Loudon; President, Mr. E. G. Campbell; Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Blake; Secretary, Mr. W. K. George; Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Brown. Committee: Third Year, Messrs. J. F. Grierson and Creelman; Second Year, Messrs. A. H. Campbell and W. Caven; First Year, Messrs. W. P. McKenzie and S. R. Harrison.

The membership of the past year amounts to 218. After paying all expenses, and allowing for outstanding accounts, the Treasurer showed a surplus of \$14.41. As gentlemen joining the Gymnasium now will have the privilege of using it till May, 1882, it is to be hoped that those who have not yet paid in their subscriptions will do so at once.

CANINUS ET VULPINUS.

SCRIPTUS FOR THE *College Tempus* BY DOGBERRY.

The nox was lit by lux of luna,
 And on that nox did sweet Fortuna
 Favere fortibus, most opportuna.
 Clear was the air upon hic 'mundus,
 And Cælum seemed deep and profundus,
 When duo pueri, on sic a nox
 Went out to hunt a pallax fox ;
 And then a largus canis followed
 Qui had nought for three days swallowed ;
 For cibus, certe his appetite did crave ;
 But then, of course, *that* solum made him brave.
 The corpus of this largus canis
 Was full as long as any train is ;
 But slimmer corpus had canis never
 Quam had hic animalis clever.
 Sunt qui dicerent in stultum jocum,
 A campus was too small a locum
 Where sic a dog might turn about,
 Sine sticking by the tail and snout.
 Sometimes was hic dog a flunkey—
 Amabat much to tree a monkey,
 Amabat plus to hole a rattus,
 Amabat bene chase a cattus.
 But on this nox—this nox so light—
 This senex canis fought a fight ;
 Pugnavit non a rat or cat,
 But he cucurrit on *en hâte*,
 Until he scents a Reynard duplex
 Squatted on an arbor's apex.
 (Si quis vult to know how ibi
 This Reynard climbed, why "Roga sibi.")
 He *barked* loud with dreadful clamor,
 And *nailed* the bark as with a hammer.
 The pueri saw his form ascending,
 Et Reynard saw his mors impending
 Sic with a yell (a horrid sonus)
 He dropped as dead as any stonus ;
 And o'er the nix that on the humus lay,
 The duo pueri bore his corpse away.

Quum they reached their aged pater's home,
 Their fame excelled the milites of Rome ;
 Their deeds narrant to senex pater,
 While stand cum gaping mouth small frater.
 Vulpes was thrown into a juxta shed,
 And fortis canis patted on the head ;
 Then all into the arms of somnus fell,
 Non thinking, neque dreaming of a 'sell.'

For when the dewy morning broke
 And the duo pueri woke,
 They find lean canis dormant still,
 And now on looking toward the hill
 They spy that animalis cute ;
 Post illum fly they, crying out, 'Tu brute.'

During the night the fox had resurrectum
 And paullo post see pueri come dejectum.

Let ille be decked in silk et satin
 Who wrote hic bonus Canis-Latin.

MITES AND BITES.

How doth the little lazy fresh-
 Man work each night and day ;
 Now cramming up his little books
 Against the fifth of May !

THE bones of Tecumseth, which were to have been buried alongside of General Brock, who was killed in the same year, have been proved by Dr. Wilson to have belonged to deer dogs and other carnivores and ungulates, and have been placed by him in the archæological museum.

THE Resident butter still continues up to the usual standard of strength.

On dit, that at the next meeting of 'The Conspirators' the committee will lay some matters of importance before the Club. Quite a number of congratulatory communications have been received from similar associations in other universities during the past month.

If any one wants to know what a sell means, ask the man who went Gleefully to Brantford last Saturday.

THE battalion drill of the Queen's Own Rifles began last Wednesday night.

THE new College chorus can be had for five cents.

THE Gymnasium will be open after this from nine till half past six.

PROFESSOR LOUDON was so ill during the latter part of last and the early part of this week as to be unable to lecture.

THE statement by the *Globe* that Mr. White is buried at his house is wrong ; but that he is an old landmark gone is partially right. He is buried at the top of Bleeker Street, and part of him is in Dr. Wilson's osteological collection. Peace to his manes.

Six files of K Company's full privates turned out to drill on Wednesday night. The whole forty-five, however, wish to go to Kingston on the 24th of May.

KNOX COLLEGE Convocation was held last Wednesday.

THEY had voted the Kingsford ticket straight ;
 Though why was beyond their knowledge ;
 And interspersed the various votes
 With a trip 'twixt the Hall and the College.

Poor fellows, played out by those frequent walks,
 When for Councillors fine they voted ;
 They cared not a cent which way things went,
 So their general mein denoted.

Leaving the College for the sixteenth time,
 With their hats banged in in a wrangle ;
 Instead of taking the door to the left
 They wandered out in the quadrangle.

Tired out with the fight, they'd had enough ;
 As chuck full of s-port as was Nero ;
 They laid their squemosals upon the grass :
 The thermometer six below zero.

Next morn when the sun rose up in the east,
 For its rays they had quite an affinity ;
 And by way of exertion the two took a walk,
 To the medical school yclept Trinity.

K. K. K.—The bellicose Third Year man of the classical persuasion, who blackens an eye between each hexameter, must restrain his pugilistic impulses, or ——. *Societas ad Initiandos Tyrones.*

WHERE the Resident of late
 Did so sweetly hibernate
 Is seen once more the ruined, faded umber-
 Ella, which he quickly grabbeth,
 On the drizzly, vernal Sabbath,
 And away he strides to view the swollen Humber.

DOUG says if he gets his degree this year he will buy a B. A. gown out of the surplus fund of St. George's choir.

If one can believe newspapers, the Glee Club concert in Brantford was a success; if, too, appreciation means success. This from the *Expositor*: "The audience was a thoroughly sympathetic one, and the pieces rendered elicited rapturous applause. Some of the selections were really worthy of encores, but no discrimination was made by some enthusiastic admirers, and the Club manifested good sense by ignoring the senseless demands. The singers numbered somewhere between thirty and forty, and, although this was their first public appearance, they afforded a pleasant evening of hearty and genuine amusement." The supper of the Alumni Association, also, was appreciated in turn by the gleemen. "Abundance of flesh and sweet wine" was hardly the bill of fare, but the sweet singers rivalled any Homeric heroes in capacity for wild turkey and good beer. Of these there was abundance, as of hearty welcome and classical quotations. Mr. Torrington made the speech of the evening: so good that it seemed almost a pity that he would confine himself to that mysterious drink, "wattells." The serenade—that was not a success. Official bobbies—*vide* extract from *Sporting Times*—refused to believe that the Esculapian mayor had taken Orpheus under his patronage, and unfeelingly choked him off. The moonlight gave an exciting view of the night caps behind those forbidden panes.

STUDENT NIHILISTS.

Hotspur. "By heaven, methinks it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon."

So Alexander II. of Russia is dead. The secret enemies of his dynasty have succeeded at last in carrying out their schemes of assassination, and have thereby removed one who, although perhaps having great faults as a private man, was at least a good Czar. He is succeeded by his son under the title of Alexander III., and if all accounts be true, the revolutionists have got a master whose little finger promises to be thicker than his father's thigh. The perpetrators of the deed—a woman among the number—lauded by few, stigmatized by many, are captured and put to horrible tortures to wring from them confessions of their plots and the ramifications of their society.

From our standpoint, far distant from the theatre of action, we can look calmly on at the present phase of Russian revolutionary history and see all, through the medium of the press, as a battle in a plain can be seen from a high hill through the medium of the far-reaching field glass. Both sides we can see, and sympathize with the good that is in them while we equally condemn the evil; but in this land of freedom there must be in the minds of thinking individuals, whose hearts are large enough for the reception of interests other than their own, a hope and trust that the bloody purging which Russia is at present undergoing may present her to Europe in the near future clean and pure and free, with all the old remnants of her semi-barbaric system wiped off—a nation civilized, enlightened, consolidated, governed by electoral assemblies, and fitted to push forward in the foremost rank of nations till western civilization and Christianity encircle the globe.

The Nihilist, as we see him through newspaper reports from Russian governmental sources, is a social firebrand, an evil plotter, whose hope is to snatch some booty from the ruin of his country—a wolf for whom no mercy should be reserved in case of capture. There may be these—there probably are; but there just as surely are others who have a definite object in view in their attempted overturning of their monarch's throne: the establishment of a liberal, popular and enlightened government; and among these no doubt are the students of the universities whom we hear of from time to time as breaking out into open revolution, and whose end is a violent death or Siberia.

How does it come about that these young men, the sons, as a rule, of patricians, should be thus ready to waive their own interests and stand up in the battle for liberty against the crushing power of the head of their order? Poor fellows! How can it be otherwise with young and puerous minds? They look at home and see the peasants ground to earth by taxation that their production cannot support, miserable, ill-clad, worse housed and still worse fed; brutally ignorant and superstitious, tied down to their present mode of living by the power of priestcraft, and chained to the servitude of the Czar by bonds all the more durable because they are not seen, believing Russia to be the first and finest country in the world, and their monarch their kind father, who can in nowise err, the defender of their faith and the preserver of their holy country; bending their backs to the burdens imposed on them, and accepting the evils because they have never seen the good which could replace them. They look abroad and see the same class among other nations happy, contented, enlightened, free and prosperous, possessing good homes where they dwell in safety, with none to molest them.

Education brings a craving for freedom which no considerations of personal safety can suffice to keep inactive. Great poets speak to them from out their never-dying volumes, and their theme is—freedom. Their heroes all strive for it against overwhelming odds, and either

obtain it or go down to the grave, leaving a noble name that arms a hundred in their cause where before there was but one. Their minds grow—their souls expand—they stand up free in thought—they long to rescue their country and to make it like the other happier Christian States. They are no beasts of burden to bend them to the yoke merely because their fathers bore it—their minds are the minds of freemen, and they will be free. Ah! they rise—they strive—they fall—poor fellows! And—after that, sharp death or intolerable exile. And we hear that some more of the terrible Nihilists are captured.

It is easy for a writer, sitting at his desk in the bosom of a peaceful country thousands of miles away, to pass judgment on the revolutionists and regicides, and pronounce them the "foul offscourings of the realm," "rats that creep out at night to work their mischiefs;" and this is done as a rule. We always look with distrust on any innovation; it is a consequence of the conservative tendencies of our minds. Call them by what name you will, Russia is in need of reformers. Looked at from any point of view, you will see her to be in an evil case; her halls of justice notoriously corrupt, her common people miserable, her nobles petty tyrants, and her king the greatest tyrant of them all. Though the press of the land be muzzled that of the adjoining countries is not, and men think—and think.

How long will all this last? Not long, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the nation. Liberty will and must triumph in the end. But how? No one knows. It may be by the growth of secret societies; it may be by the effort of some great man. A rumbling as of the downfall of a throne is in the air; a great victim has fallen, and others will follow. And the end is not yet. But the time will come when the people of Russia will bless and honor the young sons who dared to attempt to win freedom for her.

S. R.

OUR NEWLY AFFILIATED COLLEGE.

The history of this institution is the plain prosaic tale, which may be told of many of its kind that rose from poverty and insignificance, unaided by powerful patronage. In 1852 five French gentlemen, under the leadership of Rev. Father Soulerin, late Superior-General of the Basilians, started the college in a house opposite the place where the Metropolitan Church now stands. A year later they removed to St. Vincent's chapel, the present episcopal palace, and in 1856 the foundation-stone of St. Michael's College proper was laid by Bishop Charbonnell. The difficulties with which the founders of the institution fought were neither few nor unimportant. Their numbers were small, and they were strangers in the country, some of them unacquainted with the language, and the majority young and untried men. Their work stands to-day a monument to the patience, self-denial and determination with which they labored.

The college stands on a rising ground east of the Park, and not far from the University Buildings. The situation is a fair one, although the grounds are not as extensive as could be wished, a broad green in front of the buildings, and a large recreation-ground at the rear, making up the whole extent of available land. The church and college are built in the simplest style of Gothic architecture, and present a quaint and pleasing appearance; but the latest addition, built some years back, is a square modern edifice, less picturesque perhaps than convenient.

The hall for public exhibitions and the church are the most perfect and admirable parts of the college. The former has not its equal in any college on the continent, and the latter, though not possessing special magnificence, is certainly the most tasteful in the city. The music of the services is of a high order, and the imposing ritual of the Church is carried out with splendor. The number of students, the large sanctuary, and the possession of a complete set of rich vestments, enable the college authorities to do this more easily than it can be done elsewhere in the province.

The present superior, Very Rev. Father Vincent, is one of the little band which formed the faculty of St. Michael's twenty-eight years ago. He now stands at the head of a body of men, young, accomplished, and eager to do their best in the cause of education. Under them much has been already done. With other institutions of the same grade and character, the college compares very favorably. Classics, Mathematics and English, are taught with a thoroughness and a success to be appreciated only by those who understand the peculiar difficulties with which all Catholic colleges have to deal, and the careful and exact discipline in which the students are trained bears fruit rapidly. The regular course has been lengthened one year. With affiliation to the University, the college has taken another important step forward, and there exists among its friends a well-grounded hope that the sphere of its usefulness has been widened by this event. At any rate, it has opened up a new field of ambition for the earnest professors, in which they are prepared to display the same patience and devotedness which distinguished their predecessors.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.

It is valuable to know a girl's view of a kiss. The girls of Harvard College take this one :—

'What is a kiss?
A touch of the lip,
A union of souls—
A time to skip,
For the old man is coming.'

Mrs. Stone distributed \$170,000 among ten unheard of colleges and universities in various parts of the United States, in January.

The chief article of fun in a good many college papers (as, too, in others) is the sharp answer of a conceited blue-stocking to a fellow who wants to be polite.

'Gymnasium' is an almost universal cry in exchanges. Glee Clubs are being numerous organized also.

The natural consequence of colleges being founded on a religious sectarian basis is the confusion of Ethics and Theology. Not only so, but even at Harvard the course in 'Ethics' includes Plutarch on the 'Delay of the Divinity in Punishing the Wicked.'

We have seen the feminine way of looking at a kiss. As might be expected, it is completely practical; yet it differs not essentially from the masculine. 'Kissing,' says the *Brunonian*, 'is very similar to seven up. He begs, and if she thinks she can make a point, she gives him one.'

The *Volante* remarks that every year appears a book setting forth somebody's 'secret of success in life.' If you have a cold you will get a recipe an hour. There have been whole editions of magazines, notably the *Princeton Review*, with a dozen articles and as many different views of the 'great want of the age,' and offers to supply it.

In Harvard a 'religious canvas' has been made with the following results: Episcopalians, 28·8 per cent.; Unitarians, 22·5; Orthodox Congregationalists, 17·6; Baptists, 4·3; Roman Catholics, 3·4; Presbyterians, 3; Swedenborgians, 2; Methodists, 1·6; Agnostics, Atheists, and Non-sectarians together, 13. Out of 1,009 seen, there were 27 Agnostics and 12 Atheists who had the boldness to say so. It would not be hard to believe that there were more who hadn't. At all events, that would be the way here.

The Annual Meeting of the University College Glee Club took place on Thursday, March 31st, and the following officers were elected: Honorary President, M. E. Pernet; President, Mr. Wishart; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Blake; Treasurer, Mr. J. C. Elliot; Leader, Mr. H. B. Wright; Committee: Messrs. Wade, L. J. Clarke and Glass.

At a quarterly supper of the American students in Edinburgh, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed friend, Frederick W. Jarvis; therefore,

Resolved, that we, the American students in Edinburgh, express our deep regret at his untimely death, which so prematurely cut off a life that gave great promise of usefulness.

Resolved, that we extend our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives in their sore affliction.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, and that a copy be also forwarded to the Canadian newspapers.

JOHN WADDELL,
Chairman,

In behalf of the Canadian and United States students.

WATERLOO HOTEL, EDINBURGH, March 18, 1881.

A FRAGMENT.

Some gentle spirit must beget
The dew-bead on the gossamer-net,
The perfume of the violet.

Oh! hear ye not the nimble tread
Of sea-nymphs when the green waves spread
The crisp foam on the shingle-bed?

Well may we mourn the reverent dream
That made the velvet wind to teem
With gods, that breathed in Academe;

Heard voices in the rustling pine,
Saw heavenly light in sparkling wine
And felt in love a fire divine!

W. A. S.

PRIZE ESSAY ON POLICEMEN.

BY OUR OWN PRINTER'S DEVIL.

POLICEMEN is a superior class of mortals who walks slow and looks large. They generally comes from the country, and is chosen 'cos they is eddicated up to the knocker. When they comes from the country they is very poor, but in town they soon becomes rich, and gets gold watches and chains, and rings, and things; and when a policeman he walks out on a Sunday with his young 'ooman he is up to Dick, an' no mistake.

Policemen takes care of folks who is drunk, particlular they takes care of drunk folks' money and things, so as nobody carnt steal 'em, which the folks who was drunk has no more trouble about 'em, seeing as how they never sees their money nor things no more. Not likely; not if the policemen knows it.

Policemen is called Bobbies, 'cos they bobs their heads when a harf brick it is thrown at 'em, and 'cos they never will receive bobs from anybody. No, never? Well, hardly ever. In course not. What do you think?

Policemen is also called Peelers, 'cos they soon peels the skin off your face with their trunchings, more 'specially if you happens not to be a-doin' of nothink; which what is a-actin' fair between man and man, and makes everybody alike. Quite so. *Et sketera*.

Policemen comes into the Police Court in the mornin', fit and well, and looks as if they would win a race some day—not a human race, which some policemen is most inhuman monstrosities in human shape. And carnt they swear dreadful? 'Your wussshup, the defendant he were a-blazin' drunk, and intoxercated, and speechless, and a-using o' obscene language; which he were also sound asleep and insensible, and knocked me down twice, and daiced an Irish jig on my prostrate and lifeless body.'

Then his wussshup he says to the policeman, says he, 'I doesn't recognise any marks 'o violence on your person.' Which the policeman he answers and says, 'Ah, your wussshipful lordship's rivirence, I'm Oirish, and my skin heals like greased litening. My brother Pat he had his leg knocked off at Donnybrook, and it grew on again in less nor a week.' And then his wussshup he says, 'You swear all you says is true?' And the Bobby he says, 'I'll swear any mortal thing.' Then little Louis Lewis he comes forrard and he says, 'You say you will swear as all you 'ave said are true; now, will you bet that it are?' 'No, bedad,' says the Peeler. Then he stands down, and the defendant he are fomnd forty bob and costs; which it serves him right for bein' out o' his own wirtuous bed as late as nine o'clock at night. Father, dear father, come home, or you'll a-ketch of it hot, I tell you. But which father he carnt come home, 'cos he's been run in and locked up by a policeman.

A policeman, when he is very tired doing nothink, which it is: his duty to do so, he sees a child a-setting at his mother's door; and he seizes that child, and he carries it to the police station, and he calls it a stray child. Then the mother she comes a-weepin' and a sobbin', and she thanks that good, kind, tender-hearted, feelin', fatherly Bobby for a-kidnappin' of her kid; which, she says, he will be rewarded hereafter. Let us hope so. Next day the child's father he steals harf-a-crown, and he offers it to that kind Christian Peeler; which he refuses to take it; and Sir Frederick Leighton he is sent for and ordered to paint a historical picter, entitled, 'Bobby refusin' the harf crown,' to be placed across the roadway in front of the *Sportin' Times* Office to regerlate the traffic. And the good Christian Bobby he are made a commissioner, and lives 'appy all his days.

Policemen likes cooks and cooks likes policemen, 'cos policemen protects cooks from burgulars and noosepaper comps goin' home in the mornin' before daylight does appear; which it hasn't appeared for several days. Cooks give policemen cold mutton, which they tells their missuses the cat stole it; which the missuses believe the cooks—I don't think.

Policemen likes strong drinks, but they never gets any, seein' as how it are agin the regerlations to give a Bobby anythink when he are on dooty. Which the Peeler would't take it if a publican offered it to him—over the left.

It is beautiful to see a policeman artistically a-scannin' of the graceful proportions of the Temple Bar griffin, while a boy is a breakin' off the base reliefs on the griffin's pedestal. It were ever thus in childhood's days. Policemen 'as heyees like 'awks, and aren't they nuts on street 'awkers?

In conclusion, if you was to ask me, I would say, Allus keep sweet wi' the Press and the Police. Amen. *Sporting Times*.

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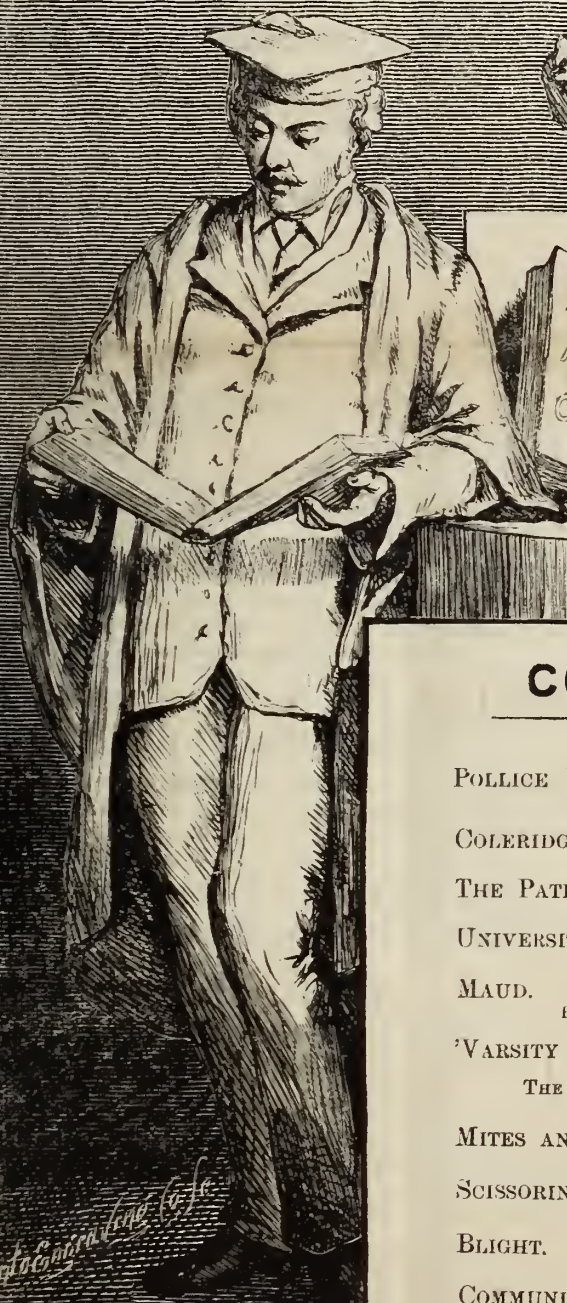
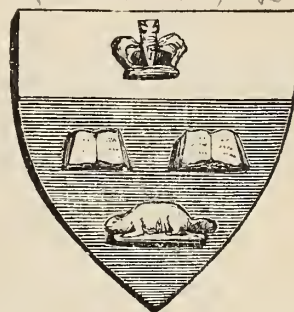
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BY J. KING, M.A.

MITES AND BITES.

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COMMUNICATION.

Toronto, - - April 16, 1831.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination.

Intending candidates are reminded that they must send in their names, accompanied by certificates of age and character, to this Department on or before the 30th of April, 1881. The examination takes place

ON MONDAY, THE 20th JUNE, 1881.

Copies of the list of subjects in which candidates will be examined for the years 1881 and 1882 respectively can be obtained on application to the Department.

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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 2726

April 16, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

During the progress of the College and University Examinations the 'Varsity will not be published. A number will be issued containing the results of the Examinations in the three faculties.

POLICE VERSO.

In the *Canada Educational Monthly* for October last there appeared a paper by Mr. Geo. Murray, of Montreal, headed 'Juvenal versus Gerome.' The writer did not happen to meet with the paper until some time after it appeared, and, being struck with its contents, investigated the matter for himself, and as it is a curiously controverted point, it may be of interest to your readers. The occasion of the paper referred to was Gerome's picture of a fight between a *Mirmillo* and a *Retiarius*, and the idea of Mr. Murray is that the suggestion of the picture is the death of the *Retiarius*. The fallen man appeals to the spectators, and especially to a gallery of women, who are spoken of by Mr. Murray as the vestal virgins, but who appear to us to be the ladies of the imperial household; they turn down their thumbs, and the title of the picture is *Pollice Verso*. Mr. Murray urges that if the suggestion is the death of the *Retiarius* the attitude is wrong. He claims that *pollice verso*, although in that case the proper title of the picture, does not mean 'thumbs down' but 'thumbs up.' He appeals to the following passages in support of his views:

Juvenal, Sat. 3, 36.—'Munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgi quemlibet occidunt popularitur.'

Pliny, Book 28, chap. 5.—'Pollices, cum faveamus, premere etiam proverbio jubemur.'

Prudentius contra Symmach, 1097.—'Pectusque jacentis virgo modesta jubet converso pollice rumpi.'

Horace, 1 Epist., 18, 66.—'Fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum.'

He also refers to Whyte Melville's tale of *The Gladiators*, and Lord Lytton's *Last Days of Pompeii*. The latter dodges the point.

These quotations, which are well enough known, would certainly seem to prove that *pollicem vertere* is the unfavorable sign; *pollicem premere*, the favorable. Mr. Murray points out that Chamber's Encyclopædia *sub voce* 'Gladiator,' Hobhouse's note on Gladiators to illustrate canto iv. of Childe Harold, Ramsay's Roman Antiquities, Wilkin's Roman Antiquities, and Bohn's Translation of Pliny, all err in stating exactly the reverse. Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities and Appleton's American Encyclopædia will be found to agree with his own view.

Now, where shall we find what the ancients themselves understood by *pollice verso*? The only passage the writer has been able to find clearly explanatory of the attitude is in Quintilian, Book xi., chap. 3. *Fit et ille habitus qui esse in statu pacificator solet, qui inclinato in humerum dextrum capite, brachio ab aure protenso, manum infesto pollice extendit.* If any person will strike the attitude described he will find his thumb uppermost—upright—and as this is the *infestus* position, it describes *pollice verso*, that is, the thumb turned back. This is the view of Facciolati in his dictionary, who explains the matter thus: *In pollice erat favoris studique significatio—nam faventes premebant, aversantes improbantque vertebant retro et subrigebant.*

Facciolati also refers to a passage from Apuleius—Vol. I, p. 156, Ed. Valpy—which seems apposite: *Duobus infimis conclusis digitis ceteros eminentes porrigit et infesto pollice clementer subridens infit.* Adopt the position indicated, and the position of the thumb is the same as that described by Quintilian.

Gronovius explains the phrase *verso pollice* by a waving of the interlocked hands or thumbs over the head. Mr. Murray mentions Rupert's suggestion that the thumb was pointed towards the heart as a sign that the victim was to be stabbed there. We have seen *pollice presso*, on the other hand, explained as meaning to sheathe the sword. It does seem to us that the more natural meaning of *vertere* would be to 'turn down' instead of to 'turn back;' but we recollect in our days of

examinations that by a species of mnemonics the phrase which seemed to us more naturally to devote the man to 'down below' really meant to 'up above,' and hence we recollected the fact. We hope some gentleman who has looked into the point will give us the benefit of his investigation and explain, if he can, how *verso pollice* could be construed to mean 'thumbs down!'

With regard to the picture itself, is the suggestion death? The fight seems to have been a good one. Those who give the signal are women, and even in their worst days Roman women did not entirely lose their natural feelings; the crimes of Agrippina were committed for her son's sake; the infamous Julia was good natured although sarcastic; the mother of Caracalla loved her two ruffian children. In all ages, in all times feminine pity has been proverbial; true, we have had the *petroleuses* as we have had to-day the Russian *nikhilistes*; but these were and are outbursts contrary to the rule of nature, and in the incident of the picture there was nothing to be gained by needless cruelty, while there is something repulsive in the very idea that women should desire the death of the wretch who has been conquered. Is this disgusting thought the suggestion of the picture? Is it true, as the writer has seen it stated, that the French school believes that *pollice verso* meant 'thumbs down?' Can any of your readers give us chapter and verse in support of that theory? Has the title *pollice verso* been applied by mistake; and is the *Retiarius* to be saved? Possibly some of your readers may be able to answer these questions. They are not to be despised. The first scene of *Romeo and Juliet* shows what a suggestive part of the human body is the thumb; and, as Mr. Murray says, although not now perhaps of much consequence whether it is turned up or down, it was a good deal of consequence to the unfortunate gladiator whose life depended on the sign.

EUREKA.

THE system of distributing registered letters carried out by our post office authorities is no doubt wisely founded on the opinion the chief officers entertain of the character of the carriers. Yet in comparison with the practice in England, where the carrier brings with him a book in which to obtain a receipt, and delivers the letter, our own is excessively inconvenient.

THE completion of a century since the publication of the *Kritik der Reinen Vernunft* seems a fitting time for a mark among metaphysical men. In 1781, right in the midst of the din of approaching political revolutions, came this revolution-worker in the realm of speculation; and here, in 1881, we are enjoying the fruits of both revolutions in comparative peace. Why should not the philosophic among our graduates and undergraduates celebrate the era in some way: a little symposium for instance, about commencement time? Again, in view of the terror the 'vulgar' commonly exhibit when any theme they are pleased to call 'metaphysical' is broached, would it not be well to start some sort of society for the discussion of such subjects after the pattern of the Natural Science Association; call it 'Philosophical,' 'Metaphysical,' or even 'Transcendental;' anything, in fact, to discourage the contemptuous classic.

THE *Crimson* has wisely said: 'Articles on weighty subjects, when published in a College paper, are compelled for very lack of room to be insufficient and fragmentary.' One might add to these defects a long list of charges, including bombast, superficial thought (and that rarely original), egotism, and a cheap sentimentalism. But it would be invidious and untrue to say that (according to its lights) the College paper is worse than any other form of newspaper. The *Cuckoo* is very likely right (in its prospectus) in holding that the era of leading articles is dead, and the day of the paragraph is at hand. Certainly about Examination time ponderous essays are revolting; and even the erotic rhymes of the *Crimson* are not to be tolerated.

A curious tale of attempted tyranny is told in this week's column of University and College News. Arbitrary rules have been laid down by professors in all parts of the country; teachers, with their short-lived

authority, strive to exercise a galling and unnecessary *espionage*, and parents—themselves, perhaps, fully alive to the horrors of autocracy—look calmly on. Carlyle ought to have lived in America to see what irresponsible rule, even by men who claim to be enlightened, must be in any case. A strange circumstance is, that while under a comparatively autocratic government, like that of Germany, a man's life at the University is his only taste of freedom; on this continent of representative institutions, that same life is a man's only period of thralldom.

SPEAKING of 'Metaphysics,' the Curriculum in Mental and Moral Science presents itself as a proper subject for criticism. When one comes to consider that this same Curriculum was concocted mainly by one whose reading was in a wholly different direction, viz., our late Vice-Chancellor, it is remarkable that most of its sins are those of omission. A Third Year man is not unlikely to think of Lorimer's Institutes as a glaring piece of committed iniquity; but after one has passed an examination on it, he usually feels that he would hardly wish to have never seen it. So one might say of the sickening eternity of the Nicomachean Ethics. But the great sin of Department V., after all, is the utter neglect of what may be called distinctively the philosophy of this half-century—the philosophy, too, that is most distinctively our own: in English—the philosophy of Evolution. The Senate have really no excuse. They revised the Curriculum not six months ago, and forgot a book so important and so full of meat as the *Data of Ethics*. Orthodoxy which allows Mill should scarcely be afraid of Spencer.

CRITICISING a critic is not necessarily defending the criticised. For instance, that is not the intention when one finds fault with the *Saturday Review* in its remarks on 'word-painting.' One can sympathise with the heartiest abuse of that most tiresome, cheap, and fruitless process of swelling out three volumes. One can even go farther and damn Black and his green-and-gold sunsets, without thinking scenery-description especially out of place in a classical story. The *Saturday Review* objects to it there because 'the face of nature was drawn with utmost simplicity by the Greek or Roman.' So it was. Savages, and indeed all but the most highly civilized, take no interest in the portrayal of anything but living creatures, particularly men. It is perfectly true that the love of landscape is of late growth; we have had our Michael Angelos and Raphaels centuries ago; but our perfect landscape painter is not born yet. But a classical story is, after all, written for us moderns; and if any one should become familiar enough with the details of classical life to give us a true picture of the landscape of Greece or Italy before Christ, by all means let us have it. Nothing could be more interesting. Alma-Tadema has shown us the interior; let some one find for us the exterior of the ancient world.

COLERIDGE'S CHRISTABEL.

The moon shines dim in the open air,
And not a moonbeam enters here;
But they without its light can see
The chamber carved so curiously,
Carved with figures strange and sweet,
All made out of the carver's brain
For a lady's chamber meet.
The lamp, with twofold silver chain,
Is fastened to an angel's feet.
The silver lamp burns dead and dim;
But Christabel the lamp will trim;
She trimmed the lamp and made it bright,
And left it swinging to and fro,
While Geraldine in wretched plight
Sank down upon the floor below.
"O weary lady, Geraldine,
I pray you drink this cordial wine;
It is a wine of virtuous powers;
My mother made it of wild flowers."
"And will your mother pity me
Who am a maiden most forlorn?"
Christabel answered: "Woe is me,
She died the hour that I was born."

Rara per ætherium fundit se Cynthia cœlum,
Nec radios illic ulla fenestra capit;
Haud tamen in visu stupuerunt secius illo;
Arte laboratum tollat ut aula caput;

Ut stet opus signi multum, stent dœdala multa,
Plurima quæ propriâ repperit arte faber,
Digna puellarum niteant quibus atria circum
Omnia; testa tamen dignior ipsa fuit.
Illam bina deæ plantis argentea vincla
Jungebant; raro flamma maligna micat;
Nympha tamen testam nota jam suscitât arte;
Illa novos ignes pendula rite ciet;
At comes interea magno confecta dolore est,
Inque solum corpus fusa nivale fluit;
"Heu; nostro renoves artus" ait altera "vino;
Dignum quale potens languida nympha bibat;
Illud enim latos matrem petiisse per agros
Et florum succos implicuisse ferunt."
"Anne potest nostræ, nostræ miserescere sortis,
Terris quæ cunctis inomitata vagor?"
Illa gemens "nuper natam me," rettulit "unum
Tempus et heu matris funera vidit idem."

M. H.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE PATRIARCH STUDENT.

ENERGETIC advertisers of *Vegetine* have circulated a little sheet setting forth the invaluable properties of their concoction, and made attractive by little woodcuts of Canadian notabilities with biographical notes deliciously blended with remarks on the medicine. For example: 'Marquis of Lorne, Governor General. *It may be given to an infant with perfect safety.*' 'Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition, 1881. *Composed exclusively of barks.*' 'Hon. Alexander McKenzie, born January 28, 1822. *Best and most reliable purifier in the world.*'

* *

THE United States and Canada both claim England as their mother-country. Washington was the father of his country; but alas! unhappy Canada never had a father, or, at all events, never knew who he was. Annexationists will triumphantly repeat, 'Tis a wise child,' &c.

* *

'Six fly-papers, please,' said the old lady; and the intelligent chemist sent for half-a-dozen copies of the 'Varsity.

* *

THE examples of Thoreau and Wallace have not given Americans a taste for Biology; at all events they do not show it by very accurate naming: e.g., they call all invertebrate animals 'bugs.' Witness the following from an exchange:

Professor: 'What is a locus?'

Student: 'A locus is a little bug that lives among the trees.'

* *

As the census enumerators have begun their work soon, it would save much time and annoyance if people would answer the questions promptly; and in order that they may be prepared, the following are some of the questions that may take a few moments to think over:

Do you eat soup with a knife or a spoon?

How often do you go to church, and what really brings you there, and have you paid your pew rent?

Has your mother-in-law freckles?

Have you paid your subscription to the 'Varsity?

What do you think of co-education?

Do you consider that the students at University College require to be more closely supervised?

What is your opinion as to the amount of sympathy existing between Convocation and the Senate?

Do you deem the Debating Society to be in a prosperous condition; and do you think that the elections were properly conducted, and that they will have a beneficial effect on the exchequer of the society?

What, in your opinion, is the greatest use of scholarships, and do you think you stand a chance for some of the prizes offered if you happen to be the only competitor?

How often do you feed the cat?

* *

CO-EDUCATION is considered to-day in nearly all our western colleges almost as a matter of course. The great opposition which is shown in the east to the education of men and women in the same colleges and classes, appears to most western people as wholly without reason.—*Illini*. Without thinking it 'wholly without reason,' one may yet point to these words to show how much our 'eastern' feeling is due to prejudice pure and simple.

DR. MARK HOPKINS makes a strong point against the hypothesis of evolution. 'Man is spoken of as originating from a monkey, as if it would be sufficient if *some one* man had thus originated. But it would not be sufficient. To secure the perpetuation of the species there must have been a simultaneous development of *two* persons—one of each sex—and the chances against this, from any mere tendency or operation of natural law, are beyond the power of computation.'—*School Journal*. A strong point rather against the claim that he has yet learned that 'nature doesn't jump.' Again, 'the discovery,' as Clifford said, 'of the missing link would only be required to show what animal was man's ancestor, an ape, as Darwin supposes, or with Vogt, some other animal.'

DR. DOGIEL has discovered that music has an influence on the circulation of the blood, generally causing the heart to beat more rapidly. *School Journal*. Dr. Richardson traces the effect of alcohol to a paralysis of the nerves, which restrains the action of the heart. Music, then, is literally intoxication. O! those wretched old teetotal drunkards, with their church organs and their ten-cent concerts! Talk about spruces!

KWONKI CHIN, a Chinaman, has compiled a dictionary of English idioms and slang terms. He has two appendices, lives of Jesus and Confucius.

'DURANCE, no letters must you give
To any student resident,
Till scrutinized they all have been
By me, the College President.'

So spoke it was; and closer drawn
Are the too closely fitting fetters,
And grads must wait, no odds how late,
Until the porter brings the letters.

ONE fool at a time in a house is quite enough, but be very careful that that one is not yourself.

WHEN you pass a suburban residence and notice that the only part of it out of order is the front gate, you may be sure of one of two things—either the owner of the house owes money all round, or else he has a pretty daughter.

LORD NAPIER, of Magdala, is to be offered a field-marshal's staff. Wouldn't an editor's staff do just as well? Because in that case we could supply him—cheap.

A DAIRYMAN I know has sunk a new well, and after bragging a good deal about the difficulties he had overcome, looked around for the applause. He got it from an old gentleman in the corner, who quietly asked if he had got down on the chalk.

THE evening had been convivial. 'And now, gentlemen,' said the chairman, 'I'll propose a post.'

THE late William Shakespeare has observed, with his accustomed perspicuity, that 'All the world's a stage.' So it is. And if you would preserve the illusions of youth, never try to get behind the scenes, but accept the characters of the players as by themselves represented.

A TISSUE-PAPER party was enjoyed by the many friends of Miss Eva Bogardus, at her home in Champaign, last evening.—*Illini*. If a 'tissue-paper party' gets its name like a 'calico ball,' what shall we say now for co-education?

Who'll wisely reprove!

"I," says Queen's *Journal*,

"Because I'm so VERNAL,

"I'll mildly reprove."

—*Sunbeam*.

It has a long time been a matter of wonderment to me what manner of man it could be Matthew Arnold described as an 'exponent of sweetness and light.' I've found the fellow at last. He keeps a general store in Yorkville, and his window displays, in close contiguity, a choice assortment of sugar-plums and tallow candles.

THERE is some talk at Oxford of the Agamemnon Company playing either the whole Orestean Trilogy or else the 'Alkestis' next term.

JAMES WATERS lay in the hospital; his legs had been amputated. He had been racing home from school with young Martin, one of his schoolmates. While crossing the railroad the train ran over both of them, Martin being cut to pieces.

'Nurse,' said Waters, 'I want to see Tommy Page; he has got the pencils I raced him for. I touched the gate first, because they brought me here on it. If Martin had the pencils they would have been smashed with him on the railway.'

'Yes, my child; now, go to sleep,' said the nurse.

Those two sticks of slate pencil are now preserved carefully in memory of the young sportsman.

THE Boston *Post* says: 'Mrs. Langtry and the other professional beauties of London have a rival in the shape of a beautiful youth named Oscar Wilde, a poet and an "aesthetic." His picture adorns all the shop windows, and is even taken in the æsthetic style, with a bunch of lilies in his hand. He must look as lovely as a yellow cat having a fit in a dish of stewed tomatoes.' Let us hope that the Jingo's love for the Turk is not bringing England back to eastern manners.

MARIE ROSE has been photographed in one hundred and fifty different positions. The only person who can beat her for variety of attitudes is a boy told to sit still on a chair at a funeral.

THEY had women doctors in Egypt over 3,000 years ago. They used to bend over their patients, crowing, 'Let me kiss him for his mummy.'

GENERAL ROBERTS, with five thousand men,
Went out to Natal, and—came back again!

IGNORANT men should keep their mouths shut. You can't tell whether a locked cupboard is full or empty.

IT made me groan to discover that a number of our readers had not the slightest idea as to who Immanuel Kant was.

THE Communists of London celebrated the outbreak of the Commune the other day by a dinner. The price of the tickets was 4s. 6d. This reckless extravagance has, it is hoped, utterly destroyed the pecuniary resources of the Socialists for years and years to come.

As the Cornell men 'row along feathering their oars so nicely,' they sing gaily:

'Our tailors, duns, and jolly friends
Had plucked us altogether,
But now of a truth it can be said
We are again in feather.'

I won't vouch for the strict accuracy of the above, but talk about being at a loss for an observation.

Try again; spin out something under this heading, viz: I wish *bon voyage* and a big triumph to the Cornell fellows. The consolatory impression is pretty general in England, that if Hanlan, Ross & Co. are not to be beaten, at any rate, when it comes to the question of a crew, it must be a case of Rule Britannia; when it is borne in mind, as the boat-rigging at Henley will prove this year that all the tips received from this side of the Herring Pond, as to swivel-rowlocks, length of slide and width of oar-blade, have not by any means been thoroughly adopted. This sort of blustering confidence is a very small improvement on priggishness.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE NEWS.—A year or so ago the Harvard undergraduates produced upon the boards of a prominent Boston theatre a 'burlesque' which was artistically and financially a great success. A unique feature about the entertainment was that the female parts were taken by members of the sterner sex, and the illusion was said to be perfect. We in Toronto University have never had even the simpler parts of the drama or opera, the answer to aspiring souls being "there is no talent here." It would be worth the trouble even to these pessimists to see the Toronto Amateur Opera Company in their new venture. They having very successfully performed 'Pinafore' and 'Les Cloches de Corneville,' have taken hold of the 'Pirates of Penzance.' I had the pleasure of witnessing a recent rehearsal of the opera, and was exceed-

ingly gratified at the evidence of talent displayed even in the 'chorus,' which is the difficult part in all amateur circles. Now that so much latent genius has been brought to the surface by the University Glee Club, some of the bolder spirits should take courage and try and think over this idea. A hint, etc.

In the examinations for 1880 in the Bombay University, four hundred and thirty were matriculated out of about one thousand four hundred candidates. This has been the usual proportions for several years. In the graduation examinations—B. A. degree—there were many failures, owing, it is said, to the severity of the papers set. Most of the defeated ones failed in English. In his 'Study of Sociology' Herbert Spencer points out how unfair it is to examine these poor natives in the most subtle idioms, and even slang of English. Yet this is done. He gives some examples of the questions asked (the book prescribed was 'Ivanhoe'): "What are 'a pair of cast-off galligaskins'?" Answer: "Two gallons of wine." Etc.

A religious paper advises college officers to compel students to sign a total abstinence pledge for four years at entrance.

The faculty at Wellesley have decreed that the societies must be suppressed after this term.

The President of Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, has posted the following notice: 'Hereafter no female student will be allowed to receive more than one visitor per week, and he must not stay later than nine o'clock.'

Last dying words of a student, 'Bury my Bohns.'—*Echo*. They must all be dying at Rutgers College, where an exchange says they prescribe 'Greek text-books of which no printed translation exists.'

Professor Pepper in his address at installation as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, said: 'If, in the larger world outside, no force influences men so powerfully as that of *public opinion*, it should be the case in the lesser world of a university, that the sustained sentiment of class after class against mean, ungentlemanly, or outrageous actions, should render their repetition practically impossible;'—not enforced declarations. It might be debated whether an ultra-evangelical lecturer in history could regard the recantation tortured out by the inquisition as binding.

MAUD.

O! hark, thro' the morning hours
The May-breeze is floating abroad;
O! see all the opening flowers
Are seeking their queen—sweet Maud!

And the brightest and daintiest beams
For thy brow spurn the silver-bow god,
And joyfully render their gleams
To the gold of thy tresses, Maud!

Let me join in the lay of the brook,
The brook that is hymning thy laud,
And to every sweet violet-nook
Is purling thy praises, Maud!

Let me rest by the hazel-girt stream
Till the song-birds are hushed, overawed
By the twilight, and gone to dream
Of their loves. I will dream of Maud!

A. S. S.

'Varsity Men You Know.

III. THE LATE PROFESSOR FORNERI.

Undergraduates of the University who attended lectures prior to the year 1867 will recall pleasantly to mind a small, erect, and fresh-complexioned old gentleman, who, as the bell in the great Norman tower tolled the close of the college working day, emerged from the main entrance of the building and pursued his way with short, nervous steps towards the Yonge Street avenue, and thence to the easterly precincts of the city. The old gentleman was a familiar figure to the then residents of Toronto on his homeward route. He wore gold spectacles, and carried a walking stick with the easy confidence sometimes noticeable in military men. Every student greeted him with a kindly salutation; his courtesy to all whom he recognized was that of a well-bred foreigner, and, as he politely raised his hat to some passing lady acquaintance, he disclosed a high, intellectual-looking forehead sparsely

mantled with hair of snowy whiteness. There was something in the appearance and bearing of the venerable "professor of languages," as he was popularly called, which arrested attention and challenged remark. With the infirmities of age plainly upon him, his features still wore the ruddy health of youth; his keen, deeply set eyes had in them an almost piercing brightness; force and decision of character marked every lineament of his face. Those who knew him well felt these to be distinguishing qualities of the man at once discernible in the snatches which he gave them of his strange life history. There was a tinge of the romantic running through it all; he had been "a right gallant gentleman" in his time, and his career altogether was a very remarkable one.

The late James Forneri, LL.D., Professor of Modern Languages in University College, was of noble or, at least, of semi-noble birth. The founders of his family were Frenchmen; the family name was originally Desfournière, and one of his ancestors was, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, a lawyer of not a little repute at the Paris Bar. The principal ancestral records were confiscated by the Italian Government in the year 1821, in consequence of the late Professor being compromised in the political events of that year; but those which were preserved enable us to glean the main facts of an exceedingly interesting family history. They show a long line of scholarly and clever men, *litterateurs* and members of all the learned professions, divided both in their political and religious opinions—Roman Catholics before the Reformation, Huguenots afterwards, and Catholics again when, passing from France to Italy, they settled in the once imperial city of Rome a few years before the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Their change of creed, as well as of citizenship, does not seem to have been due altogether to conviction, the transfer of allegiance having been made to enable the then head of the house to take possession of a large Italian estate which a cousin of his, one of the twelve Prelôts or Judges of the *sacra rota Romana*, had bequeathed to him. From this time forward the name of the family underwent a series of changes, becoming in turn DeForneri and DeForneri until the year 1821, when the subject of this sketch, who was then, like most Italian young men, strongly imbued with republican ideas, dropped the ancient aristocratic De' and adopted the simpler name which he bore with pride ever afterwards.

Although his ancestry were all Roman *ab antiquo*, and although his immediate progenitors settled in the seven-hilled city, the late Professor was, by the accident of birth, a Piedmontese. His father, David Emanuel DeForneri, who was a lawyer, and what was known as a collegiate school pleader, married Margaret Gorresio, the daughter and heiress of a wealthy physician living in the city of Ceva in Piedmont. This marriage brought him a large property, including a valuable estate at Racconigi, a city a few miles distant from Turin, the capital of Piedmont. The estate was called *Il Macagno*, and as it was, every thing considered, a delightful summer retreat, his parents were accustomed to spend there a great portion of the year. At *Il Macagno* James Forneri was born, as near as can be ascertained, in the latter part of the month of June, or early in July, in the year 1789, when the great French Revolution was fairly in the ascendant. The terrible influences and effects of the Revolution were by no means confined to France. They extended, with a lesser degree of virulence, to Italy, where they inflicted great and irreparable losses and severe privations upon many of the ruling families of the country. The DeForneris did not escape, either in person or estate, from this whirlwind of passion and violence which swept Italian soil. David Emanuel DeForneri and his father held influential positions in the service of the Government. The family was naturally identified with the *noblesse* royalists, and it paid the penalty which was mercilessly exacted from all others similarly situated. The Jacobin revolutionists had no sooner crossed the Alps than they swooped down, like rapacious vultures, upon the peaceful fields and smiling vineyards of Italy, carrying devastation and ruin wheresoever they went. James Forneri's father and grandfather were driven from their homes, and hunted like wild beasts through the country. His mother, who remained the sole protectress of her young family, was repeatedly compelled to pay heavy contributions to save her house from the spoiling hand of the plunderer or the torch of the incendiary, and occasionally even her children and herself from murder. Her husband and his father succumbed ere long to the hardships which they were forced to endure; both died of fatigue and exhaustion, and James Forneri was thus left fatherless in his helpless infancy, and his mother a widow, while still in her youth, with the care of five children, two sons and three daughters. James being the younger of the brothers. Under these trying circumstances Mrs. DeForneri, whose near relatives belonged to the north of Italy, determined to give up her establishment in Rome. She settled for life in Piedmont, making her residence alternately at Turin and Racconigi, where she devoted herself with affectionate solicitude to the educational training of her children. We may well believe that their tender years of infancy were full of many anxieties for the young mother, and that she had a fair share of

the trials and misfortunes of the widowed head of a household. Not long before her departure from Rome, James, who was then a mere child, met with an accident which well nigh cost him his life. One day as an infantry regiment was marching past beneath the upper windows of the house, his nurse, attracted by the music of the regimental band, hurried to the front balcony and rested the child upon the balustrade. While in this position the little fellow slipped from her grasp and fell into the street below, a distance of over thirty feet. The regiment was instantly halted, and everybody supposed that he was killed. He had fallen, however, upon the shoulders of one of the officers of the regiment, who was walking alongside his company, and the force of the fall being thus broken, the child providentially escaped with a few bruises. Some four years afterwards he sustained a serious accident whilst being driven by the coachman in the narrow streets of Ceva; in trying to avoid a passing vehicle the driver ran the wheel of his own upon a doorstep and overturned the carriage. James Forneri, who was one of the occupants, had his arm dislocated and several bones broken, and it was only by the skilful attention of the surgeon of a French regiment, who happened to be billeted at his mother's house, that the young lad was preserved from a permanent physical deformity. But, as will be seen in the course of this narrative, these were not the only occasions upon which the 'protecting fairy' of credulous childhood charmed away imminent danger and saved his life. He was destined to pass unharmed through many perils, and to close a long and eventful career with the serene tranquillity of a peaceful end.

Mrs. De'Forneri's desire to educate her children was very happily promoted by her father's affluent circumstances. Dr. Gorresio, who had left no male issue surviving him and only two daughters, had at his death bequeathed to them a large property under certain conditions, which were now to take effect in favor of his youngest grandson. By his will he had directed that his estate should go to his elder daughter, and afterwards in succession to her sister, in case either had a son who should study for the church, take holy orders, and perform testamentary obligations of celebrating every morning a mass in the private family chapel, and affording hospitality for three nights to all pilgrims who might claim it on their way to visit the Holy Places. His will further provided that his property, which had an annual value of several hundred pounds, should ultimately pass to the convent of the *Orfanelli* at Mondovi in the event of his two daughters, or their offspring in a direct line, having no male children who would assume the sacred office of the priesthood. Testamentary bequests like these were not uncommon at the time. In the last century in England, as well as in Italy and other continental countries, it was, if not an article of faith, at least a hallowed and time-honored custom in families of respectability, and especially in those of noble descent in which there was more than one son, to bring up the second son either to the church or the army. Mrs. De'Forneri was a devout Catholic, and there is no reason to doubt that it was from no desire of retaining the family inheritance or from any other interested motive, but solely from a pious conscientiousness, quickened and directed by her spiritual advisers, that she had, from his earliest infancy, dedicated her youngest son to the priestly service of the Romish Church. So soon, therefore, as they were old enough to receive such instruction, Jesuit teachers were provided to prepare the elder son for the University of Turin, he being destined for the Bar, and the younger for the *Seminario Romano*, a college in Rome in which young men were trained for the church. In that seminary James Forneri remained until he had completed his third year in divinity, when his brother having died, he, with the consent of his mother and after a grave family consultation, gave up the study of theology for that of jurisprudence and canon law. The young student devoted himself with great diligence and success to his newly adopted profession, and in the course of time took his degree of LL.D. at the University Della Sapienza in Rome. He had no thought, however, of remaining there. Whatever was the reason—he was wont to say jocularly that it was because he had 'cheated St. Peter'—he was not regarded in Rome with a favoring eye by those whose influence and good-will were indispensable to a young man commencing the practice of the legal profession. His mother, moreover, lived in the north of Italy; she stood in need of his filial comfort and protection, if not of his assistance, and her friends and relatives there were highly connected and influential. Under these circumstances he left Rome forever; and having completed his three years term of preparatory service as a law student in Turin, and passed with distinction the examinations prescribed by the *lex*, he was in the year 1809 admitted to the Bar of that city. For two or three years thereafter his life seems to have been that of the majority of advocates entering the legal profession. It was the watching and waiting period of professional existence when young barristers are popularly supposed to be briefless. Its monotony was, however, broken by one noteworthy adventure in which his life was again placed in jeopardy. In company with a small party of friends, all of whom were travelling in carriages, he was returning home one beautiful moonlight night in

September, 1810, from the festival of the Madonna at Viso, a small Piedmontese village upon the mountain near Mondovi, when the party were attacked by a band of brigands disguised and armed to the teeth. The first carriage, in which James Forneri was seated fast asleep, was fired into by the ruffians, and as he jumped from the vehicle into the road, he found the bridle of his horse in the grasp of the leader of the band. He at once raised the alarm, and his friends coming up, a determined resistance was made with such missiles as could be laid hold of, there being not a single firearm or weapon amongst the party. The robbers used their pistols freely, but no shot took effect, and they were finally put to flight and pursued as far as a forest about a quarter of a mile distant from the main road. The young advocate had outstripped his companions in the chase, and in seeking to rejoin them by a shorter route, he was mistaken for one of the assailants bent upon another attack, and barely escaped with his life.

J. KING.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MITES AND BITES.

A LAW student, who sometimes contributes poetry to the *'Varsity*, writes to know why a promissory note is like a blade of grass? He suggests that it is because it is matured by falling dew.

RED objects are always obtrusive; red coats, neckties, etc. Wonder if 'wine had been banished' earlier a well-known nose would have been less red, and 'hence accordingly' less obtrusive than it is.

'WHAT I dislike,' said a resident moralist, with his feet in the grate and his head lost in smoke, 'what I dislike about death is its permanence!'

AN extraordinary document has been discovered in the neighborhood of the Residence, in which these words have been deciphered: 'Miserable nincompoop! thrice-abominable representative of the rag-tag and bob-tail, when any member of the great unwashed—' The questions present themselves, 'Who is thus addressed?' and 'What avail declarations?'

If I wanted o'er the students at the Coll.

To exert a scrutinizing supervision;

I'd build a house, in preference to all,

On the corner of St. George Street and Division.

A SHOWER BATH has been put into the Gymnasium.

It is said that no one ever dies happy whose disease is below the diaphragm, or whose subscription to the *'Varsity* is unpaid.

EXAMINATIONS in medicine on Wednesday last. Each student has a word, not a number to sign to his papers.

THE Fourth Year students in Natural Science have been forcing the season by finishing their eggs before Easter.

PRESIDENT students sit on the roof of the corridor, in the sun, till some one empties a pitcher of water on them from an overlooking window, then they—

SOME twenty or thirty meds. have gone up to Cobourg University, and obtained M.B., as a provision in case they will be plucked here. Dean Buchanan of Philadelphia would have been of use after all.

HANDBILLS illuminated with a wood-cut of Francis Jones, setting forth his intention of overturning the Newtonian System of Astronomy, have been covering the college corridors since Tuesday last.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.—Mr. Kingsford's first act as President of the Literary and Scientific Society was to present it with that exquisitely prepared work, '*Art Treasures of America*.' The complete series will be worth thirty dollars. The ten numbers that have appeared are already in the curator's hands, where they may be inspected by members of the society who wish to do so. A serious practical difficulty presents itself in the exhibition of the books, for the pictures are too tempting for safety when exposed to the unguarded mercies of the ordinary undergraduate Goth, who carves sufficiently the ordinary periodical.

We heard at Brantford enough of the importance of music as a refining and cultivating influence. It may be. The savage hath his tom-tom, and is yet a savage. But the savage hath not an oil painting. A great musician dies, and who can bring his soul back to earth, or his soul's music? But the soul of a painter is fastened to his canvas for ever. Who then shall estimate the value of art-influence which we lack?

Yet in these books of Mr. Kingsford's we have a beginning. The plates are prepared by Goupil by a photographic process which gives all but color, reproducing the drawing, of course, perfectly; the chiaro-

scuro, and the texture and feeling to some extent of the great works of great modern painters, mainly of the Paris and Dusseldorf schools. The letterpress is, as might be expected where the plates are expensive, cheap and commonplace, couched in the common cant of continental criticism.

VARSITY MEN. One Margoliouth is now the wonder of Oxford, having secured, in addition to the Scholarship at his College, the Hartford and Ireland University Scholarships, the Gaisford Latin Prose prize (and was 'proximi' for the Greek), the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship, the Syriac Prize, and he has now added the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship. Meanwhile he has secured a First-class in Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores. He is by philosophy a Schopenhauerian, and believes life not worth living. It is to be hoped that, with such a power over language, he will not cease to live before he has added something to the literature of the day.

REV. R. ABRAHAM was in town last week. He is minister at Burlington.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cricket Club will be held on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., at five o'clock in the committee room of 'Moss Hall.' All those who intend playing Cricket this season are requested to attend. The question of continuing the present arrangement with the Toronto Cricket Club will come up. It is also intended to submit several changes in the constitution.

SCISSORINGS.

You may have been a passenger in an omnibus or a railway carriage at a time when some one picked a half-dollar off the cushions or a shilling from the straw and anxiously inquired for an owner. At such a time every man instinctively feels in his pockets. Every man feels like saying that he is the lucky party, but an inward voice somehow restrains him, and he remembers that it is wicked to tell lies. The money is invariably pocketed by the finder, and he is set down in the opinions of his fellow-passengers as contemptible and mean.

Now Barney, going home to Hammersmith yesterday, purposely dropped a florin on the floor, and at the proper moment he picked it up and observed:

'Who lost this florin?'

Everybody looked at him, and every mouth watered.

'Did anyone drop this florin?' continued Barney, as he held up the coin.

There was another embarrassing pause. Then a man reached out for it with the remark—

'I dropped it, sir. You are an honest man to return it.'

'Are you sure you dropped it?'

'I am. I am not a liar.'

'But—you see—you——' stammered Barney.

'You give me my money or I'll wring your neck!' interrupted the other, as he reached out for his victim.

Barney gave it up. He looked white and red and green, and he felt so bad over it that he got out at Earl's Court and walked home.

"It's no use coming to me," said the editor of an illustrated paper to a young man who lately applied for a berth as special artist, "unless you can undertake to hit off an accurate sketch of a man's features in the interval between his throwing himself out of a window and his reaching the ground."

SAYS Biggar to Foster, "If I were you,
The Queen should create me, and quickly, too,
The 'Earl of Buckshot,' if I were you."

SAYS Foster to Biggar, "If I were you,
Many names might be changed, and, properly, too,
Your own name, for instance, if——"

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—It is enough to make us cry to think that we cannot complete this epigram. *Pink 'Un.*

THERE is no special style of engraving for engagement rings. A spider's web, with a fly in it, is a very pretty device.

CRUICKSHANK used to tell an amusing adventure he once had with a burglar. On returning home one night late, after lecturing at Exeter Hall on temperance, as he opened his front door he espied a man with a bundle under his arm making his way out at the back. He ran after him and quickly collared him. A policeman was called, who took the man into custody. Cruickshank accompanied them to the police station to give his evidence. On the way he read the man a lecture on the evils of drink. He asked the thief if it were not drink that had brought him thus low. The burglar supposed it was. Thereupon Cruickshank

halted under the friendly light of a lamp-post and exclaimed, "Look at me, friend. I have not tasted either wine or spirits for more than twenty years." 'Havn't you, though?' answered the man; 'if I'd ha known that I'd ha' jolly well knocked your bloomin' old 'ead orf!'

A SAILOR was tried recently for theft at Brest. The evidence was strong against him. The judges asked him if he had anything to say. "Ay," he replied, "I think it would be charitable were any good Christian to bring a bundle of hay and a pail of water for you asses who have been braying on the bench for the last hour." The judges instantly sentenced him to ten years' hard labor for his insult, and to two years' imprisonment for the petty larceny.

BLIGHT.

If lightning strikes a tree

In its mad race,

There will remain,

Through hail and rain,

A lasting trace.

Years shall fail to restore

That tree to former splendor;

Ne'er more the spring

Green buds shall bring,

And shoots so tender.

E'en as a tree may withered be

By lightning in a day;

So a life may be blighted

By love unrequited,

And ruined for aye.

A. C. S. Y. P. B.

COMMUNICATION.

UNIVERSITY CONSOLIDATION.

SIR,—It must be acknowledged that university consolidation is the speediest means of forming what the intellectual life of Canada most needs, a cultured class. Instead of a feeling of repulsion, which now exists to some extent between the several universities, there would spring up a bond of unity between graduates of a provincial university, the result of friendly competition in a common examination hall, and the requirement of a common standard. The advantages of consolidation are so numerous and so palpable, that it should not be longer delayed. The Legislature cannot plead lack of time for its neglect. It might well for some years have spared the Province the expense and trouble of its latest giant progeny the Judicature Bill, the *magnum opus* of the recent session, to devote a little time to this important scheme. It is plain the Government must not be looked to to take the initiative. For the interests of higher education, it would not be well that it should do so. No one is so fatuous now as to look for anything from the Minister of Education. He could derive little aid from his colleagues—and the Legislature of the Province of Ontario is the last place one would go to hear an intelligent discussion on the subject of university consolidation. "*Dimidium facti, qui caput, habet.*" The first step would be the most difficult. I would suggest a convention of representatives from all the universities of Ontario—two or three from each—sometime before the next meeting of the Legislature. At this meeting let all sectarian prejudices and local jealousies be merged in the interests of higher education, and let the importance of the question outweigh all minor considerations. At this convention the whole subject of the endowments of the various institutions, the government of the central university and the various colleges, etc., could be gone into, a report drafted, and a deputation appointed to lay it before the Government, and urge the necessity for action. The university property of privately-endowed institutions should not be an obstacle to consolidation. The denominational colleges would still exist as theological and literary training colleges, shorn of their present university powers, with a uniform curriculum and uniform examinations. How to bring about the convention? Let three or four of our leading educationalists, unconnected with any university, confer with the senates of all Ontario universities with the object of bringing about this convention during the summer or next autumn. Some such plan as this would assuredly meet with a hearty response. Two sectarian colleges have already proved that university consolidation is possible; and since it is possible, by all means let us have it.

M. A.

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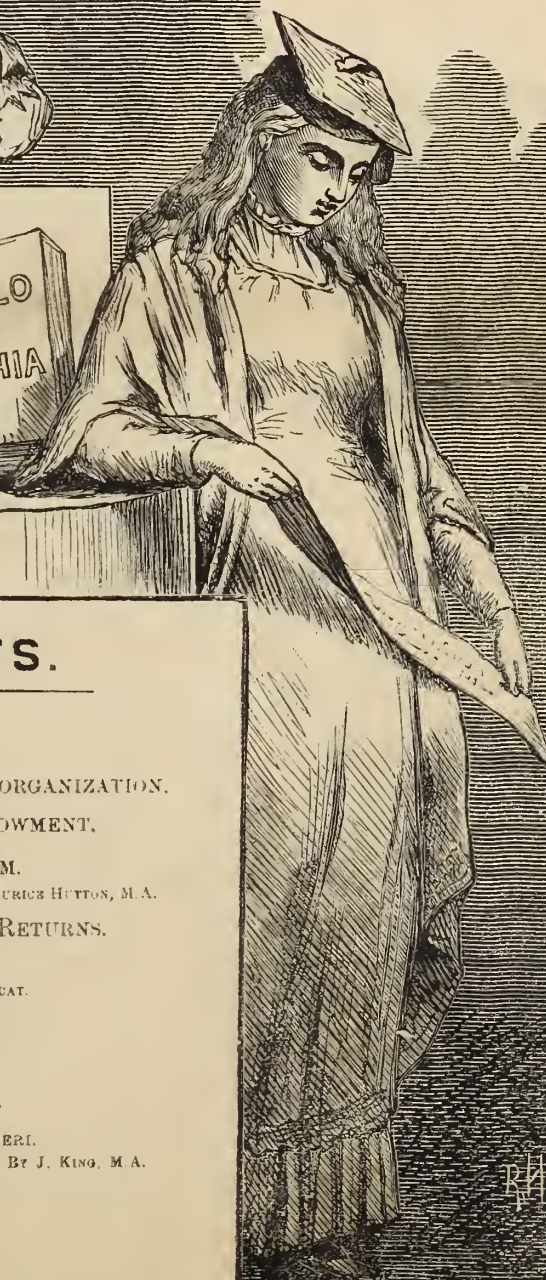
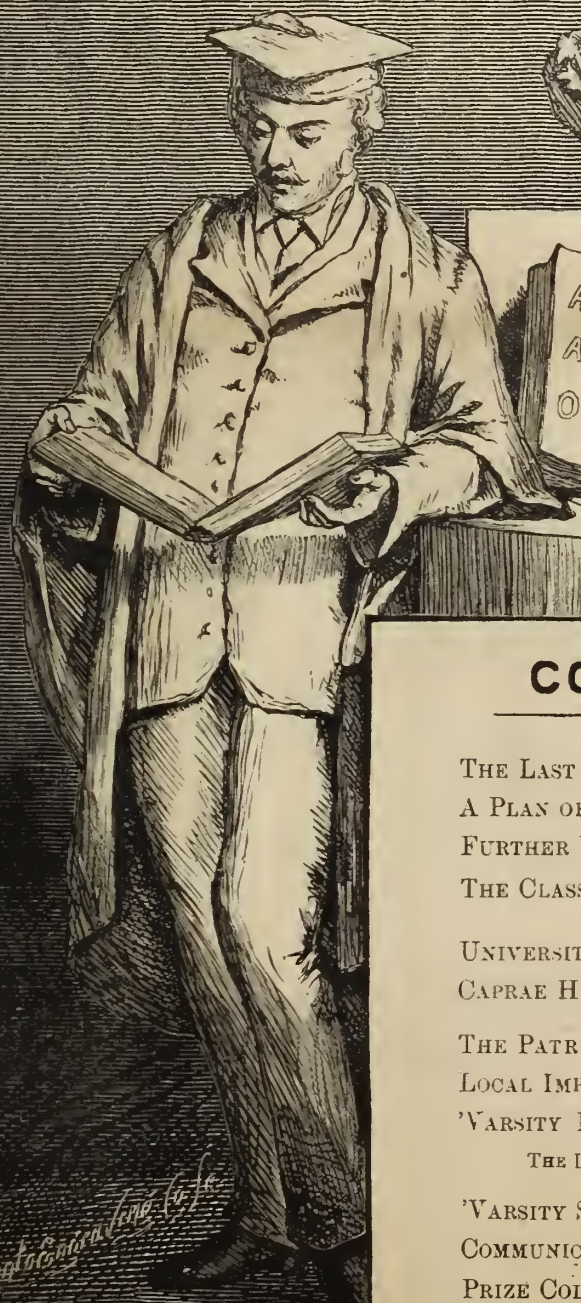
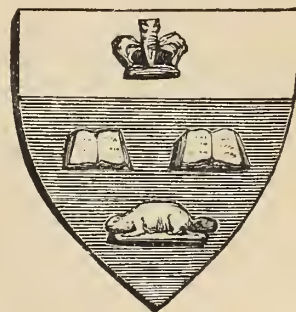
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THE VARSITY



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THE 'VARSITY:

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF

EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY POLITICS AND EVENTS.

Vol. I. No. 28.

June 8, 1881.

Price 5 cts.

THE LAST NUMBER.

This number closes the first volume of the *'Varsity*; for the academic year is finished. To those who have helped to nurse our journal through its babyhood we give our thanks, and ask for a continuance of their support, conscious of the fact that we have never intentionally done anything to render us unworthy of their further confidence. It has been said that the *'Varsity* has at times laid itself open to criticism. Minor faults have no doubt been found in our pages, but we claim, and feel sure the public will admit we are entitled to claim, that our journal shall be judged as a whole by its general tone and tendency. Any real faults are open to correction, and to kindly admonition we have listened, and to legitimate authority we have deferred, but neither directly nor indirectly is it our intention to give up our rights. For the *'Varsity* we have not the vanity to claim perfection; but we do claim, that if the hand has been partly inexperienced the heart has been right. On our own work we will make no eulogy; but if it has awakened a determination among the men of this University to assist us in the future more than in the past, we are satisfied.

A PLAN OF UNIVERSITY REORGANIZATION.

We propose in the following lines to sketch briefly our present University system—to point out some imperfections, and to suggest measures of reform. We hope they will be received and considered in the spirit in which they are offered, namely, that of affection for the University, and a sincere desire to see her assume her true place as the head of the educational system of the Province and Dominion. Our views are not put forward as being the only correct road to success in achieving such an end, but we believe they contain at least the germ of truths which vitally affect the University, and of reforms which would benefit her. In that belief we submit them.

By the University Act in force until 1873, the Corporation of the University consisted of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor and such number of other members of the Senate, not less than ten, as the Governor, or in certain cases the members of the Senate themselves, might appoint. The Senate thus formed had the management of and superintendence over the affairs and business of the University. Power was given to the Senate to make statutes for promoting the purposes of the University, and touching all matters regarding it or its business.

By the Act passed in 1873, as amended by the Act of 1881, the Corporation of the University consists of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Senate and of Convocation for the time being. The Senate, as the Act now reads, consists of the Chancellor and twenty-four elective members, and in addition *ex officio* members. Of the former class fifteen are elected by Convocation and nine appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The *ex officio* members of the Senate are certain official persons specified, together with all former Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors. The fifteen elective members hold office for five years, retiring three in each year. The Act states that the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate shall, subject to another Act respecting the income and property of the University, have the management of and superintendence over the affairs and business of the University. The Senate has also the same powers of making statutes as under the old Act.

By the new Act it will have been observed that the Corporation of the University was changed by the addition of a new body called Convocation. This latter body is now composed of all graduates. The powers of Convocation are:

(1.) Electing the Chancellor and fifteen Senators as above stated.

(2.) 'Discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and declaring the opinion of Convocation on any such matter.'

(3.) 'Taking into consideration all questions affecting the wellbeing and prosperity of the University, and of making representations from time to time on such questions to the Senate, who shall consider the same and return to Convocation their conclusions thereon.'

(4.) Of discussing, upon such terms as the Senate shall propose, the affiliation of any college or school with the University.

(5.) Requiring a fee to be paid by members of Convocation as a condition of being placed on the register.

With other minor powers.

It is then expressly provided that, except as set out in the Act, Convocation shall not be entitled to interfere in or have any control over the affairs of the University.

The result of this system is that the Senate, which is largely composed of men over whom the graduates have no control whatever, is the executive body, not accountable for its actions; while Convocation, which comprises the men who of all others are the most capable of forming a correct judgment as to the wants of the University and the most interested in her welfare, is merely a legislative body without any power of enforcing its views except by the unsatisfactory method of voting out any retiring members of the senate, three at a time—at all times an unpleasant step to take, and often, owing to combination, a difficult one.

Having thus briefly stated the existing scheme of management, we propose to point out some results which are to our mind defects, and which may be stated as follows:

First. As to Convocation. It is composed of men who live in all parts of the Province, who have all an equal right to be heard, and the *consensus* of whose opinion it would be most beneficial to obtain. But at present we do not obtain it. Something very special is required to induce A, who lives in Sarnia, and B, who lives in Ottawa, to attend at Toronto at their own expense to discuss any University question, no matter how great their interest in it. The expense puts it out of their power. Here there is a difficulty, and a very serious one, in dealing with Convocation as it stands. It is easy enough for men in Toronto or within a limited distance in its vicinity, to attend. Nobody can fairly expect all those living at a distance to come; and yet their voices should be heard.

Next. As to the Senate. We have a constituency at present some eleven or twelve hundred strong, composed of educated men—men filling the higher walks of life—presumably well able to give a correct opinion on matters affecting public interests, and especially qualified to deal with University questions. Out of the number, fifteen are elected to form a Senate—three each year—to hold office for five years. In the election of these Senators there is no restriction as to residence, no attempt at representation, no system of election.

Third. Convocation and the Senate being thus constituted, what are their relations? Convocation can discuss any matter whatsoever relating to the University, and declare its opinion about any such matter. It can represent to the Senate its opinion on all questions affecting the wellbeing and prosperity of the University, and the Senate has to consider the representations of Convocation, but may either reject or accept the views of Convocation as it sees fit. Can anything be a more striking instance of the divergent courses taken by the Senate and Convocation than what occurred during last session, when members of the Senate who did not attend Convocation exerted their whole influence in a backstairs way to defeat the moderate reforms asked for by Convocation. Why should there be any *Imperium in Imperio*? Why should not Convocation deal with University matters without having to filter them through the Senate? Why should it be specially prohibited from interference in, or from having any control over the affairs of the University except in the limited way prescribed?

Thus three objectionable features seem to present themselves as matters stand:

(1.) Convocation is not a fair exponent of the opinion of University men on University matters.

(2.) The Senate is not sufficiently representative.

(3.) Convocation and the Senate do not bear a well-defined relation to one another, or even a relation satisfactorily definable in case of conflict?

What is the remedy?

Make Convocation the managing body of the University. As it is impossible that the whole body of Convocation can act directly to this end, make the Senate a true representative of Convocation, and define its position as such. In the first place, lop off useless members. Let it be a representative Executive directly responsible to Convocation. Why have nine Senators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to look after the interests of the State when the Minister of Education is an *ex officio* member of the Senate? Their appointment has been a gross absurdity hitherto; they were appointed on one of two theories: Either they would attend to look after what was done, and they have not attended, or they would give munificent gifts, and they have not given any gifts. Why should ex-Vice-Chancellors be *ex officio* members of the Senate? A provision of the Act declares eligible for re-election as members all past officials. If the ex-Vice-Chancellors really take an interest in the institution and offer themselves for re-election they will be sure to be once more chosen. The University will be glad to re-elect them; but that a man who has become Vice-Chancellor for two years, perhaps having gained the position by intrigue or accident, should be *ipso facto* a senator for life, is absurd. If we must have Vice-Chancellors, let it be a distinction for the time being and then cease; but we submit that it is an unnecessary office. The Chancellor should, it will be generally admitted, be entitled, as of right, to a seat when his elective term expires. Then, with regard to the elective Senators. We should retain our system of annual elections. The nine Crown senatorships made elective, added to the present fifteen, would make a house of twenty-four elective members to hold office for three years instead of five, to retire eight in each year, thus giving Convocation the right to elect eight Senators every year. A satisfactory principle of the election is very difficult to lay down. There is the territorial system, such as is the representation in Parliament; but that system is not so necessary in university as in public matters. There is the system of representation according to number, so many graduates in certain localities returning so many senators; but probably the best way to arrange the matter is that by a sort of tacit consent Toronto should be deemed entitled to a certain proportion of the whole Senate, and therefore a corresponding proportion of those elected annually; while dividing the other graduates into those east of Toronto and those west of that place, a certain relationship depending on their relative number should be kept up. For example, according to the list of 1877, there were about seven hundred graduates; these were divided as follows:

East.....	87,	or out of twenty-four, say	3,	or out of eight, say	1
Toronto.....	178,	"	"	"	2
West.....	380,	"	"	12,	"
'Foreign'.....	62,	"	"	3,	"
Total.....	707		24		8

As the 'foreign' graduates, by which we mean those resident out of Canada, could not agree on a representative, the senator to which they would be entitled should be given to Toronto, thus giving, for an annual election of eight graduates—two for those east of Toronto, two for Toronto, four for those west of Toronto. If the western men were willing to elect less than that proportion, one of the other divisions would benefit. But the particular principle to be adopted in deciding the mode of election is a question of detail. We believe that some such principle as the one we have indicated would give a fair representative Senate. The next point to consider is how to secure the attendance of members of the Senate residing out of Toronto. To this end we would suggest, apply the fees of members of Convocation. If the graduates once understand that they get something for their fees, the objection of members to pay them will vanish. At present they object because they say there is nothing to be done with the money. But they all agree that they are dissatisfied with the present state of affairs; they believe the institution has been and is run by a *clique*, and they feel that as matters stand they are powerless to interfere; hence they object to waste their money. But if they see that they will get a reasonable representation, that each man's fee will enable him to vote not only for strangers but for men from his own district, then they will perceive that they will get something worth making a sacrifice for, or, if not, then the cause of the University is hopeless. The practical result of the proposed system would be, we confidently predict, that the different Alumni associations throughout the Province would bestir themselves; that candidates would be nominated who would be representative men, and that each year would see a keen struggle for the position; and that with each annual contest there would be a revivifying of interest in University matters productive of good to the University and to the cause of education.

The next point to consider is: What should be the relations of the Senate so constituted to Convocation? Clearly that of an executive committee. Convocation itself should meet once a year at least, and it is to be hoped that the meeting would not be confined to one afternoon and evening, but that there should be a reunion lasting some days, a portion of each day being devoted to business, and a portion to those pleasanter occupations which revive in each of us the recollections of our youth. At the business meetings the policy of the University on the momentous educational questions of the day should be decided, and the report of the Senate of its operations during the past year submitted. The Chancellor should be the Chairman of Convocation as well as the President of the Senate, and the identity of the two bodies should be fully recognized and insisted upon.

With regard to the meetings of the Senate, ordinary full meetings should not be required more than once a quarter, and on these occasions the travelling expenses of the members of the Senate should be paid from the fees of Convocation. There should also be sub-committees, to meet once a month if necessary, the travelling expenses of the country members of these committees to be also paid.

To sum up the proposed scheme: Repeal the clause of the present Act which restricts the power of Convocation; substitute for it a clause that Convocation shall be the governing power of the University; do away with the Crown nominees and the *ex officio* Vice-Chancellor membership; elect an executive committee, to be still called the Senate, of twenty-four members, to hold office for three years, retiring eight a year, to be eligible for re-election, and to be *bona fide* graduates who have taken the course, not admitted *ad eundem*; let Convocation meet in full conclave once a year, with same right as at present to hold special meetings; let the Executive Committee (or Senate) meet quarterly, the travelling expenses of country members attending to be paid from the fees of members of Convocation; sub-committees of the Senate to meet once a month, travelling expenses of country members to such meetings to be also paid from the same source.

Such a system would be truly representative; the Executive would be directly responsible to its constituency; there would be no ambiguity as to the extent of jurisdiction, for the Senate would be a standing committee of Convocation; and, more than all, under such a system every graduate would feel that his vote would have some direct influence upon the fortunes of his *alma mater*. There would be something to pay fees for, and possibly some plan might be arranged whereby the fees collected from outlying districts might go to form a special mileage fund, to be applied towards the travelling expenses of the delegated members of that district. There would be then little excuse for their non-attendance, which of itself after a certain period would entail a loss of the position.

Unless it was intended that Convocation should not have any real existence, any active life, unless we are to be without the power of enforcing our views, we need a change. The voice of Convocation should be supreme; there should be no wheels within wheels; no clashing of authority; no irresponsible Executive to stand between the graduates and their expressed wishes. In having the privilege granted to us of meeting and discussing University matters we have had a weapon placed in our hands, it is true, but it is not sufficiently potent or capable of being turned to much use. It should be our object to make it more effective, to give it an edge, and to bring it to a point. Are we only fit to be trusted to *discuss* University matters and not to *manage* them? Surely not. Let us now act together, and we will see next session a new system introduced which will band together the whole strength of the graduates from one end of the Province to the other, and woe be to any man or set of men who then go about to thwart them.

FURTHER UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

The present financial position of the University is notoriously an unsatisfactory one. It is recognized on all sides that its income is altogether inadequate to the wants of an almost national institution which has, in a direct ratio to its progress and the progress of the age, developed new wants. The provision of ways and means to meet those wants is therefore one of those unsettled questions which should have no pity for the repose of the people of this Province until it meets with a satisfactory solution. When we consider the vital importance of the question, the apathy of our own graduates with reference to it is simply amazing. The fact is certainly well known that the revenue of the University is already too contracted for its rapidly increasing expenditure. The well-informed upon the subject say that the condition of affairs is not only unsatisfactory but alarming, and that the occurrence of an unlooked for catastrophe may entail the most disastrous results. But, apart from this rapidly increasing ordinary expenditure, new and extraordinary demands on the University exchequer are constantly presenting themselves. The annual appropriations for the

Library and Museum are simply inadequate, while the establishment of chairs in Jurisprudence, Political Economy, Constitutional History and Philology, cannot be much longer safely delayed.

What, then, is to be done? It has long since been concluded that private beneficence towards the University is a dream; we can look only to the Provincial Legislature to endow a state institution. For this purpose some advocate the abolition of Upper Canada College in its present form, and the transfer of its endowment to the University, a scheme feasible enough, but unpopular with not a few of our own graduates. Others assert that the direct appropriation of a sufficient portion of the provincial surplus would not meet with so strong an opposition from denominational institutions as is generally supposed. This plan has at least the merit of being the straightforward and courageous course. An appropriation of the waste lands of the Province is, in view of the unsettled state of the portentous Boundary Question, uncertain if not impossible. However, whatever scheme may be most advisable, it is obvious that the Ontario Government is unlikely to act in the matter unless the question is energetically taken up with a view to its final solution. Never has the moment for the attack been so propitious as the present. A large increase in the number of undergraduates and a greater devotion to their interests by the teaching faculty, never so strong as now, have established the University on a firm and recognized basis. We must insist, however, on the danger of any longer postponing decisive action. Let us have, then, on the part of all the graduates and undergraduates of the University and its friends, a united and persistent effort. With a sufficiently generous endowment, the University of Toronto can be made second to none on the continent. Is not such an object worthy at least of an attempt at its attainment?

SUGGESTIONS FOR A REVISION OF THE CLASSICAL CURRICULUM.

1. The work of the First Year may, I think, be left unaltered.
2. In the Second Year, I would venture to suggest two changes.
- (1.) That the list of books prescribed for Honors should be lengthened by the addition of part of the work at present taken up in the Third Year. Experience seems to show that the course of reading laid down for the Second Year is but an inadequate preparation for the much longer course of the year following; and students are first tempted to be idle, and then expected to overwork themselves. The addition of the *Satires* (Book I.) and *Epistles* (Book II.) of Horace to the Second Year's course would obviate this evil.
- (2.) That the *Epodes* of Horace should be omitted for the future from the Second Year's course. So long as the best works of authors like Catullus and Propertius are wholly omitted from the curriculum, or are left over till the Fourth Year, to swell the list of books which "never are but always to be" read—so long as much of Virgil experiences the same fate—it seems mere superstition to retain the most youthful and most worthless production of Horace, simply because it is his.
3. With reference to the Third Year, the following books might with advantage be replaced by others:
 - (1.) Plato's *Philebus*; the difficulty of this dialogue, and the comparative mediocrity of its literary form, render it a work most unsuited to students who are now reading Plato for the first time. The most obvious substitute would be two books of the *Republic*; in this way there would be some chance of the masterpiece of Plato being read from end to end, instead of being dipped into, and thereby rendered uninteresting if not unintelligible.
 - (2.) Xenophon's *Hellenics*, I. II.; these books, though not equally open to criticism, cannot claim, either in virtue of their literary excellence or their matter, the preference given to them. An equivalent amount of the *Memorabilia* would give students quite as good an acquaintance with classical Greek, and would help them far more in their reading of Plato and Aristotle.
 - (4.) Cicero—*De Legibus*, I. The case against the *De Legibus* is stronger than that against any other book. The chief feature of the work, from a literary point of view, is the uncertainty of the text; and such interest as the matter possesses is calculated to attract antiquarians rather than undergraduates of the Third Year. A selection from Cicero's *Letters*—almost unread at present in this University—would be a substitute most welcome to all.
4. The Fourth Year's course seems more unsatisfactory than that of any of the other years.

- (a) In the first place, the list of books is very long, and the most hardworking undergraduates complain that they cannot avoid scamping the work.
- (b) In the second place, the selection of odd books (I. IV. VII. X.) from the *Republic*, as has been said already, makes a real knowledge of this dialogue impossible. It should either be replaced by a shorter dialogue, or, what would be better, read in its entirety. To cancel the extra labor which this would involve, the name of Pindar might be struck out of the list. In any case the great difficulty and obscurity of the latter's odes render them unsatisfactory reading for any but the mature scholar.
- (c) The three books of the *De Legibus* might with great advantage be omitted.
- (d) The same may be said of the *Epodes* of Horace.
- (e) Greek and Latin Epigraphy serves no useful purpose whilst it is studied—necessarily—in the present superficial manner. The Greek becomes simply a sight translation, with the additional difficulty that there are no stops, whilst the Latin repays still less the ingenuity which must be expended upon it, in so far as most of the symbols employed are used—if competent authorities may be believed—in many different senses, and which sense is to be attached to any particular passage is often quite uncertain.

MAURICE HUTTON.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RETURNS.

ARTS.

Fourth Year.

CLASSICS.

CLASS I.—1, Milner, W. S.; 2, Armour, D.; 3, Gwynne, W. D.; 4, Quance, N.

CLASS II.—1, Levan, I. M.; 2, Passmore, S. F.; 3, Lapp, L.; 4, Hanna, W. G.

J. H. Brown obtained an *agrotat* standing in the Fourth Year with Honors in classics.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.—Reid, A. W.

CLASS II.—Lawrence, A. G. F.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.—1, Laidlaw, W.; 2, Shepherd, W. G.; 3, MacCallum, J. M.; 4, Mickle, C. J.; 5, Campbell, A. G.

CLASS II.—1, Donovan, C.

HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Jackson, J. B., and Mickle equal; 3, Huston, W. H.; 4, Laidlaw and Shepherd, equal.

CLASS II.—1, Campbell; 2, MacCallum; 3, Donovan.

FRENCH.

CLASS I.—1, Shepherd; 2, Mickle; 3, MacCallum; 4, Laidlaw.

GERMAN.

CLASS I.—1, MacCallum; 2, Shepherd; 3, Laidlaw; 4, Mickle.

ITALIAN.

CLASS I.—1, MacCallum; 2, Laidlaw and Shepherd equal.

CLASS II.—Mickle.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS I.—1, Carveth, G. H.; 2, Ruttan, R. F.; 3, Nason, J.

CLASS II.—1, Stewart, S.; 2, McKenzie, T.; 3, McBride, J.

BIOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Ruttan; 2, Carveth; 3, McKenzie.

CLASS II.—1, Nason. 2, McBride; 3, Stewart.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Ruttan; 2, Nason; 3, McBride; 4, Carveth.

CLASS II.—1, McKenzie; 2, Stewart.

LOGIC.

CLASS I.—1, McAndrew, J. A.; 2, Collier, H. H., and Milligan, T. C., equal; 3, Peart, A. W.; 4, McKay, J. S., 5, McGregor, D. A.

CLASS II.—1, Baker, J. J.; 2, Cayley, H. St. Q., and Grant, D., equal; 4, Nelson, F.; 5, Dayfoot, P. K.; 6, Henderson, A.; 7, Lyall, T. F.; 8, Keefer, F. H.; 9, Doolittle, J. H.; 10, Blain, T. J., and Young, S. J., equal; 12, Douglass, J.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.—1, McAndrew; 2, Collier and Milligan, equal; 4, McKay; 5, Cayley; 6, Henderson; 7, McGregor and Peart, equal.

CLASS II.—1, Grant; 2, Baker and Lyall, equal; 4, Nelson, Dayfoot, Blain, Douglass and Doolittle, equal; 9, Keefer, Young.

CIVIL POLITY.

CLASS I.—1, Collier; 2, Peart; 3, Cayley and McKay, equal; 5, Lyall, Milligan and McAndrew, equal; 7, Baker.

CLASS II.—1, Henderson; 2, Grant; 3, McGregor; 4, Nelson; 5, Dayfoot; 6, Doolittle; 7, Keefer; 8, Blain; 9, Young; 10, Douglass.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

CLASS I.—1, Baker; 2, McKay.

Fourth Examination.

CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.—Bunting, T. B.; Campbell, A. G.; Chaffey, B. E.; Crawford, H. E.; Cameron, J. W.; Donovan, C.; Douglass, J.; Henry, T. C.; Hicks, D.; Hill, F. W.; Huston, W. H.; Jackson, J. B.; James, C. J.; Prondfoot, W. A.; Sells, H. C.; Turnbull, H.; Webber, F. W.;

ENGLISH.

CLASS III.—Bunting; Chaffey; Crawford; Cameron; Douglass; Henry; Hicks; Hill; Huston; Jackson; James; Proudfoot; Sells; Turnbull; Webber.

LOGIC AND CIVIL POLITY.

CLASS III.—Bunting; Campbell; Chaffey; Crawford; Cameron; Donovan; Henry; Hicks; Hill; Houston; Jackson; James; Prondfoot; Sells; Turnbull; Webber.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

CLASS III.—McGregor, D. A.

Third Year.

CLASSICS.

CLASS I.—1, Dunn, H. L.; 2, McGillivray, D.; 3, Schmidt, O. L.; 4, O'Meara, A. E.; 5, Miles, A. C.

CLASS II.—1, Davis, E. P.; 2, Teeffy, A. F.; 3, Simpson, T. W.; 4, Mulloy, C. W.

Mayberry, C. A., obtained an ægotat standing of the Third Year, with Honors in classics.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.—1, Clark, J. M.; 2, Ames, A. F.; 3, McDougall, A. H.

CLASS II.—1, Galloway, W. O., and McMurchy, A., equal; 3, Elliot, W.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.—1, Davis, E. P.; 2, Wright, H. J.; 3, Corbett, L. C.; 4, Gunther, E. F., and McGillivray, equal.

CLASS II.—Wishart, D. J. G.

HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Wright; 2, Guthner; 3, Davis; 4, McGillivray and Wishart, equal; 6, Corbett.

HISTORY ONLY.

CLASS I.—1, Clark, J. M.; 2, Hamilton, J.

ADDITIONAL WORK FOR BLAKE SCHOLARSHIP.

CLASS I.—1, Clark, J. M.; 2, Davis and Wright, equal; 4, Hamilton, J.

FRENCH.

CLASS I.—1, Gunther; 2, McGillivray; 3, Davis and Wright, equal; 5, Corbett; 6, Wishart.

GERMAN.

CLASS I.—1, Gunther; 2, Wright; 3, Davis and McGillivray, equal; 5, Corbett.

CLASS II.—Wishart.

ITALIAN.

CLASS I.—1, Wright; 2, Gunther; 3, McGillivray; 4, Corbett and Davis, equal.

CLASS II.—Wishart.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS I.—1, Scott, A. Y.; 2, Smith, G. A.

CLASS II.—1, Rowand, W. L. H.; 2, Hall, T. P.; 3, Mustard.

BIOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Smith, G. A.; 2, Scott; 3, Rowand.

CLASS II.—1, Hall; 2, Mustard.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Smith, G. A.; 2, Rowand; 3, Scott.

CLASS II.—1, Mustard; 2, Hall.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.—1, Davis, E. P.; 2, Creelman, W. F. W.; 3, Blake, W. H.; 4, Smith, J. C.; 5, Caven, J.; 6, Gray, J.; 7, Greig, W. J., and McCabe, C. G., equal.

CLASS II.—1, Wissler, H., and Haddow, R.; 3, Wade, F. C.; 4, Elliot, J. C.; 5, Wiltsie, G. B., and Gross, A. H., equal; 7, Love, S., and Macdonald G. S., equal; 9, Baird, J., and Trotter, T.; 11, Evans, W. T., and Boyle, W. H. W., equal; 13, Blair, A.; 14, Hamilton, J.; 15, Elliot, W.

CIVIL POLITY.

CLASS I.—1, Creelman; 2, Clark, J. H.; 3, Davis; 4, Trotter; 5, Blake; 6, Wright; 7, Wiltsie; 8, Greig.

CLASS II.—1, Wissler; 2, Cavan; 3, Gray; 4, McCabe; 5, Gross and Love, equal; 7, Elliot, J. C.; 8, Elliot and Haddon, equal; 10, Baird; 11, Wade; 12, Boyle; 13, Smith; 14, Hamilton; 15, Blair; 16, Evans; 17, Macdonald.

J. A. Jaffary obtained an ægotat standing in the Third Year with Honors in mental and moral science.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Hamilton, J.

Third Examination.

CLASSICS.

Bennett, T. C.; Bagshaw, F.; Campbell, C. G.; Canniff, H. T.; Clarke, L. J.; Evans, W. T.; Gross, A. H.; Glass, A. E. K.; Kerr, D. B.; Logie, W. J.; McDonald, A.; Mickle, H. W.

MATHEMATICS.

Bagshaw; Campbell; Clarke, J. L.; Glass; Greer; Logie.

ENGLISH.

Bagshaw; Bennett; Campbell; Canniff; Clarke, L. J.; Evans, W. J.; Gross; Glass; Greer; Kerr; Logie; Mickle; McDonald.

HISTORY.

Boyle, W. H. W.; Blake, W. H.; Baird, J.; Bennett; Blair, A.; Caven, J.; Canniff; Campbell; Creelman, W. F. W.; Eliot, J. C.; Evans, W. T.; Clarke, L. J.; Gray, J.; Greig, W. J.; Gross; Greer; Glass; Haddow, R.; Kerr; Love, S.; Jaffary, J. A.; McDonald; Mickle, H. W.; McCabe, C. J.; Macdonald, G. S.; Smith, T. C.; Trotter, T.; Wisler, H.; Wiltsie, G. B.; Wade, F. C.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bennett; Canniff; Kerr; McDonald; Mickle, H. W.

CIVIL POLITY.

Amer, A. F.; Corbett, L. C.; Canniff; Dunn, H. L.; Gunther, E. F.; Galloway, W. O.; Hall, T. P.; Kerr; Mickle; McDonald; Miles, A. C.; McGillivray, D.; McGillivray, J.; Mustard, J. W.; McDougall, A. H.; Mulloy, C. W.; McMurchy, A.; O'Meara, A. E.; Rowand, W. L. H.; Scott, A. Y.; Simpson, J. W.; Smith, G. A.; Schmidt, O. L.; Teeffy, F.; Wishart, D. J. G.

Second Year.

CLASSICS.

CLASS I.—1, Fairclough, H. W.; 2, Crichton, A.; 3, Fitzgerald, L.; 4, Robertson, J. C.; 5, Bristol, E. J.

CLASS II.—1, Fotheringham, J. T.; 2, Hudson, A. B.; 3, Hagarty, E. W., and Langton, equal; 5, Gordon, C. W., and Graut, D. M., equal;

7, Bonis, H.; 8, Campbell, A. H., and Stillman, J. R., equal; 10, Goodwillie, A. M. H.; 11, Wilgress, S. G.; 12, Haig, A. M.

D. C. Little obtained standing in second year with honors in classics.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.—1, Campbell, T. Y.; 2, Ross, G.; 3, Riddell, G. J.

CLASS II.—1, Donald, R. C.; 2, Boulton, F.; 3, Cody, S. W.; 4, Scott, W.; 5, Montgomery, W.; 6, Crassweller, C. L.; 7, De Guerre, A.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.—1, Langton; 2, Squair, J. and Ormiston, W. S., equal; 4, Willoughby, W. B. and Dewart equal; 6, Lee, L.

CLASS II.—1, Crassweller, C. L., and Cameron, A. B., equal; 3, Wright, A. W., and Balmer, R., equal; 5, Lobb, A. F.; 6, Burnham, J. H.; 7, Whetham, C. and Smith W., equal; 9, Riddell; 10, Conboy, D.; 11, Sproule, R. K.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.—1, Ormiston; 2, Langton and Crassweller, equal; 3, Squair; 4, Lee and Whetham, equal; 5, Wright, A. W.; 6, Balmer; 7, Sproule.

CLASS II.—1, Conboy, Dewart, and Cameron, A. B., equal; 4, Alexander, L. H.; 5, Smith, W. and Burnham, equal; 7, Jardine, W. W.; 8, Willoughby; 9, Lobb.

FRENCH.

CLASS I.—1, Squair.

CLASS II.—1, Cameron; 2, Balmer; 3, Sproule; 4, Whetham; 5, Wright, A. W. and Willoughby, equal; 7, Lee; 8, Dewart; 9, Lobb and Langton, equal; 11, Alexander and Smith W., equal; 13, Conboy; 14, Burnham and Raines, F. N., equal.

GERMAN.

CLASS I.—1, Squair; 2, Whetham; 3, Dewart; 4, Burnham and Balmer, equal.

CLASS II.—1, Wright; 2, Lobb; 3, Conboy; 4, Cameron, A. B.; 5, Willoughby; 6, Lee and Smith W., equal; 8, Alexander; 9, Sproule.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS I.—1, Tibb, R. C.; 2, Weld, O.

CLASS II.—1, Lawson, A.; 2, Skinner, D. S.; 3, Gordon, T.; 4, Cameron, D. O.

BIOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Cameron; 2, Tibb.

CLASS II.—1, Lawson; 2, Gordon; 3, Weld; 4, Skinner.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Cameron.

CLASS II.—1, Skinner; 2, Tibb; 3, Weld; 4, Lawson; 5, Gordon. C. Brent to be allowed his standing honors in natural science on passing an examination in the mineralogy and geology of First Year.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.

CLASS I.—1, Farquharson, W.; 2, Johnson, A. S.; 3, Mackay, J.; 4, Watt, J.; 5, Campbell, J. S.; 6, Crassweller, C. L.; 7, Wrong, G. M.; 8, Kilmer, G. H.; 9, McPherson, R. U.

CLASS II.—1, Dewart, H. H.; 2, Donovan, A. M.; 3, Stillwell, J. R.; 4, Campbell, J.; 5, Lachlin; 6, Mackay, A. G.; 7, Osler, H. S.; 8, Ormiston, W. S.; 9, Langton, H. H.; 10, Bristol, E. J.; 11, Fraser, A.; 12, Smith, C. P.; 13, Page, D.; 14, Raines, F. N.; 15, Stevenson, A.; 16, Cline, W. H.; 17, Cody, W. S.; 18, Cosgrave, H. J.; 19, McGillivray; 20, Frost, W. A., and Walsh, J. J., equal; 22, George, W. K.; 23, Balmer, R.

J. L. Campbell and R. E. Playter obtained an ægrotat standing with honors—the latter to take Second Year Greek again.

Second Examination.

Smith, R. W.; Brent, C.; Boulton, F.; Campbell, J. Lorne; Cressor, A. D.; Carswell, A.; Campbell, A. H.; Caven, W. P.; Gibb, G. J.; Hughes, S.; Hudson, A. B.; McInnis, J.; McPherson, D. S.; Playter, J. E.; Stoddart, J.; Thompson, W. E.; Wright, H. B.

First Year.

CLASSICS.

CLASS I.—1, Little, R. A.; 2, Twohey, W. J. J.; 3, Boville, T. G.; 4, Nicol, W. B.

CLASS II.—1, Sale, G.; 2, Boswell, J. W.; 3, Holmes, G. W.; 4, Milligan, W. G.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.—1, Fields, J. C.; 2, Mulvey, T.; 3, Balderson, J. M.; 4, Cuthbert, J.; 5, Little, J. G.; 6, Gray, R. A.; 7, Strang, P.; 8, Bartlett, A. R.; 9, Palmer, J. M.

CLASS II.—1, Brown, J. F.; 2, Bruce, E. W.; 3, Haight, M.; 4, Thompson, W. E.; 5, McWhinney, J. M.; 6, McCalman, D. H.; 7, Hunt, E. L.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.—1, Smith, W. H.; 2, Burt, A. W.; 3, Thompson, W. E.; 4, Bowes, J. H.; 5, McKenzie, W. P.; 6, Blackstock, J.; 7, Gray, R. A.; 8, Haight, M.; 9, Roswell, J. W.; 10, Robinette, T. C.

CLASS II.—1, Milligan, W. G.; 2, Hunt, E. L.; 3, McCalman, D. H.; 4, McPherson, A. H.; 5, Palmer, J. M.

FRENCH.

CLASS I.—1, Burt, A. W.; 2, Smith, W. H.

CLASS II.—1, Bowes; 2, Hunt; 3, Milligan; 4, Blackstock and Robinette, T. C., equal.

GERMAN.

CLASS I.—1, Smith, W. H.; 2, Burt, A. W.; 3, Bowes, J. H.; 4, Blackstock, J.; 5, Robinette, T. C.

CLASS II.—Hunt, E. L.

HEBREW.

CLASS I.—1, Cline, H. W.; 2, Wrong, G. M.

CLASS II.—1, Shaw, N.; 2, Campbell, J. L.; 3, Stilwell, J. R.

First Examination.

Adams, A. A.; Beattie, A.; Bradley, W. I.; Cane, G. F.; Cline, Miss A.; Carroll, E. R.; Coutts, J.; Cherry, G. A.; Davidson, H.; Durand, C. F.; Doherty, A. G.; Fraser, H. R.; Ferguson, T. A.; Findlay, C. S.; Grant, C. C.; Graham, W.; Horton, J.; Henderson, A.; Hammond, J. B.; Harrison, S. A.; Jones, Miss F. F.; Leslie, R. J.; Livingstone, S. G.; McDonald, A. P.; McGillawee, J. M.; Mills, W. G.; Parker, S. G.; Shaw, N.; Thompson, T. E.; Waterhouse, E.; Wigle, E. S.; Clark, J.

Local Examination for Women.

Woodstock.—L. Paint passed in Group III., with honors in German and English.

Brantford.—Chalmers, A.; Miller, M.; Oliver, L., passed.

MEDALS.

CLASSICS.

Gold, W. S. Milner, Woodstock; silver, Douglas Armour, Cobourg.

MATHEMATICS.

Gold, W. J. Reid, London.

METAPHYSICS.

Gold, J. A. McAndrew, Renfrew; silver, H. H. Collier, St. Catharines.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Gold, R. F. Ruttan, Napanee; silver, G. H. Carveth, Port Hope.

Lorne Medal for general proficiency in Third Year—E. P. Davis.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

First Year.

CLASSICS.

1, Little, R. A.; 2, Boville, T. C.

MATHEMATICS.

1, Fields, J. C. (double); 2, Mulvey, T.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Smith, W. H. (double).

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1, Fields, (double); 2, Roswell, J. W.; 3, Smith, W. H.; 4, Gray, R. A.

Second Year.

CLASSICS.

1, Faircloth, H. R.; 2, Crichton, A.

MATHEMATICS.

1, Campbell, T. G.; 2, Ross, G.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

1, Squire, J.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1, Farquharson, W.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1, Langton, H. H.; 2, Crassweller, C. L.

Third Year.

CLASSICS.

1, Dunn, H. L.; 2, Schmid, O. L.

MATHEMATICS.

1, Clarke, J. M.; 2, Ames, A. F.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Guntler, E. F.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Scott, A. Y.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Creelman, W., F. W.

BLAKE SCHOLARSHIP.

Clarke, J. M., and E. P. Davis, equal.

PRIZES.

GREEK VERSE.

Passmore, S. F.

GREEK PROSE.

McGillivray, D.

FRENCH PROSE.

MacCallum, J. M.

GERMAN PROSE.

Gunter, E. F.

ORIENTALS.

1st year, Cline, W. H.; 4th year, Baker, J. J.

LAW.

Matriculation.

CLASS III.—1, Smith, I. J.

Second Year.

CLASS I.—1, Martin, J.; 2, Delahaye, G.; 3, Cassels, R. S.; 4, Congdon, F. T.; 5, Jackson, J. B.

CLASS III.—1, Tyrrell, J. B.; 2, Jeffery, A. O.; 3, Ross, J. C.; 4, Keefer, R. W.; 5, Hunter, J. M. and Bown, J. C. F., equal; 6, Lee, A. V.; 7, Stratton, W. A.; 8, Gross, A. H.

Third Year.

CLASS I.—Cleneghan, A. V.

CLASS II.—1, Turnbull, J. A.; 2, Glen, J. M.; 3, Gorman, M. J.; 4, Reid, J.

CLASS III.—Keefer, F. H.

CANDIDATES FOR LL.B.

CLASS I.—1, Clement, W. H. P.; 2, Johnston, A.

CLASS II.—1, Nason, H.; 2, Beck, N. D.; 3, Long, J. H.; 3, Edwards, E. B.; 5, McLaren, G.; 6, Ridout, T.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

FOR LL.B.—Armstrong, T. C. L.

FOR LL.D.—Smythe, E. H.

MEDALS.

Gold, W. H. P. Clement, B.A.; Silver, Adam Johnston, B.A.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Second Year.

J. Martin.

Third Year.

Cleneghan, A. V.

MEDICINE.

DEGREE OF M.D.

Spencer, B.; Gardiner, T. H.; Murray, S. S.; Burton, W. H.

DEGREE OF M.B.

Duncan, J. H., obtained first-class honors in all the subjects prescribed for the final examination for honors. Peters, W. F., passed the primary and final examination.

The following passed the final examination: Aikins, H. W.; Aikins, W. H.; Beck, G. S.; Bentley, L.; Bingham, G. S.; Bosanko, S. A.; Burt, J. C.; Cotton, J. M.; Cotton, R.; Elliott, H. R.; Edmondson, W. C.; Ferguson, A. H.; Gunn, W.; Howitt, F. W.; Jones, A. C.; Kerr, H. K.; Machell, A. G.; May, P.; Mearns, W. A.; Meldrum, P. G.; McBride, J.; McCracken, C. L.; McTavish, D. A.; Montgomery, W. A. D.; Nicholson, M. A.; Sweetnam, L. W.; Tracey, W. J.; Vandervoost, E. D.; Wallace, N.; Witherspoon, W. L.

Gold Medal.—Duncan, J. H.

Starr Gold Medal.—Duncan, J. H.

Third Year.

MEDICINE.

CLASS I.—Panton, A. C.

CLASS II.—1, Knill, E. J.; 2, McMahon, T. F.; 3, Hanbidge, W.; 4, Fletcher, W.; 5, Ferrier, J.; 6, Cleland, G. S.; 7, Wallace, R. R.; 8, Montgomery, D. W.; 9, Duncan, J. T.; 10, Bell, J. F.; 11, Eastwood, W. F.; 12, Fisher, R. M.

CLASS III.—1, Lafferty, J.; 2, Wolverton, F. S.; 3, McMurich, J. P.; 4, Milroy, T. N.; 5, Kent, F. D.; 6, Johnson, W. H.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

CLASS II.—1, Milroy; 2, McMurich; 3, Lafferty; 4, Duncan; 5, Cleland; 6, Wallace; 7, Panton.

CLASS III.—1, Fisher; 2, Montgomery; 3, Knill; 4, Ferrier; 5, Bell; 6, Fletcher; 7, Johnson; 8, McMahon; 9, Eastwood; 10, Kent; 11, Hanbidge; 12, Wolverton.

SURGERY.

CLASS I.—1, Duncan; 2, Wallace; 3, Fletcher; 4, McMahon; 5, Hanbidge; 6, Panton; 7, Eastwood.

CLASS II.—1, Ferrier; 2, Montgomery; 3, Bell; 4, Fisher; 5, Knill; 6, Johnson; 7, Lafferty; 8, Cleland.

CLASS III.—1, McMurich; 2, Milroy; 3, Wolverton; 4, Kent.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

CLASS I.—1, Wallace.

CLASS II.—1, Panton; 2, Ferrier; 3, Lafferty; 4, McMurich; 5, Cleland; 6, Duncan; 7, Montgomery; 8, McMahon; 9, Eastwood; 10, Hanbidge.

CLASS III.—1, Fisher; 2, Knill; 3, Johnson; 4, Milroy; 5, Fletcher; 6, Bell; 7, Kent; 8, Wolverton.

SURGICAL ANATOMY.

CLASS I.—1, Wallace; 2, Bell; 3, Duncan.

CLASS II.—1, Fletcher; 2, McMahon; 3, Cleland; 4, Panton; 5, Johnson; 6, Ferrier; 7, Montgomery; 8, Eastwood; 9, Hanbidge; 10, Fisher; 11, Lafferty; 12, Knill.

CLASS III.—1, McMurich; 2, Wolverton; 3, Milroy; 4, Kent.

OBSTETRICS.

CLASS I.—1, Fletcher; 2, Wallace; 3, Duncan; 4, Ferrier; 5, McMahon; 6, Bell; 7, Fisher; 8, Panton; 9, Knill; 10, Hanbidge.

CLASS II.—1, Lafferty; 2, Cleland; 3, Johnson; 4, Eastwood; 5, Montgomery.

CLASS III.—1, Milroy; 2, Wolverton; 3, McMurich; 4, Kent.

PATHOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Duncan; 2, Wallace; 3, Panton; 4, McMahon.

CLASS II.—1, Knill; 2, Fletcher; 3, Ferrier.

CLASS III.—1, Eastwood; 2, Lafferty; 3, Wolverton; 4, Hanbidge; 5, McMurich; 6, Montgomery; 7, Milroy; 8, Kent; 9, Bell; 10, Johnson; 11, Fisher; 12, Cleland.

Scholarships.—\$120, Wallace, R. R.; \$80, Duncan, J. T.

Second Year.

ANATOMY.

CLASS I.—1, Robinson, W. J.

CLASS II.—1, Dodson, F. J.; 2, Meldrum, J. A.

CLASS III.—1, Clerke, H. S.; 2, Fletcher, W.; 3, Hansler, J. E.

PHYSIOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Doelson; 2, Robinson.

CLASS III.—1, Fletcher; 2, Meldrum; 3, Hansler; 4, Clerke.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

CLASS I.—1, Robinson.

CLASS II.—1, Doelson; 2, Fletcher; 3, Meldrum.

CLASS III.—1, Hansler; 2, Clerke.

CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL.

CLASS I.—1, Doelson; 2, Robinson; 3, Clerke.

CLASS II.—1, Hansler; 2, Meldrum.

CLASS III.—Organic only; 1, Fletcher.

HISTOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Doelson; 2, Robinson.

CLASS II.—1, Clerke; 2, Fletcher.

CLASS III.—1, Meldrum; 2, Hansler.

Rodgers, S. R., passed with honors all the subjects. McMahon, T. F., passed in physiology, materia medica, and therapeutics and histology, with honors. Johnston, W. H., and Milroy, T. M., passed in organic chemistry.

Scholarships.—1st. \$120, Robinson, W. J.; 2nd, \$80, Doelson, F. J.

NOTE.—Those who took organic only, will be required to take physiological chemistry at a subsequent examination.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Coulter, R.; Cuthbertson, W.; Frost, R. S.; Freil, A. I.; Harrison, B. D.; Jackson, H. P.; Lepper, W. J.; Nasmith, A. D.; Ray, J. W.; Shore, J. E.; Walmsley, P. C.; Willmot, J. W.

Ferguson, A. H., passed in chemistry, and Beck, G. S., Gunn, W., and McCracken, C. L., in botany. Freil, A. I., to take botany again. Harrison, B. D., to take chemistry again.

First Year.

ANATOMY.

CLASS I.—1, Meikle, T. D.; 2, Mackenzie, A. F.; 3, Spence, S.; 4, Clerke, J. W.

CLASS II.—1, Johnston, J. Z.; 2, Bray, J.

CLASS III.—1, Richardson, W. A.; 2, Draper, J. S.; 3, Jaques, W.; 4, Stewart, R. L.; 5, Thompson, A. S.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS I.—1, Clerke; 2, Spence; 3, Johnston.

CLASS II.—1, Mackenzie; 2, Meikle.

CLASS III.—1, Bray; 2, Stewart; 3, Jaques; 4, Richardson; 5, Thompson; 6, Draper.

BIOLOGY.

CLASS II.—1, Meikle; 2, Johnston; 3, Spence; 4, Clerke.

CLASS III.—1, Stewart; 2, Thompson; 3, Mackenzie; 4, Draper; 5, Jaques; 6, Richardson; 7, Bray.

Hearne, R., passed with second-class honors in anatomy and chemistry. Doelson, F. J., and Fletcher, W., passed in anatomy.

Scholarships.—Spence, J., \$120; Clerke, J. W., \$80.

ENGINEERING.

Third Year.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

CLASS III.—1, Tye, W. F.; 2, Morris, J. L.; 3, Hodgins, G.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.

CLASS I.—1, Tye.

CLASS II.—1, Morris.

THEORY OF CONSTRUCTION.

CLASS III.—1, Tye; 2, Morris; 3, Hodgins.

HYDRAULICS.

CLASS II.—1, Tye.

CLASS III.—1, Morris.

DYNAMICS.

CLASS III.—1, Tye; 2, Morris.

THERMODYNAMICS.

CLASS III.—1, Hodgins.

PRINCIPLES OF MECHANISMS.

CLASS II.—1, Hodgins.

MACHINE DESIGNS.

CLASS III.—1, Hodgins.

DRAWING.

CLASS I.—1, Morris.

CLASS II.—1, Tye; 2, Hodgins.

CALCULUS.

CLASS I.—1, Morris.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

CLASS II.—1, Morris.

CLASS II.—1, Hodgins.

Second Year.

SPECIAL TRIGONOMETRY.

CLASS I.—1, Jeffrey, D.; 2, McAree, J.

CLASS II.—1, Morris, J. L.; 2, Burns, D.; 3, Kennedy, J. H.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

CLASS II.—1, Morris; 2, McAree; 3, Jeffrey; 4, Tye, W. F.

CLASS III.—1, Hodgins, S.; 2, Shortt, J. H.; 3, Burns; 4, Kennedy.

SURVEYING.

CLASS I.—1, McAree; 2, Jeffrey; 3, Kennedy.

CLASS III.—1, Burns.

STRENGTH OF MATERIAL.

CLASS I.—1, McAree.

CLASS II.—1, Tye; 2, Jeffrey; 3, Morris.

CLASS III.—1, Kennedy.

DYNAMICS.

CLASS III.—1, Shortt; 2, Jeffrey; 3, Burns; 4, McAree; 5, Hodgins; 6, Morris.

DRAWING.

CLASS I.—1, Jeffrey; 2, Kennedy.

CLASS II.—1, McAree; 2, Burns; 3, Shortt.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

CLASS I.—1, Jeffrey and Kennedy (*æq.*); 3, McAree; 4, Burns.

CLASS II.—1, Shortt.

CALCULUS.

CLASS I.—1, Jeffrey; 2, Burns; 3, Kennedy.

CLASS II.—1, Shortt; 2, McAree.

OPTICS.

CLASS I.—1, Kennedy; 2, Jeffrey; 3, Shortt; 4, McAree.

CLASS II.—1, Burns.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS II.—1, Jeffrey; 2, McAree.

CLASS III.—1, Kennedy.

PRIZEMAN, SECOND YEAR.

Jeffrey, D.

First Year.

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

CLASS I.—1, Duggan, G. H.

CLASS II.—1, Fotheringham, T. T.; 2, Moffat, J. W.

CLASS III.—Tyrrel, J. W.; 2, Henderson, E.

SURVEYING.

CLASS II.—1, Duggan; 2, Tyrrel.

CLASS III.—1, Moffat; 2, Saunders, B. J.; 3, Fotheringham; 4, Henderson.

STATICS.

CLASS I.—1, Duggan, G. H.; 2, Fotheringham.

CLASS III.—1, Moffat; 2, Tyrrel.

DYNAMICS.

CLASS I.—1, Duggan.

CLASS III.—1, Fotheringham; 2, Moffat; 3, Saunders.

DRAWING.

CLASS I.—1, Duggan ; 2, Fotheringham.

CLASS II.—1, Tyrrel ; 2, Moffat.

CLASS III.—1, Henderson ; 2, Saunders.

CHEMISTRY.

CLASS III.—1, Moffat ; 2, Tyrrel ; 3, Fotheringham ; 4, Duggan.

ALGEBRA, EUCLID, AND TRIGONOMETRY.

CLASS I.—1, Duggan ; 2, Moffat.

CLASS II.—1, Fotheringham.

CLASS III.—1, Tyrrel ; 2, Saunders ; 3, Henderson.

CONIC SECTIONS.

CLASS I.—1, Duggan ; 2, Fotheringham.

CLASS III.—1, Tyrrel ; 2, Moffat ; 3, Saunders ; 4, Henderson.

PRIZEMAN, FIRST YEAR.

Duggan, G. H.

CAPRÆ HIRCI.

Two goats by some unknown perchance,
Got in the School of Science,
And began to intermeddle with
Professor C.'s appliance.

These frisky capræ hirci (goats),
Rambunctious grew and sassy ;
Grabbed up a chunk of auriferous quartz,
And started to make an assay.

When they'd got the scorifier fixed,
There then arose a scuffle
As to which of these here ruminants
Was going to run the muffle.

So Nanny, ruminating in
Her pate, or cranial cavity,
Started a show of her own by taking
Chert's specific gravity.

Bill, who had smoked all Prof's *bezique*,
From his sitting posture rose,
To find to his astonishment
The scorifier *froze*.

So he let that scorifier rip,
Knocked his ashes in the flame,
Spied through a spectroscope, and saw
The lithia spectrum, plain.

In the meantime Nan had quite worked out
A crystallographic calc ;
Found P on P was 93
In a pyramid of tale.

Then they analysed some city gas,
And by mutual consent,
Put Sulphuretted Hydrogen
At ninety-eight per cent.

When Manly came next day at *five* ?
They both began inquire
If he knew how much titanium
There was in this here iron.

Then Manly grabbed that little goat
An heaved her up the stair,
But he couldn't budge the Billy goat
Without the aid of Hare.

When home they got to the engineer,
They brought him to a halt,
By saying the white on the Science School
Was only Epsom Salt. THE ASHCAT.

OBSERVATIONS BY OUR PATRIARCH STUDENT.

THE following is one of the verses of a hymn sung in the Garrison Church, at Malta :

"The race not always to him is
Who doth the fasteth run,
Nor yet the battle to him is
Who hath the longest gun."

* *

PLATO, in giving a definition of man, says he is a two-legged animal without feathers. Socrates laughed at the idea, and bringing a rooster stripped of its feathers into the school of the philosopher, exclaimed, "Behold the man of Plato !" Adam Smith improved the definition by saying, "Man is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does. No dog exchanges bones with another dog."

* *

MR. PIERRE LORILLARD, who is a tobacconist on a big scale, is a very careful man. When Gilbert and Sullivan were in America, the owner of Parole declined an introduction to "Arthur," alleging as his reason, "I shall be over in England before long, and I shall mix in the best Turf circles, and know the Prince of Wales, and I really must be very particular as to the sort of English people I am introduced to."

* *

IT is now denied that fish is brain food. The denial took place immediately after Lent ; and was made by editors of newspapers having High Church young men on their staff.

* *

THIS is about the season of the year when young men say unto each other, "Now is the time to take a cottage on the river, and work." With such noble intentions have three of our firm quitted town this week, and the inhabitants of the riparian village in which they have settled themselves have resigned themselves for the worst.

* *

"I SHALL look after the garden. I am awfully fond of digging," said Spot, whose only knowledge of a spade is that it is useful to have some on your lap if spades happen to be trumps.

"I will help you," said the Imp ; "we'll have plenty of salads, and I shall immediately set about rubbing the ground with a bit of garlic, so as to get that faint delightful flavor which is so essential to a salad."

Miss Dimpsey (the latest addition, by the way, to the staff), said nothing, but later on in the day was discovered, with a bright gleam of intelligence in her eye, watering a rose bush which Spot had assured her was a lettuce, with oil and vinegar. Gardeners generally had better look to their laurels, and their other vegetables as well, for some brilliant discoveries in horticulture may be expected ere long.

* *

AN actor will tell you that it doesn't hurt to let yourself fall on the floor, but if you try it you will get up deeply impressed with the belief that the actor is a practical fibber. Try it.

* *

If you "thrash a man like a dog" with a walking-stick, is that an *argumentum ad canem* ?

* *

THE son of a clergyman was delivering a college valedictory when, in pulling out his handkerchief, he pulled out a pack of cards. "Hulloa," he said, "I've got on my father's coat." Bad boy.

* *

THE father had been fishing. "Have you caught anything ?" asked the son. "No ; never had a rise." "You should have waited a little longer ; the moon will rise in half-an-hour." "And the son will go down at once," said the angry parent, as he knocked his electric spark down two flights of stairs.

* *

EVERY traveller can sympathize with the tourist who wrote home that in the south of Germany he got on very well because he could speak broken German, but in the north he couldn't get on at all, because the language was so hard it wouldn't break.

* *

AT Eton a boy seemingly disinclined to fight is asked whether he will "take a licking?" If he says "Yes," that boy is of course respected. We have taken a licking from the *Queen's College Journal*, and we are respected—we are, we are.

* *

AT the last meeting of Knox College Alumni attending the Presbyterian Synod, it was determined to raise a fund of twelve thousand dollars, to be applied to the improvement of the college library.

THAT was rather an astute medical student from the country who, the other day, having succeeded in borrowing a friend's horse, promptly steered the same into a milk-cart, with considerable damage to the gee-gee. "I thought you told me you could ride," said the justly enraged proprietor of the animal; "water-jumps, and all that." "So I can," was the reply; "but here, in Toronto, the milk and the water are so confoundedly alike."

**

YOUNG ladies have taken to carrying walking-sticks. Young gentlemen, who are not ambitious of having their eyes prodded out, will do well to bear this in mind.

**

THEY were walking by the sea-side, and he sighed and she sighed, and she was by his side and he by her side, and they were both beside themselves.

**

A RESIDENCE grandee hired a pony the other day to take a little exercise on. He got all the exercise he wanted, and as he limped to the edge of the sidewalk to rest himself after taking so much exercise, a kind friend asked him: "What did you come down so quick for?" "What did I come down so quick for? Did you see anything up in the air for me to hold on to?"

**

"OH, you be darned!" said J. D. to his sock as his foot went through a hole in the heel.

**

TO WALL-PAPERERS.—On sale at this office, a few miles of best foolscap paper, embroidered with violet ink. The first verse runs as follows:

Summer's coming, weather's fine,
Softly, sweetly blow the zephyrs;
In fields are lowing kine,
Some are cows and some are heifers.

**

OLIVE LOGAN relates this in one of his letters: I heard of a rather amusing reply given the other evening at a ball by an American girl in London society, who had strayed away from the ball-room. Her mother subsequently discovered her in a remote nook with a gentleman, who had his arm around her waist, while she rested the tips of her pretty little fingers on his manly shoulder. "Daughter, what's all this!" exclaimed the irate mamma. The daughter looked up calmly and replied: "Mamma, allow me to introduce Captain X. to you. I had promised him a dance, but I was so tired that I couldn't keep my word, and I'm just giving him a sitting-still waltz instead."

**

THE year 1881 is not like a pair of lovers on a sofa; because there is one at each end.

**

THE difference between the pulp of a bird's wing feather and the theory of evolution is a difference of opinion.

**

EXAMINERS in clinical surgery should take care not to leave their diagnoses of cases with the students before examination.

SILENTLY winds down its sinuous course,
The storied old river, the Taddle,
As noiselessly now as in years long run by,
When no trestles its rapids did saddle.

Once it was spanned by a total old wreck
As broad as the views of the Senate,
Whose angle of dip with the horizon was
About thirty degrees and a minute.

Dark was the night when—well, no one knows how—
It floated away down the Taddle,
To a point on the shore where the Doctor once found
The remains of an Indian paddle.

**

THE Vassar College girls have adopted the following glove language: Drop a glove—You betcherlife. Half unglove the left hand—What are you givin' us? Tap the chin with the glove—Chew your own wax. Crumple the glove in the left hand—Never? Crumple the glove in the right hand—Well, hardly ever. Turn the glove inside out—Wipe off your chin. Fold the gloves neatly—I regard you as a bald-headed snipe of the valley. Put on the left glove—I'll put a head on you. Slap the back of the hand with the gloves—Look out; I carry a razor.

ON the Saturday previous to the anniversary of our Sovereign's natal day, Dr. Wilson might have been found near the Village of Markham, digging, by the kind permission of the Pathmaster of the district, for the remains of Huron Indians. His labors were rewarded by the finding of fifteen perfect skulls of various ages and of both sexes in an Indian ossuary, buried there probably somewhere about the period of the massacre of 1649. Possibly all did not belong to the genus Indian, for unregenerate Frenchmen not having received the sacrament of extreme unction, and so refused burial in the Catholic cemeteries, were apt to be mixed indiscriminately with the deceased noble red men.

**

WHO put the engineer's goats in the School of Science last Wednesday night?

**

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, so the *College Argus* tells us, has recently made vast additions to its Natural History laboratory. It has got a section cutter! "The Biologist no longer hones a razor on his boot when he wishes to make a section of a cat or tree. He now wedges his specimen into a tube with a turnip, seizes an enormous cheese-knife, and forthwith has a microscopic section as large as a table, more or less."

CAUSE.

A mildewed fox with a sunburned tail
Sang loud in the cinnamon sky,
Whilst a guinea-pig with a short toe-nail
Whistled a lullaby.

EFFECT.

(On the man who read it.)
He broke all his teeth on the very first line,
And he groaned as he tied up his jaw;
'I've got 'em again, and had better resign,
For it's the worst I ever saw!'

—San Francisco.

OUR LOCAL IMP.

BLOW THY OWN BASSOON.

Air: "*Carnival of Venice*."

THE days are gone when merit's claim
Was recognised alone;
When Genius' dues and Virtue's aim
By the big world were known.
No longer seek by modest life
To win blind Fortune's boon,
But elevate thy nasal tip,
And blow thy own bassoon.

And when they tell of those whose years
Were passed in want and gloom,
Whose bread was wet by bitter tears,
In some bare attic room—
Bethink thee how they might have fared
If, like a bold dragoon,
They'd swaggered loud and boldly dared
To blow their own bassoon.

So doff at once the modest guise,
In this our brazen age;
If thou would'st win its golden prize
Digst this counsel sage.
Thy claims on all thy friends impress
At morning, night, and noon,
Be loud in manner, voice, and dress,
And blow thy own bassoon.

A time there was when many hearts
By love sincere were swayed,
But now the barb of Cupid's darts
Must of "the tin" be made.
One caught by beauty, worth, and wit
Is dubbed a "brainless loon"
By sordid swells, who, never "hit,"
Can blow their own bassoon.

C. R.

THE University Company did not go with the Queen's Own Rifles to Brantford. For their absence no reason has been assigned, but the conclusion is that the duties of the Captain and the late date of the final examinations in Arts, prevented the men from going into camp.

'VARSITY MEN YOU KNOW.

III. THE LATE PROFESSOR FORNERI.

(Concluded.)

However fortune may have favored James Forneri at the dawn of his active professional career, there can be doubt that he entered upon it earnestly, and with a determination to win his way to eminence. He was clever, ambitious, possessed great capacity for hard work, and he had many incentives to spur him forward. But the future had a very different career in store for him, and his manly young heart, brave as it was, might well have beaten with a strange tremor could he have foreseen, however dimly, the exciting vicissitudes and thrilling adventures which were to be crowded into those coming years. The year 1812 will be remembered as that in which Europe was the arena of the maddest of all the mad and sanguinary schemes of the first Napoleon. The French emperor, flushed with a series of victories, had resolved upon the invasion of Russia, and was then moving his vast army of nearly half a million of men towards the Russian frontier. As a guarantee for the tranquillity of his empire—at least this was the plea offered at the time—he determined to raise, amongst others, four choice cavalry regiments called a guard of honour (*Gardes d'honneur*), consisting of young men of the most distinguished families in all the states of his dominion. Being essentially a stroke of statecraft, it was not deemed advisable, in carrying it into effect, to permit those who were 'drawn' for the Guards to provide substitutes. The military 'policy' of the conqueror required that every conscript guardsman—who was to be uniformed *a la Hussard*—should enter the service armed and equipped at his own expense. Young Forneri was one of those enlisted in this general conscription. He was enrolled in the 4th regiment of the Guards as sub-lieutenant—the highest rank which a foreigner could hold in it—and albeit a widow's only son, which would have excused him in any other case, he was sent forth with his regiment on active service with the uncertain pay of an English cornet, and the prospect of being entitled to the rank of full lieutenant in any corps he might select should he escape the dangers of a campaign. The 4th regiment of the Guards, whose depot was at Lyons, was under orders to join the expeditionary force against Russia. It had proceeded as far as Mayence when the order was countermanded, and it was sent to Cassel to assist in reinstating Jerome Bonaparte, the eldest brother of the Emperor, in the kingdom of Westphalia, from which he had been expelled a short time before by the Russian General, Czerintzky, at the head of a flying column of Cossacks. The young subaltern was thus spared any share in the horrible miseries of the disastrous Russian campaign. His regiment executed its Westphalian commission, but was unable to maintain its position for more than two months. The Grand Army of France had then commenced the fatal retreat, in which the Guards were forced to join. They retired as far as Haguenau, where they halted to await further orders. Meanwhile the battle of Leipsic was fought and lost by Napoleon, who being anxious to cross the Rhine, retired upon Hanau with seventy or eighty thousand men, the wreck of the splendid veteran army of nearly half a million which had proudly followed him to Moscow. The Guards were ordered to join him at Hanau, where he arrived to find the Russian General, Wridi, with a force inferior in numbers, determined to oppose his passage. For three whole days in the month of October, 1813, a bloody combat, in which the Guards were repeatedly engaged, was carried on between the hostile forces before and within the town of Hanau. Wridi's object was to detain his adversary until the army of the Allies could reach the scene of conflict. Napoleon knew this, and that the success of Wridi's plan meant his certain destruction. As a last resource he ordered General Curial to lead the Guards in a desperate attempt to force a passage onward. The attempt was successful. The Guards cut their way through the enemy with great loss, lieutenant Forneri being fortunate enough to escape with a slight wound in his right hand caused by the grazing of a pistol ball. It was on the 2nd November that the banks of the Rhine were thus gained, Napoleon crossing the river on the bridge of Mentz, followed in hot haste by his wearied columns. These were disposed in various positions along the river banks, whilst the allied forces took up their cantonments at no great distance, Frankfort being their headquarters. The 4th regiment of the Guards was now detached from the *corps d'armée*, and stationed in Rhenish Prussia, between Borin and Coblenz, to watch the movements of the enemy on the other side of the Rhine, but with orders to retire upon Strasbourg in case he should cross over. Nothing particular occurred until January, 1814, when the allied forces crossed the Rhine at several points, and invaded France. The Guards were then at Coblenz, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle. On the night of the 3rd January, 1814, lieutenant Forneri was ordered off on a reconnaissance with twenty troopers under his command. The night was very dark and foggy, and all were obliged to trust rather to their horses' sagacity than to

their own. They had proceeded about ten miles, and had arrived at a turn in a hollow-wooded part of the road, when the horses showed signs of restiveness and alarm; the riders had no time to grasp their pistols before they were surprised and surrounded by a large body of Cossacks and instantly made prisoners. The captors, as it afterwards appeared, were not Cossacks of the Don or the Volga, who were regular troops, but formed part of an irregular force of Cossack military adventurers who received no pay, and subsisted on plunder. They were the advance guard of the Russian army under Prince Wittgenstein, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, and had an hour or two before, favored by the obscurity of the night, crossed the river on rafted bridges at a place entirely concealed from the road. The officer in command was a mere youth of medium height, slight in figure, with piercing black eyes, and bold and determined features, but with rather a feminine voice. In the course of a conversation in French, in which lieutenant Forneri was interrogated on various points, and was assured that he and his men would be well treated saving the rights of war (*hors les droits de la guerre*), he at once suspected that the young officer before him was a woman. His suspicions were afterwards fully confirmed. During his stay at the Cossack outpost he learned that, in the irregular force to which they were attached, there were many Italian and French deserters, who had joined them solely for the sake of plunder, and that the Cossack officer was really a French woman named Madame Renard. She had been the wife of a major in the French army, who was killed at the battle of Borodino, and having fallen into the hands of a Cossack colonel, who was then with the Russian advance guard, the latter had fallen in love with her and made her his wife. Being a woman of masculine spirit and great personal courage, she had asked and obtained the command of a company, and was known as captain Renard, a splendid officer who feared nothing, and whom her men would follow anywhere, so perfect was the control which she possessed over them, and the confidence which they reposed in her. Captain Renard was as good as her word in so far as the rough creature comforts of their rude bivouac were concerned. The cold was very severe, but her prisoners had always reserved for them the best places at their firesides, and received a generous share of their daily rations. But "the rights of war," as lieutenant Forneri and his men soon discovered, were very liberally interpreted in favor of the captain and her banditti followers. The maxim of "to the victors belong the spoils" was acted on with the most exacting unscrupulousness, but with an urbanity and politeness that would have been amusingly droll if it had not left every guardsman with scarce a stitch to his back. They stripped their victims almost to the very skin, with no end of smiling bows and flattering gesticulations—the troopers first, and in due time their commanding officer, who was reserved as the special prize of the gallant captain, or rather of her husband, who was her superior in command. The result of this general looting of the party was not unsatisfactory to these accomplished Cossack thieves; in the lieutenant's case the perquisites of war comprised 120 *louis d'or*, which he carried in the pocket of his waist belt, the balance of a draft from his indulgent mother upon a banker at Lyons. The little camp broke up on the morning of the fourth day, and, as the sun was sinking in the evening, they arrived at Coblenz, the old headquarters of the Guards, who, two days previous, had retired upon Strasbourg. Marshal Blücher was then at Coblenz, lodged in one of the principal hotels of the town, and the lieutenant and his fellow prisoners were assigned rooms at the same hotel, where they were treated with every consideration. In return perhaps for the rich booty obtained with such suaviloquy from his principal prisoner, the Cossack colonel now furnished lieutenant Forneri with a pass in the Russian language, which directed that the bearer should be allowed to proceed unmolested. He was, of course, still a prisoner of war, and so remained for some time afterwards, but the pass was intended to prevent his undergoing a second process of thievish overhauling, and was found to be invaluable in this respect in passing through the Russian lines. On the following morning they resumed their march, which was continued for several days, the same uniform kindness being shown them through the day and at the nightly bivouacs, until at last they were handed over to the regular Russian troops with orders to proceed to Rastadt in the duchy of Baden, the headquarters of Prince Wittgenstein, General-in-Chief of the Russian army. So long as they were with the Cossacks they travelled along as merry-hearted as could be on horseback, but they were now forced to journey on foot as silent and lugubrious as a procession of friars leading a lot of heretics to the stake. They were much less kindly treated, and their unfortunate position was constantly aggravated by the coarse selfishness of the Russian soldiery. After a toilsome march of four days they arrived at Rastadt, and were at once taken to the Governor's house. They were shown into a large room where they found the Governor and his secretary seated at a table. The officer in charge of the prisoners handed the Governor a paper, probably the prisoners' muster roll, which he glanced at and passed to his secretary. At this moment a young staff officer entered the room,

and, approaching lieutenant Forneri, addressed to him a number of questions in Italian as to his family, place of birth, etc.; he then spoke a few words in Russian to the Governor and retired. In less than an hour the same officer, who was an aide-de-camp of the Russian commander-in-chief, returned, gave a paper to the Governor, who read it, and, turning to the lieutenant, told him that he was set at liberty by order of Prince Wittgenstein. This seemingly unimportant occurrence was one of vital moment to the young guardsman, for it saved him from being sent into dismal captivity in Siberia where, even at that time, all French prisoners were summarily transported. Lieutenant Forneri was at once liberated; he left the room in company with the staff officer, who conducted him to his own lodgings, where he was provided with a comfortable room and an attendant, and where he was entertained, during his brief stay, with the greatest possible kindness. In the course of a conversation at breakfast next morning the lieutenant learned that his generous host was a Savoyard nobleman named Count De Medster, who had formerly lived at Chambéry, the capital of Savoy, which was then attached to the crown of Sardinia. Upon the invasion of Piedmont by Bonaparte in 1796, the Count's family had retired to St. Petersburg, where he had joined the Russian army, in which he now held the rank of colonel. During his residence in Italy he had made the acquaintance of lieutenant Forneri's grandfather, who was a senator of Turin, and the *relatore* or registrar of the Senate, which was, it seems, clothed with judicial functions, and before which the Count's father had once appeared as a successful suitor. It was to this trifling circumstance that lieutenant Forneri owed his recent happy turn of good fortune. The Russian General-in-Chief had expressed a desire to meet Count De Medster's guest, and accordingly, on the following morning, lieutenant Forneri accompanied his host, the General's aide-de-camp, to the spacious building which was then the Prince's headquarters. The General was at breakfast, but the young officers were at once ushered into the breakfast room, where the lieutenant was presented to the Prince, a venerable, placid-looking old gentleman of medium height, pleasing manners and charming address, who received him very kindly and at once put him at his ease by insisting upon his joining him at the breakfast table. His interview with the Prince was a lengthy and very agreeable one, in the course of which military topics were naturally uppermost. The old gentleman, who spoke excellent French, was intensely amused with the French officer's description of the polite thieveries of the Cossacks; but on being told that these thoroughbred freebooters were led by a French woman, he turned smilingly to his aide-de-camp, and said, 'Colonel, as we are now entering France, you must take care of the lady's ambassador, or you are lost!' Before the interview closed the Prince pressed him to enter the Russian service with the rank of captain, an offer which the French officer firmly but politely declined. He then offered to supply him with anything he might require should he feel disposed to accompany the Russian forces into French territory. Lieutenant Forneri, however, begged to be permitted to return to his home in Piedmont, where he was sure his widowed mother, with whom he had had no communication for a long time, was anxiously awaiting tidings of his safety. The Prince said that he sympathized with him in this very natural feeling, and that he would see that his wishes were carried out; he then kindly dismissed him. Count De Medster subsequently informed his friend that the Russian Commander-in-Chief had signed an order, which he was to take with him, giving directions to the Governor of the place for his immediate conveyance through the lines of the allied forces, with all the rights and privileges as to travelling indemnity, &c., of a captain in the Russian service—his sub-lieutenancy in the French Guards being considered equivalent to a captaincy in the Russian army. He was also provided with a complete and very comfortable outfit, which Cossack cupidity had rendered indispensable. Three days afterwards he bade adieu to his generous benefactor, who crowned all his kindness by thrusting into his hands at the last moment a purse of gold; and when lieutenant Forneri begged him to say into what bank in Europe his mother, who was rich, might gratefully deposit the timely loan, his host merely replied, 'We shall see each other in Turin,' wished him a safe and speedy return home, and disappeared. The lieutenant never saw his friends again; but long years after, when he was narrating these tales of military life, his eye filled and his lip quivered as he recounted the story of Russian hospitality in the old fortress town of Rastadt on the Murg.

It was on the morning of the 6th of February, 1814, that lieutenant Forneri left Rastadt on his journey homeward to Piedmont. The weather was delightful, although very cold; he travelled post-haste in an uncovered carriage drawn by two horses, and, late at night, reached Tubingen, a small university city in Würtemberg on the banks of the Neckar. Instead of presenting his passport—which would have entitled him to civic hospitality—to the Burgomaster of the place, he put up at his own expense at the first hotel he came to, one of those old-fashioned,

thatch-covered inns, which are still common in some parts of Germany. Changeful experience had made him a prudent traveller; he was wont to take his bearings in a strange place and, when turning in for the night, to place his worldly effects where he could readily place his hands on them in case of an emergency. It was a fortunate thing for him that he did so in the quaint old hostelry at Tubingen, as, an hour or two after he had retired, he was awakened from a sound slumber half suffocated with smoke, to find that the hotel was in flames and burning fiercely. Hurrying on a few articles of clothing, he rushed to the stairway only to discover that egress in that direction was effectually cut off. His only remaining mode of escape was through his bedroom window. With great difficulty he forced it open, and pitching out his effects in a hastily-made bundle, he leaped out after them through the blinding glare and smoke into the crowded street below. It was really "a leap in the dark," as it was very uncertain how or where he would land, but he fortunately made the descent without serious injury. The people of the house informed him that his escape was simply providential. A stranger and a late arrival, who was only known to the sleepy night-watchman, his presence in the house was forgotten in the confusion of the affair, while the flames had spread with such bewildering rapidity, owing to the utter want of means to cope with them, that a rescue from below would have been impossible. The building and nearly the whole of its contents were utterly destroyed, and several of the inmates besides himself barely escaped with their lives. He had managed, however, to save his own goods, and was enabled the same day to continue his journey as far as Trent, a city in the southern Tyrol, and the seat of the famous Ecumenical Council to which it has given its name. Here he met with a keen disappointment, for on presenting his passport to the Governor of the city, which he was bound to do in every case, he was informed by that functionary that his progress homeward would be greatly retarded on account of all the principal places on the line of route being in the hands of the French troops. Being determined, however, to press forward, and anxious, if he were delayed at all, that it should be on Italian soil, he got a *visa* to Truiso, a large and populous town in Austrian Italy under the Government of Venice. At Truiso was the depot of a regiment composed of the dregs of the regular army. On reporting himself to the Governor, and producing his travelling permit and other papers, he was strongly urged to join this regiment, the Governor informing him that all Italian prisoners who had been paroled had patriotically entered its ranks without hesitation; and that, if he joined, he would be entitled to his full rank of captain. Lieutenant Forneri, who under any circumstances would have felt repelled by such a villainous-looking lot of renegades, was of course not disposed to entertain this very flattering offer. He explained that, having been originally a conscript in the French Guard, he was not a soldier by profession; that he had already declined a similar proposal to enter the Russian service; that he was the only son of a widowed mother who was anxiously awaiting his return; but that, in any event, he must respect his parole as a French officer. The Governor's ideas of military honor were, however, very different. He immediately flew into a violent passion, insisted that his request should be complied with, and said that, if it were not, he would retain lieutenant Forneri's passport, and send him to prison. The young officer replied that no doubt he had the power and authority to do that, but he would please notice that his passport was marked *alla posta*, and he would take good care that the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army should be duly informed how his commands had been obeyed. He then left the room, and coolly sauntered back to his hotel. The young officer's quiet reference to Prince Wittgenstein had the desired effect. About half an hour afterwards a messenger arrived from the irate governor, and wished to know when the lieutenant desired to go. He was told, and soon afterwards he returned with all the impounded papers, *visa* "good for Trieste." As speedy travelling now availed him little, lieutenant Forneri remained over at his various stopping places—and there were several of which no mention is made here—as long as it suited him. His stay at Trieste, which was a large and populous city, full of the life and movement of a busy commercial port, was prolonged for over two months. One bright spring afternoon, as he was rambling about in the suburbs of the city, he innocently wandered into the grounds of the military reserve in which was the powder magazine and other military stores. A sentry, who was on duty near by, challenged the intruder in the usual way, but the latter, absorbed in his own thoughts, walked on unconsciously, until he was aroused by a powerful blow from the indignant sentry, which for the moment paralyzed his left arm. Turning round with an angry French exclamation, he dealt his assailant an equally heavy blow on the shoulder with his walking stick. The sentry at once charged him with his bayonet, which he parried; but, without waiting for a second thrust, the French officer put himself out of harm's way by leaping across a moat near which the encounter took place, leaving the baffled Austrian on the farther side. He hurried as quickly as possible to his lodgings, changed his clothes, and

remained indoors the whole of the next day. But his French speech had betrayed him. The day following he was peremptorily summoned before the Governor of the city to answer for the offence. He appeared, as did also the insulted guardian of the reserve; but in his changed dress, which considerably altered his appearance, it was difficult for the prosecutor to identify him, and the accused was discharged from custody. The Governor, who happened to be an Italian in the Austrian service, afterwards told him that he was pretty well satisfied of his guilt, particularly on account of the French expression which he had used—there being no Frenchmen then in the city—but that he did not wish to press an investigation against a fellow-countryman who had produced such excellent credentials. Insulting a sentry on duty was, he said, a very serious offence, and if he had pursued the inquiry and the defendant had been found guilty, the mildest punishment he could have awarded would have been that of the disgraceful bastinado. Lieutenant Forneri might well feel thankful for being spared this brutal humiliation, which was not uncommon under the semi-barbarous military law of the time. The bastinado, or beating with a stick, was at one time a potent governing instrument all over the East, and, under the penal code of the Ottoman Empire, was a punishment inflicted only on the lowest classes of the people. In China it took the form of the lithe bamboo, and in Russia of the dreaded knout. It was the Turkish and Persian method of beating the soles of the feet, and sometimes the back, with sticks that prevailed at the time referred to under the cruel martial law of Austrian Italy. The bare feet of the culprit were run through two running knots or nooses suspended from a horizontal pole that was supported by the myrmidons of the law. The sufferer was then thrown on his back, or left to rest on his neck and shoulders with his feet inserted, and these were lustily beaten with a good stout stick. The degree of punishment was in the discretion of the presiding magistrate, who alone directed when the poor maimed feet should be cast loose from the cords and pole, and the victim left to crawl away and heal his wounds as best he could. It is difficult to conceive of a refined and sensitive nature being subjected to such cruel torture. There is no doubt, however, that it was only avoided, as we have seen, by the merest accident in the case of the young French officer, who afterwards became a respected Canadian professor. Lieutenant Forneri was fully aware of this when he quitted the presence of the lenient Governor of Trieste, and he accordingly lost no time in giving its keen-eyed Austrian sentinels a wide berth. He left Trieste the same day, and in due course arrived at Padua. But classic old Padua—which under other circumstances would have been replete with fascinating interest, which was the birthplace of Livy, the seat of a university that at one time numbered its students by thousands, a city of beautiful edifices, rich and splendid in their interior decorations and works of art, and that presented numberless attractions to a cultured mind—had then no charms for one who, weary of wandering, pined for the simple delights of home. He pushed on through Austrian Italy to Vicenza, where he arrived in time to witness the demonstrations with which the Austrian Government were pleased to celebrate the capitulation of Paris, and the triumphant entry within its walls of the victorious army of the Allies. A few weeks later all those places on the line of route, which were in the hands of the French, surrendered, and the passes to the north were reopened. His course was now clear, and it was with a joyous heart that he continued his journey uninterruptedly to his Piedmontese home, where he arrived in July, and once more embraced his disconsolate mother and sisters after an absence of more than two years, which to them had been years of the most painful anxiety and suspense.

Settled down, as he now thought, permanently amongst old friends and comrades, and surrounded by the bright and tender associations of home life, the future appeared to him unclouded and full of hope and promise. He resumed the active practice of his profession, and in course of time formed a lucrative partnership with the advocate Grecchi, a distinguished lawyer and one of the best special pleaders at the Bar of Turin. Their business prospered, and was rapidly attaining large proportions, when a series of startling events occurred which gave a new and sudden turn to their affairs, and determined, once for all, that fate had in store for the young lawyer another and very different career than that of the Bar.

The events referred to were more or less the result of the great French convulsion of 1789, whose malign influence seemed to overshadow James Forneri's early life, and control his destiny. The Revolution was without doubt an embodiment of all the worst passions of the time, but, great and far-reaching as were the evils, they were not unmixed with good. In Italy especially they stimulated patriotic feeling, and inspired the minds of the Italian youth with ideas of liberty and independence. Under the Napoleonic *regime* the impatient impulsive spirits of the peninsula had been either restrained by force or beguiled by flattering promises. The restoration of the Bourbons and the re-establishment of that dynasty in Naples had revived the hope that, taught by the sad experiences of the past, the rulers of their country would satisfy, in some measure, the longings of the nation for constitu-

tional government. The hope proved delusive, and its disappointed votaries betook themselves to those resources which are the natural refuge of the weak against the strong, of the oppressed against oppression. The beautiful peninsula became a perfect hotbed of treason and conspiracy, fomented in all directions by the Carbonari and other secret revolutionary societies, which, for many years thereafter, in the Italy of "Lothair" and Garibaldi, as well as of Pepe, exercised so important an influence upon its destinies. The objects of these societies were well known, and were in no respect disguised. Their ultimate aim was the unity of Italy under one constitutional sovereign, elected by the people, with Rome as the capital of the kingdom, and, to this end, they sought the expulsion of the Austrians, the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope, and the overthrow of absolutism everywhere. So perfect was their organization, and so complete their ramifications throughout the country, that, despite the repressive measures of the Government and the activity and vigilance of its myrmidons, no important discoveries were made until the year 1820, when, through the imprudence or treachery of a Neapolitan confederate, the dread secret was unerringly traced to a southern regiment, the result being that the revolution burst forth in the South six months before the North was prepared for it, causing the ultimate miscarriage of the whole design. James Forneri was a Liberal at heart, and believing the objects of the movement to be eminently just and patriotic, he did not hesitate to cast in his lot with the Liberal or Constitutional party. He was confirmed in his resolution by the fact that the recognized leader of the Constitutionals was Carlo Alberto, better known as the Prince of Carignano, the father of the late King of Italy and the heir apparent to the crown of Sardinia, and that they comprised in their ranks the flower of the Italian youth, and a large and influential section of the nobility and gentry of the country. The inhabitants of Piedmont, whose martial spirit had been stimulated by the long service of its troops with the armies of France, were swift to share in the universal feeling, and sturdy in maintaining it. The officers of the army, the educated and cultured classes of the people, the ardent and enthusiastic, as well as the intelligence and patriotism of the little State, were all alike enlisted on the side of free, representative institutions. Piedmont was a unit in the cause. The example of Spain, whose government had been revolutionized almost without bloodshed, added fuel to the flames. It was, in fact, a period of deep and far-reaching change amidst European thrones and sceptres, a time when "Europe was slipping from beneath the monarchies," and when, as it has been eloquently said, "all the ancient institutions were being sapped in all the south of the continent by new ideas and influences; when they felt themselves penetrated in their inmost veins by that passion for a renewal of things, that pouring of youthful blood into them, that participation of the people in the government, which is the tone of modern times. Entire peoples, who had slept for centuries in their fetters, gave symptoms of returning life, and, even on the confines of Asia, hoisted the signal of the resurrection of nations. Revolutionary Italy blushed for its timidity in presence of a nation which, like the Spanish, had achieved at the first step the realization of all the visions of the philosophy of 1789, which had established freedom of worship in the realm of the Inquisition, vindicated the land from the priesthood in a state of monastic supremacy, and dethroned kings in a nation where absolute royalty was a dogma and kings a faith." We could scarce wonder if a youth possessed of the ardent temperament, and quick, impulsive and passionate nature of James Forneri, were completely carried away with such a movement. He was carried away with it. In an evil hour for himself he became a member of the central society of the Carbonari, who held their *vendita* or meetings in Turin and its environs, and as long as he remained in the city he took an active and prominent part in all their revolutionary proceedings. We need scarce do more than indicate the causes of the complete collapse of this ill-starred movement. Its object was a worthy and a practicable one. It had filled the Italian mind, had been the dream of its poets, the aspiration of its patriots, and had sought to terminate a servitude which clung to Italy conquering or conquered (*vincitrice o vinta sempre asservita*). But it was a premature movement, and was ruined by the faithlessness of its own friends. History has long since pronounced upon the treachery of Ferdinand IV., King of Naples, and that of his son and the Prince of Carignano, all of whom betrayed and deserted the cause which they had publicly and solemnly sworn to maintain. Its verdict has been no less severe upon the poltroonery of the Neapolitan National Guard of 200,000 men, well armed and disciplined, who permitted a few thousand Austrian soldiers to enter their capital without firing a single shot in defence of their country. It was on the morning of the 9th of April, 1821, that news reached Turin that Prince Carignano had gone over to the enemy; that the Austrian forces had crossed the Ticino, defeated the Constitutionals at Novara, and were rapidly marching upon the capital of Piedmont; that the fortress of Alessandria had surrendered; and that, in a word, all was lost. This intelligence came like a thunderbolt from an

unclouded sky; it struck consternation and dismay into the hearts of the patriotic Turinese; *saure qui peut* was the predominant feeling of all who were compromised in these unfortunate events. The young advocate heard the dread news on his return from the senate, and took in at a glance the imminent perils of his position. He was an officer in the *Veliti Italiani*, a students' volunteer corps under the command of captain Ferrero, which, on the 13th of March previous, at the little church of San Salvano, near Turin, were the first to hoist the Italian tricolor with cries of "Viva la Costituzione;" he had subsequently taken part in an insurgent attack on the citadel of that city, and had made and published a series of speeches and addresses against the ruling despotism and in favor of legislative and constitutional reforms; above all, he was a leading member of the Carbonari, the principal instigators of revolt, and the declared enemies of the now victorious party. The evidence of his guilt was overwhelming, and, if he were arrested, nothing was more certain than that he would be marked out for despotic vengeance, and be made to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Immediate flight from Turin was plainly the only course open to him. Having consulted with captain Ferrero, and some others equally compromised, it was resolved to assemble the students, frankly lay before them the dangers of the situation, and induce them to set out for the fortress town of Genoa where, perhaps, a stand could yet be made if they were supported by the garrison and the people, and, failing that, to embark for Spain, which was then a land of liberty. The *Veliti Italiani* at once accepted the proposals of their leaders. The young lawyer hastened home, and bade farewell—a long and last farewell as we shall see—to his mother and sisters, who, ignorant of the part he had been taking in the revolution, were not informed of the real cause of his sudden departure. Before three o'clock in the afternoon, he and his companions in exile were marching away with heavy hearts from their Turinese homes, which many of them were destined never to see again. They followed the main road for a considerable distance, but fearing pursuit by the Austrian cavalry, took to the mountain paths, and finally arrived at Genoa after a ten days' toilsome and harassing march. Their reception by the Genoese was anything but reassuring. The Liberals, both civil and military, disheartened at the treachery of Prince Carignan and the defeat at Novara, dared not make any demonstration in their favor, while admittance into the city was refused them by the governor, who had just received an order to that effect from Charles Felix, the new king of Sardinia, in whose favor his brother Victor Emanuel had abdicated. The governor had, however, been instructed to give passports to all student volunteers who might wish to quit Italy for any foreign country, but their officers were expressly excepted. This piece of intelligence was sufficiently alarming to the four young officers of the *Veliti*, placed, as they were, with a price upon their heads, between their vengeful pursuers and the deep sea. In the midst of their perplexity a deputation from the National Guard arrived to inform them that, although the governor could not give them passports, yet, in the absence of more stringent orders, he would not oppose their departure on shipboard. The truth was that the inhabitants of Genoa had compelled this concession. Long accustomed as they had been to civil and religious freedom, they had from the outset strongly sympathized with the Constitutional party, and, upon hearing of its recent reverses, had fitted out and provisioned several merchant ships for the purpose of assisting Liberal fugitives to leave the country. The arrival of captain Ferrero's command had given them an opportunity of apprising the governor of this design, and the latter had been forced to accede to it under the threat of a general rising. With such a lucky means of escape open to them, Mr. Forneri and his brother officers were not long in deciding upon their plans of action. Their compatriots were called together, and one and all resolved to embark for Spain. On the 21st of April they set sail for Barcelona; their passage over the Mediterranean was retarded by head winds and rough seas, and it was not until the 25th of the following month that they anchored in the roadstead of that ancient Spanish city. Barcelona has been felicitously described as a "city of commerce, conquest and courtiers, of taste, learning and luxury—the Athens of the troubadour." At the time referred to, the inhabitants were enthusiastic over their recent political enfranchisement; the cause of the exiled band, the stormy petrels of Italian revolution, was hailed as their own, and they received them with much cordiality and kindness. On the free soil of Spain the movements of the fugitives were no longer restrained. Quite a number proceeded to America, others sought refuge in England, but by far the greatest number remained where they were, anxiously awaiting developments at home, and ready to assist, if needs be, in any favorable turn of affairs, either in Piedmont or elsewhere in the peninsula. They wearily watched in vain, for although another rising of the Carbonari was attempted in 1831, it added nothing to Italian liberty except the lives and fortunes of its victims. Meanwhile the number of refugees in Spain was largely augmented from every quarter of Europe, and in 1822, those with whom our narrative deals found themselves grouped together in Catalonia

more than 2,000 strong, the representatives of every state in Italy, and comprising in their ranks general Pepe, and many other distinguished officers, who had been forced to leave their native land on account of their share in her revolutionary struggles.

But the cause of liberty is one and the same everywhere, and, if the Piedmontese students and their brothers in exile could not uphold it where it was most dear to them, there was nothing to prevent them defending it on behalf of a once gallant people who had offered them an asylum against oppression. Ferdinand VII., of execrable memory, father of the late Queen Isabella II., was then upon the throne of Spain, and although solemnly pledged to protect and maintain the constitution of the Cortes of Cadiz of 1812, he was secretly in league with its enemies, and plotting with them to overturn and destroy it. Spain was on the verge of anarchy, and bands of guerillas were rising up everywhere crying "Viva al Rey!" "Abajo la Constitution!" "Long live the King!" "Down with the Constitution!" The Italian exiles were naturally in sympathy with the upholders of the free constitution, and they evinced their feelings in a very practical way. They promptly offered their services to the Government, were accepted, and, forming themselves into a rifle corps, called *Cacciatori Italiani*, took the field on the side of the Constitutional party. Mr. Forneri held the rank of captain in this corps, which was composed of picked men, all of whom had at one time or another seen active service. But the irregular service for which they had now volunteered was very different from anything they had yet experienced. It was embittered by religious passions, and had infused into it by the reactionary party all the relentless cruelties of both a civil and religious war. One of the first acts of the Government had been to abolish the infamous Inquisition and suppress the Jesuits. This was followed up by a measure to replenish an exhausted exchequer, by decreeing the confiscation and sale of the immense possessions of the monastic and religious orders. The immediate consequences of such an act of wholesale spoliation may be easily imagined. The standard of St. Peter was instantly unfurled; the private interests of the powerful priest party in the State were at once identified with the interests of the Church, and the cry of "religion in danger" was raised everywhere. Amongst the Spanish peasantry the "fiery cross" was sent round with electrical effect, and it was with these hardy mountaineers—the fanatical peasants of Catalonia and Castile, well armed, thoroughly acquainted with the country, and led by bold, intelligent, and fearless guerilla chiefs—that the Italian volunteers were forthwith confronted. They met them daily in their mountain fastnesses; much blood was spilt and many lives were lost, and although the *Cacciatori Italiani* fought bravely, and were seldom if ever worsted, they suffered extreme hardship and privation, were never masters except of their daily battle ground, and achieved little in the way of suppressing the general rebellion. Thus the conflict went on in different parts of the country during several long dreary months, till, in the early part of 1823, Spain, from one end to the other, was distracted with a murderous civil war which it was utterly powerless to quell. Under these circumstances, with the reactionary party striving to revive absolutism and the ultra Liberals to introduce a republic, a congress of sovereigns at Verona determined to reinstate the King in the position which he held before the Revolution of 1820. The execution of their design was entrusted to Louis XVIII. of France, and on the 6th of April, 1823, 100,000 French troops, under the command of the Duc d'Angoulême, who took the title of Pacificator, entered Spain, marched through the country to Cadiz, whether the Cortes had forcibly conveyed the King, overturned the existing constitution, and re-established absolutism. Meanwhile, as the name *Cacciatori Italiani* (Italian sharpshooters) was changed by the government into that of *Legione Straniere* (Foreign Legion), in which volunteers of all nations were enrolled, many Italians left the Spanish service altogether, while others attached themselves to regular Spanish regiments. James Forneri had by this time evidently imbibed a taste for military life; at all events he decided to risk a soldier's fortunes, such as they were in those perilous times in the peninsula. He entered, with the rank of captain, the eighth regiment of light cavalry, called *De la Constitution*, on account of its having been the first to raise the standard of revolt with general Riego in January, 1820, in the Isle of Leon. It was the favorite regiment of Riego, who was himself the idol of the Spanish Liberal party. The 8th regiment was at that time divided and quartered in two different places, part being with Riego near Madrid, and the remainder at Lerida, an old fortified town in Catalonia. Captain Forneri joined it there in September, 1823. It so happened that Lerida was at the time greatly in need of supplies, and a few days after the young officer's arrival, the governor ordered 500 troopers, including the squadron of the 8th light cavalry to which he was attached, to go on an expedition to Fraga, a town in Saragossa near the frontier of Aragon, and seize a quantity of army stores which had been collected there by the enemy. The place was believed to be seven hours distant from Lerida in the saddle. The enterprise was a very important one, and depended for its success on secrecy, daring and speed, in

order that the garrison of Fraga might be taken unawares, and had no time to procure assistance or relief from the army of Baron d'Errales which, under the name of "Soldiers of the Faith," was then hovering near the frontier line. The expedition set out at ten o'clock at night, fully expecting to surprise the enemy at five next morning, and, safely carrying off the much-coveted booty, to be met on their return by a large body of infantry, which was to follow up and reinforce them. Unfortunately, heavy rains fell during the night, and a great deal of time was lost in looking for safe fording places across streams which had been swollen into torrents, and which otherwise would have been easily passed. Instead of arriving at Fraga at the hour expected (5 a.m.), they did not reach there till the afternoon. The garrison had evacuated the town, and no resistance was offered; but, as they very soon discovered, this was only a device to entrap them. They speedily collected all the provisions and other supplies which they could carry with them, and were fairly on their return march, when they perceived that their movements had been watched and effectually circumvented. All the passes by which they could re-enter Catalonia had been occupied by the troops of Baron d'Errales and the Marquis of Mettaflorida, supported by a motley force of several hundred monks, peasants, smugglers, &c., irregularly armed and disciplined, which had been gathered under his semi-crusading flag by Antonio Maranon, the famous Trappist chieftain. This horde of religious enthusiasts, which Maranon was wont to lead into action waving a crucifix in his hand, hovered around the little cavalry force like a cloud of evil demons, intent on their victims' destruction. The horsemen were pretty much at their mercy; the Trappist leader seized every available point to harass them, but was wily enough not to risk a conflict in the open plain; and if the guerillas had been as good marksmen as they were daring and agile, not a trooper would have been left to tell the tale. The dangers of the situation were increased by the fact that the city of Pampeluna, which was held by the Constitutionalists, had surrendered, and the 12,000 French troops who had been investing it were left free to complete the hostile circle. The cavalymen were in fact hemmed in on all sides. In this desperate plight they wandered about for a period of eight days, vainly endeavoring to find an opening into Catalonia, or to effect a junction with Riego, or the Liberal forces of New Castile. Tired at last of marching and countermarching, worn out with fatigue and privation, and tortured with sleepless watchfulness against ever present danger, they sullenly resolved to cut their way through the enemy or perish in the attempt. Well knowing the barbarous cruelties of the "Soldiers of the Faith," they determined to engage the French, although their chances of success in the latter case were infinitely worse, owing to the much greater disparity in numbers. They selected their own ground, a great plain surrounded by mountains at a considerable distance, and intersected by ravines, and which afforded a fair field for cavalry manœuvres. There, secure from the guerillas, who did not dare to advance into the open ground, the badgered squadrons drew rein, and calmly awaited the approach of the enemy.

They had not to wait long. About seven o'clock in the morning of October 8th, 1823, a large body of lancers, well flanked by infantry supports, were seen advancing across the plain, their pennons flying, and their bright weapons glittering in the rays of the early sunlight. The horsemen of Lerida, with their sabres drawn, trotted forward to meet them. When a sufficient distance had been thus covered, the trumpet sounded the charge; the next minute the gallant little band were engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle for life and liberty. The impetuous onset of the Leridisc had, however, been irresistible. The Frenchmen for a time fought desperately, but soon wavered, and finally fell back in confusion behind their infantry supports. In the pursuit which followed this repulse, the infantry opened fire. Captain Forneri, who was riding his charger in the second rank somewhat ahead of his men, was slightly wounded with a musket ball; his horse, which was very badly wounded, managed to clear the first ravine he came to, but on trying to leap the second, stumbled and fell into it with his hapless rider partially under him. From that moment the young officer was a stranger to the hot engagement which followed. Wounded and pinned to the ground by the weight of a disabled charger, his position was rendered doubly perilous by a number of the rear rank horses falling over his own and plunging about in helpless agony. How long he lay there he could not tell; minutes seemed hours at such a time. He saw nothing save the dark wreaths of musketry smoke which hung like a pall over the plain where his gallant comrades were fast falling; but he heard all the thrilling sounds of a battle-field, the heavy trampling of the contending squadrons, the clashing of sabres, the pistol shots of the troopers, the curses of infuriated combatants, the roll of musketry, the sharp cries of the wounded, the moans of the dying. All at once there was a momentary stillness which was broken by the shrill notes of a bugle, and the beating of drums at a distance. These announced that the fight was over and the combat at an end. Not long after he found himself dragged out from amongst

the fallen troop horses, and a prisoner in the hands of the French advance guard. The engagement, as he soon discovered, had been a disastrous one on both sides. The French, although far outnumbering their antagonists, had suffered severely; the Spaniards had been almost cut to pieces. Out of the five hundred troopers who had left Lerida some ten days before, not one re-entered that place; three hundred brave fellows lay dead upon the field; one hundred more, nearly every man of whom was wounded, were prisoners of war, while the remainder, who had succeeded in cutting their way through the French lines, had fallen into the merciless clutches of the "Soldiers of the Faith," and were all butchered in cold blood. Among the prisoners were nine officers, four Spaniards and five Italians, including the commanding officer of the little force, Colonel San Miguel, who was very seriously wounded, having received four sabre cuts upon his head, and seven lance thrusts in his body. Strange to say, he survived them all, and was afterwards enabled to proceed to France with his brother officers. This engagement took place at a small village adjacent to Saragossa, the capital of Aragon, where the prisoners were conveyed on the following day. In that city and neighborhood the fanaticism of the people had been roused to the highest pitch against the Liberals and their military supporters. General Reno, of the second army corps, who was in command there, was well aware of this, and, to guard against any outburst of popular vengeance, he had most of the prisoners, Captain Forneri being of the number, lodged in the castle of the city. Don Miguel, and the rest of the badly wounded, were taken to the French military hospital, where they were well cared for. This was on the 11th of October, and on the 18th of December following, when the army quartered in that district was ordered to re-enter France, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers amongst the prisoners were paroled and set at liberty, while the officers, who had all along been kept securely in the castle of Saragossa, were conveyed into French territory along with the regular troops. During their march the Liberal officers were extremely well treated by the Frenchmen. They dined every day with general Reno and his staff, were well lodged on their journey, and protected from insult and injury; indeed, if more than ordinary precautions had not been taken for this purpose, they would, time and again, have fallen victims to the fanatical rage of the peasants and the diabolical plots of the infuriated monks. On the 3rd of February, 1824, the army arrived at Bayonne, where, after a few days' rest, the prisoners were sent in charge of a French guard to Agen, the chief town in the department Lot-et-Garonne, and the place which had been assigned them for their residence as prisoners of war until further orders. At Agen there was no need for the strict surveillance under which they had previously been kept, and their personal liberty was much less restrained. They had the freedom of the town, but were obliged every day at noon to enter their names in a prisoners' registry-book at the prefecture. They were forbidden to attend the theatres or other public places of amusement without permission, but were otherwise treated with all the consideration which could be expected under the circumstances.

Captain Forneri's enforced stay in the little French town on the banks of the Garonne was prolonged for over two months. But at last, about the end of April, a conditional order was issued from the French headquarters for a general dissolution of the depots of prisoners. The condition was, that none of those released should take up their residence either in France or Switzerland. The prisoners at Agen, who had been recruited from time to time, were soon dispersed. Some asked and obtained passports to America; others, who were less compromised by the events in the peninsula, returned to Spain, whilst a few, Captain Forneri amongst the rest, determined to seek the protection which the British flag then, as now, afforded political refugees from every quarter of the globe. There were several reasons which induced the ex-officer of dragoons to select England as an asylum at that particular time. His military career was at an end, and the continent was in such a disturbed state that, except beyond the broad Atlantic, he felt that on English ground alone he could be safe. But he was still cherishing the hope that there would be a reaction in favor of the cause for which he had perilled his life and fortune; and, should such a reaction set in, he wished to be near at hand. He was, too, very anxious to hear from those who were dear to him in his old Italian home, and of whom he had received no tidings since the bright spring day in April, 1821, when he bade them a sorrowful adieu. He had in the interval written his mother and sisters repeatedly, and had studiously refrained from giving any political information; but, as he afterwards learned, his letters had been intercepted by the orders of the Government, and not the smallest scrap of intelligence had been received about him at Racconigi. If he placed the wide Atlantic between them, the difficulties of communication with his relatives would be immeasurably increased. On the 28th of April, therefore, he asked for a passport to London, intending on his way there to pass through Paris, where he hoped to find some means of corresponding with his family, and at the same time of recruiting his finances, which were all but exhausted.

Instead of a passport, the Governor of Agen handed him a *permitté de route*, in which were indicated all the places through which he must pass, and from which he could not depart on pain of arrest and imprisonment. Making a virtue of necessity, and subsisting, for the time being, as well as he could on the Government's allowance to him as a paroled prisoner of war, journeying partly on foot and partly by the old-fashioned French diligences of the time, he made his way safely to Calais, where he arrived on the 26th of May, 1824. His journey inland to the sea was not devoid of interest and pleasure. In almost every town and village on his line of route he met with sympathizers in the cause in which he had suffered, who entertained him at their hospitable homes, and showed him the greatest possible kindness. The simple-minded peasants and freedom-loving burghers of France could not understand how a constitutional king like Louis XVIII. had been induced to send an invading army into Spain to destroy its free institutions, and how French soldiers, who had fought the battles of the Republic, and were the remains of the battalions of Austerlitz and Marengo, had volunteered to reimpose upon a heroic nation the yoke of a despotic king and a government of monkish fanaticism. They forgot that after all the constitution of Cadiz left only the shadow of royalty—that it was in reality only a Republic masked by a throne. The revolutions, which had been restrained elsewhere, and were triumphant and exasperated in Spain, had reacted with terrible effect on the press, the tribune, the youth, and the army of France. Spain was rapidly becoming republicanized, and a Republic proclaimed on the other side of the Pyrenees would have been a death-blow to the Bourbons in France. Louis XVIII., with the plausible plea of pacification, was forced to “conquer or die” on Spanish soil, and, as the Liberal Lamartine has truly said, “Who can blame him for not having consented to die?” Having reached Calais amidst so many manifestations of French sympathy and regard, Mr. Forneri vainly hoped that no further ill luck would attend him. But he was mistaken. Before leaving Agen, and afterwards in Orleans and other places through which he was obliged to pass, he had received from Liberal friends a number of valuable letters of introduction to persons of high standing and influence in England; these letters recommended him in the warmest terms as worthy of their good offices. They contained nothing political, and nothing that could cast the smallest suspicion on the character or intentions of their grateful custodian; but, notwithstanding this, he was compelled to deliver them up to the Commissioner of Police at Calais soon after his arrival. That official informed him that he had special orders from Paris to impound all such documents and forward them to the Government, but that they would be returned to him on his calling for them at the French Embassy in London. He never saw them again. To make matters worse, he had not been permitted by the police agent to take the names and addresses of the writers or of the persons to whom the letters were directed, and, never having anticipated such a mishap, he had never thought of providing against it. And thus it happened that, on the 27th of May, 1824, he arrived in London at night, with five shillings in his pocket, a stranger and refugee, driven from home and country, without a single line to ensure a favor, and without a friend.

On the following morning, as he was on his way to the British Foreign Office, where every foreigner on his arrival was required to register his name, he was accosted by a gentleman who, apparently struck by his appearance, politely asked him whether he was a Spaniard. The question was a very natural one, and, impressed with his interrogations, kindly tone and manner, Mr. Forneri at once replied that he had just come from Spain, although he was not a Spaniard but an Italian, and inquired in return whether the gentleman could direct him where he would be likely to find any of his expatriated fellow countrymen. The gentleman told him he could, and, after accompanying him to the Foreign Office, he brought him to a coffee house near Leicester Square, which was a rendezvous for Italians then in London, and where they were accustomed to meet every evening to discuss foreign politics, a burning question at that time, especially amongst exiles from the continent. Here Mr. Forneri was cheered beyond measure to receive a warm welcome from many of his old military friends, including several who had held commands in Italy, and who had passed thence to England without visiting Spain. These gentlemen had acquired a fair knowledge of the English language, had formed quite a circle of English acquaintances and friends, and were therefore in a position to render their unfortunate fellow-countryman immediate and very material service. Having generously supplied all his present wants—he had literally not a farthing in the world—and having ascertained that he would accept employment as a teacher if he could get it, they introduced him to John Bowring, LL.D., afterwards Sir John Bowring, a celebrated politician, linguist and author, who was a staunch friend of the little band of Italian exiles who were then residing in London. As Dr. Bowring's kind influence on behalf of the destitute scholar was of timely service, both then and thereafter, a few facts regarding him may not be out of place here. He was a descendant of the old Puritans,

and was born at Exeter in 1792. He devoted himself at an early age to the study of languages, and displayed an unusual degree of talent in their acquisition rendering great service to literature by collecting and translating the more ancient and more modern popular poems of almost all the countries of Europe. He was an intimate associate of Jeremy Bentham, and edited his collected works. He was also one of the first editors of the *Westminster Review*, subsequently travelled over a great part of Europe, and visited Asia and Africa on a commission from the British Government, to inquire into the commercial relations of certain states, publishing a number of valuable reports on the subjects of his mission. His letters from Holland, which were afterwards translated into the Dutch language, procured for him his degree of LL.D. from the University of Groningen. He was a member of the House of Commons for several years, and was afterwards knighted and appointed governor of Hong Kong. In this capacity he precipitated a ministerial crisis in England by ordering, of his own accord, an attack on some Chinese forts on account of an insult offered a Chinese vessel said to have been under the protection of the British flag. He lived to render valuable public service thereafter, and died in 1872. It was this talented and influential gentleman, who was at the time conducting the old *Westminster*, that Dr. Forneri—for so he was thenceforward called—was fortunate enough to meet in his adversity, and interest in his fortunes. The kind-hearted Englishman secured him immediate employment. He gave Dr. Forneri an excellent letter of introduction to an Episcopal clergyman, who was the principal of a large private school about four miles from old London. On presenting this letter, the happy bearer was at once engaged at a fair salary as a teacher of Italian. And thus he found himself, at the age of thirty-five, launched, by stress of circumstances, on a career to which he had never aspired, for which he had no special training, but which proved to be the sheet anchor of his stormy life, and the profession to which his energies and his talents were to be devoted with remarkable success for nearly half a century thereafter.

The first and great difficulty which beset the future teacher in his necessitous vocation was its very novelty, and the stern demands which this imposed. He had long since ceased to be a student except of the human nature that is to be found in the rough world of action and its strange vicissitudes. He had tried with books and varied reading to kill weary time, and drown painful memories, in the prison houses of France and Spain; but the school of politics, of revolutionary intrigue and struggle, of the camp, the bivouac and battle field, are, except as a school of adversity in which all men learn something, not the training schools out of which to turn the patient, plodding teacher and the studious and laborious professor. His acquaintance, moreover, with the language of his new charge was very limited. All this he felt as he faced, not without many misgivings, the first pupils that were to pass under his hand. But he was a man of great application and wonderful perseverance, and he straightway set about his self-imposed task with cheerful confidence. Having secured comfortable lodgings in the quiet suburb of Paddington, he became a student again, applying himself with systematic energy to the mastery, as far as possible, of the language of his adopted country. He procured a copy of Cobbett's grammar, designed to teach Frenchmen English, Boget's French and English dictionary and exercises, and Voltaire's history of Charles XII. of Sweden for the purpose of translation; and, thus equipped for the time being, he retired to his study and never left it, except for his necessary duties, until he had acquired a passable knowledge of our English mother tongue. Meanwhile anxious thoughts of the home from which he was banished were ever in his mind, and the conflicting reports of what had passed in Piedmont during his absence had only increased his anxiety. What would the unhappy exile not have given for a free, unrestrained ramble in the chestnut woods of Raconigi? He resolved to communicate with Turin at all hazards, and having been introduced by a military friend to a Mr. Obiconi, an Italian merchant in London, that gentleman kindly offered to assist him in his object. Mr. Obiconi had a confidential correspondent in Genoa, and, by the latter's intervention, a letter from Dr. Forneri was smuggled into the hands of his mother at Turin. After many months of anxious expectancy he received, with joyful emotions, the long wished for missive, a letter with the address in his mother's handwriting, which at once told him that she was still living, and, in all probability, well. Upon breaking the seal he found enclosed a draft for £200 sterling. Gold would have gladdened his heart many a time before, but it was now felt to be of small value compared with the welcome news accompanying it of the home and country from which the courage of his political convictions had apparently ostracized him forever. His mother's letter informed him that she had received none of his letters except the last one from England, and this had been conveyed to her three months after its date in a mysterious manner, accompanied by an anonymous note telling her to have her answer ready within three weeks when a stranger would call for it, but that, owing to the strict

surveillance of the secret police and their agents, she must on no account communicate her receipt of it to any person about her, as her personal safety might be jeopardized. She had never written him because she had no idea where he was, and had only gleaned from the newspapers that a large body of Italian students had taken refuge in Spain, and that she supposed he must be of the number. She also told him that the day after he left Turin the police had visited and searched her residence and his office, and had seized, sealed, and carried away all his letters, papers, and account books; that, by the orders of the Government, she had been obliged to send to the office of the Minister of Justice a copy of her father's last will and testament, and of her own marriage settlement, and to furnish full particulars in regard to her surviving children; that his (Dr. F.'s) property, present and expectant, had been confiscated, that his name was on the list of those who were to be tried for high treason, but that the trials had been temporarily suspended by order of the King. His eldest sister, he was informed, had died about a year after he left Italy; his second sister had married a well-known barrister of Mondovì, while the youngest was inclined to a monastic life, but had resolved to remain with her mother as long as she lived. After giving him some further news about other relatives and old friends, and entreating him to write to her often, as she had no means of communicating with him, the letter concluded with many home blessings and a prayer that he would never forsake the holy Church in whose communion he was born and reared. Much as he loved his mother—and circumstances had made the tie of affection between them a peculiarly tender one—this last maternal injunction had, we fear, but a temporary effect upon the mind and heart of one whose life had been spent remote from home and its encircling religious influences. What would have been his religious creed, had these influences been constantly thrown around him, we shall not attempt to conjecture. At no time had he been strongly attached to the Church of his fathers, and, as he grew up into manhood, its early power over his mind and feelings drooped and faded. Dr. Forneri lived many years after the receipt of the message referred to; he lived a useful, benevolent and Christian life, but he lived a Protestant from conviction, and died, in a green old age, a member of the communion of the English Church.

The clandestine, and therefore difficult, means of communicating with Italy which he was now forced to adopt could not be expected to continue; in fact, he received only two more letters from his mother, and then their correspondence ceased forever. The storm of the Carbonari revolution of 1820-21 had not subsided in 1826, and the system of espionage was still vigilant and in active operation in every part of Italy. Mr. Parodi, the Genoese correspondent of Messrs. Obiconi & Co., began to be suspected by the lynx-eyed minions of the law of being a medium of intelligence between Dr. Forneri and his relatives, and the members of the English house were warned by the British Government, on the complaint of the Austrian ambassador in London, that they must cease to meddle in the affairs of the Italian refugees on pain of a criminal prosecution. In consequence of this significant threat, Dr. Forneri and several of his countrymen were deprived of the generous services of their London allies. They were thenceforward entirely cut off from all intercourse with their friends and relatives in Italy, and knew nothing of what was passing in their fatherland beyond the little they could glean from the newspapers of the day. Dr. Forneri, however, received one other letter from Italy during this period of uncertainty and suspense. It was written by a cousin of his, Madam Casbetti, the wife of the Director-General of the Royal Archives of Sardinia, who, we presume, by virtue of his influential position under the Sardinian Government, must have been able to transmit the message without difficulty to its recipient. This letter, which was dated at Turin on the 23rd of August, 1829, was posted in London; it contained very melancholy intelligence: Dr. Forneri's mother, after a lingering illness, had died of a dropsical complaint on the 13th of June previous. Her last moments were cheered by the solacing presence of all who were dear to her except that of the long absent son to whom her heart, as she drew near her end, seemed to go out with even a stronger yearning, of whom she spoke very often with tender endearment, and the expression of whose name was the last which passed from her dying lips. Mrs. Forneri had met with heavy pecuniary losses in the early years of her widowhood, but a great deal of her property had afterwards turned out productive. She lived a quiet and retired life, and died possessed of considerable wealth. This is manifest from the fact that to her two daughters she bequeathed £5,000 sterling each, to her two old domestic servants a liberal provision for life, to friends and distant relatives legacies of more or less value, and to Dr. Forneri the residue of her estate, which amounted to a very large sum. The residue, so far as the fluctuation of the intentions of the testator was concerned, might as well have been weighted with a millstone and cast into the depths of the Adriatic. Had the object of her maternal bounty ever been able to possess it, he would have enjoyed a handsome competence for life, but

it was confiscated by the Government, and, for reasons already indicated, became escheated to the Crown. Canadian lawyers who read these pages will not feel impressed with the professional skill of the Turinese advocate who, knowing all the facts and circumstances, could have permitted his client's dying wishes to be thus frustrated. The executors of his mother's last will and testament were, as Dr. Forneri learned, George Graccone, an Italian barrister and Chief Justice of Moncalieri, a large town on the Po, five miles above Turin, and a Dr. Cugna, who was a cousin of Dr. Forneri and a physician then practising in Mondovì. The former was an uncle of Dr. Forneri by marriage, being the husband of his mother's only sister, and was the father by that union of Lurigi Graccone, who was for many years private secretary to the Governor of Piedmont. Some time after Dr. Forneri came to Toronto and entered upon his duties of Professor in the College, he opened a correspondence with Lurigi Graccone with the view, as far as we can learn, of obtaining from the Italian Government some compensation for the forfeiture of his fortune. Italy was then verging on a state of national transition; the long night of tyranny was passing away, and the streaks of a bright dawn were just appearing. But the ravages of time and change, throughout the Italian peninsula, were all adverse to the faintest trace of the possessory ownership of estates that had been swallowed up in the maelstrom of revolution. The decrees of despotism had long since dethroned Justice; her voice was smothered in the dust. Italy's national parliament of the future would have greater wrongs to redress, and a grander mission to fulfil, than the restoration of individual fortunes; this was but the fine dust of the balance. The old Professor's correspondence came to naught, except to add deeper bitterness to the conviction that what might have been a comfortable competence for himself in his declining years, and for his family after him, had been wasted on the enemies of his country.

The letter last referred to reached Dr. Forneri at Kingston-upon-Hull in Yorkshire, whither he had removed a short time previous, and where he was then living. His residence in London and its environs had thus extended over a period of two years. During that time, short as it was, he had gained quite a reputation for his abilities and success as a teacher of Italian, French and German, as well as for his high classical and general literary attainments. Besides filling the engagement in the private seminary already referred to, his spare hours were fully occupied in private tuition in the families of the nobility and gentry and the intellectual and cultured classes who formed his professional clientage. Amongst these his amiable disposition, unassuming manners and honorable character had, along with his decided literary acquirements and cosmopolitan sympathies, enabled him to form a large circle of admiring friends who parted from him with regret, and whose good wishes accompanied him to his new home. His removal to Kingston-upon-Hull was the result of a friendship which he had accidentally formed with Daniel Sykes, M.P., of Willaby, Hull, one of the then members for Yorkshire in the British parliament, and a gentleman whose constant kindness, and warm interest in his welfare, Dr. Forneri remembered with feelings of heartfelt gratitude as long as he lived. Mr. Sykes had conceived a strong attachment for the exiled scholar, and, not long before his death, recommended him to the favor and regard of his nephew, Major Richard Sykes, of West Ella, in Yorkshire, who equally esteemed his uncle's friend, and carried out the injunctions given him with religious fidelity. The Sykes families had a large place in Dr. Forneri's affections. Both uncle and nephew were noble-hearted, generous Englishmen, and Dr. Forneri, who never forgot a favor, and was a firm and true friend, never ceased to extol their many virtues. He preserved the name in his own family, and called one of his sons, who is now in holy orders in western Canada, after the gallant officer, whose pleasant country seat in Yorkshire was always open with a hospitable welcome to one for whom he had a sincere admiration and regard. Another of his most valued friends at Hull was M. Chalmers, M.D., a clever physician in large practice there, whose relations with Dr. Forneri were of the most fraternal character. The friendship and influence of the Sykes family, and of Dr. Chalmers, secured for their protégé a large number of pupils in Hull and neighborhood, where he resided for a period of about ten years actively engaged in his professional duties, and where he experienced much kindness and established for himself a high reputation for ability and scholarship. Indeed, in after years he was wont to speak of that as the "golden age" of his life. During his residence in Hull he wrote and published a number of poems in Italian, and also two bulky political pamphlets, one entitled *Remarques sur l'Italia*, and the other, *Strenna e capo d'Anno al Popolo Italiano; Dialogo Politico sur l'Italia tra Pasquino e Marfario*. These attracted considerable attention in England at the time, and were highly complimented by the late Mr. Charles Forest, F.S.A., President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, and by other competent critics, for their historic research and intrinsic literary merits. But cherished as were the friendships which he formed there, he resolved, very much against the persuasions

of Major Sykes and Dr. Chalmers, to return to London, where very liberal inducements were held out to him by a number of his old patrons and pupils. This return to the English metropolis marked a most important event in his career. Amongst his London friends was the family of Mr. William Wills, a prosperous English merchant. To Elizabeth S., one of the daughters of this gentleman, just turned sixteen, Dr. Forneri was married, after a brief courtship, on the 13th of March, 1836, in St. Mary's Church, Islington. This union proved to be an extremely happy one, and, during its long continuance, was marked by the strongest mutual affection, and by every attribute that could make married life bright and loving and joyous. Dr. Forneri has left on record a most tender and affectionate tribute to one who, in her girlish trustfulness, confided to him the future happiness of her life with a hope and confidence which were justified in the highest degree. It was just previous to this marriage, which was probably hastened thereby, that the expectant bridegroom was informed by a friend living in Belfast, Ireland, that a mastership of modern languages was likely to become vacant there within a short time. His professional prospects in London were, as we have said, very promising, but they opened up a career only in a private capacity, whilst that to which his attention was now called embraced as well a position of prominent public usefulness that could scarcely fail to present attractions to an ambitious scholar and teacher. Having been advised that his interests in Ireland would be promoted by his presence on the spot, he determined to leave England for the sister isle without delay. Immediately upon his marriage, therefore, he and his young bride set out for Belfast, calling on their way at Birmingham to bid adieu to some of her relatives and friends resident there. In the early part of the following month of May they arrived at Belfast, where their numerous letters of introduction secured for them a kindly welcome from the hospitable inhabitants of that great seaport, the Manchester of northern Ireland. Dr. Forneri had scarcely become settled on Irish soil when the vacancy which he had been anticipating occurred, through the resignation, by its occupant, of the chair of Modern Languages in the Belfast Royal Academical Institution. The beautiful structure in the Tudor style, known to all visitors to Belfast as Queen's College, had not then been opened. The wants of higher education were supplied, as in the case of Upper Canada College before the establishment of the University of King's College, Toronto, by the Royal Academical Institution, which, incorporated in 1810, comprised an elementary and collegiate department and a school of design, and was the principal educational establishment in the north of Ireland. Although founded by voluntary subscription, it received an annual grant from Parliament, and was subsequently affiliated to the University of London. The competition for the vacant chair in this academy of learning was very keen, owing to the large number of worthy candidates. On seeing Dr. Forneri's testimonials the Board of Management found no difficulty in making a selection. He was appointed to the mastership, and held it for the long period of sixteen years. Within this time a large family grew up about him, entailing increased responsibilities, and requiring the forthputting of all his available energies. In addition to his collegiate duties he again engaged in private tuition, his celebrity and success attracting pupils from Down, Carrick, Coleraine, &c., many of whom travelled long distances to Belfast to receive instruction from him there. But we shall not dwell upon Dr. Forneri's professional career in Ireland. The strongest practical proof of his widely known abilities and qualifications as a scholar and teacher is to be found in the well established fact that, although he had many rivals in his own special department of knowledge, and especially in French, which was taught by several natives of old France, he was universally acknowledged to be *facile princeps*. He was for many years a member of the Board of Examiners of the Ulster Teachers' Association, in which he had for his colleagues the late Rev. R. I. Bryce, LL.D., Principal of the Belfast Academy, the late Rev. Dr. Drew, a distinguished graduate of Cambridge and Trinity College, Dublin, the chaplain of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and many other scholarly men, all of whom have borne the highest possible testimony to his accomplishments and worth as a linguist and teacher, as well as to his great amiability of disposition and integrity of character. His literary reputation was also enhanced at this time by the publication of a poetical work, in thirteen cantos, entitled *La Lente e la Calutta*, which was full of beautiful imagery and deep poetic feeling. Indeed, his long residence in Belfast was, in his professional capacity, an uninterupted and splendid success, heightened from year to year by the kindnesses of "troops of friends," whom he delighted to gather round him within the genial circle of his happy home. His house was a house of call to all the scholarly men in the north, and its host was a general favorite. His chequered career, so full of exciting and touching reminiscences, made him an object of sympathetic interest in local society; his wide range of reading and extensive acquirements enabled him to shine amongst its *literati*; he was a bright conversationalist, and, during the long years of his sojourn

there, no private party or social entertainment was complete without the cheery presence of the little Italian Signor. His Belfast experience made him conceive a warm attachment for the Irish people and their patriotic aspirations. Amongst the last words which he committed to paper was a pious request to his children—nine of whom were born in that old capital of Antrim—to love and honor always the unfortunate land of their birth.

But amidst all the engrossing duties and responsibilities of his daily life in Belfast, he found leisure for another undertaking which, at the time, excited general wonder and admiration, which affords a further insight into his varied tastes and acquirements, and exemplifies very strikingly what manner of man he really was. His active mind and natural restlessness of disposition had been, as we may well believe, stimulated not a little by his military career. Its influence, in this respect at least, followed him almost to the close of his long life. He felt it prompting him to leave Kingston-upon-Hull and its charmed circle of friendships; he felt it, amidst the attractions of metropolitan business and excitement, urging him to newer scenes and other arenas of energetic effort. In Belfast he was buoyed more securely by family responsibilities, but even there his almost incessant round of duties, and the pleasant demands of social intercourse, were not sufficient to satisfy his constant longings for employment of some description. The leisure hours, which most men in his position would have spent in light relaxation or amusement, were there devoted by him to a work which required the nicest calculations, the greatest possible patience and perseverance, and the most muflogging industry. Rome, with its classic, historic and religious associations, had deeply impressed his boyish mind and imagination, and he now conceived the idea of modelling, in *alto relievo*, Rome as it then was. It was a bold conception, but, with the assistance of his wife, who suddenly revealed surprising knowledge and deftness in the plastic art of building up the Eternal City, he executed his task with marvellous completeness and success, after ten years of "holiday work." The model was indeed a magnificent monument of untiring labor and indefatigable research. It was composed of stucco, from which the whole of the ancient ruins, as well as the modern streets and buildings, in miniature, were ingeniously cut and carved by hand with astonishing accuracy and in perfect proportion. In size this miniature city was twenty-eight feet by twenty-one, and covered a superficial area of five hundred and eighty-eight square feet, the whole design being beautifully executed, and neat and exact in every particular. Charles Dickens, long ago in his *Household Words*, entertained his readers with a sprightly narrative of a certain Mr. Booley who, comfortably at home at Cheapside in the mornings, visited in a few successive evenings, without the inconvenience of travel and at nominal expense, the most interesting countries in the world. Within an hour he held a picnic in New Zealand, surveyed the pyramids of Egypt, and enjoyed a delightful sail "with the stream" amidst the variegated scenery of the Mississippi. The allegory was of easy explanation. He had spent a few nights and fewer shillings in viewing some popular panoramas of the day. Dr. Forneri's exhibition conveyed very different impressions from those which lighted up the mind of simple Mr. Booley. Indeed, short of an actual visit to Rome itself, it was conceded by the most competent judges that there was nothing which could convey a better idea of her modern features, or the memorial remains of her ancient glories. The Eternal City lay before the spectator, giving point and interest to all he had read and thought about it. It was not a partial or imperfect representation, a picture in perspective with the deficiencies to be supplied by the imagination; it was the very place itself, where every existing object might be touched with the finger, "sensible to feeling as to sight," and lingered over in rapt contemplation. The miniature figures of the great public buildings, ancient and modern, were modelled with the most artistic precision. Nothing was omitted or forgotten; recent visitors even recognized with pleasure the very houses in which they had lodged. The spot where brave Horatius kept the bridge, and shouting defiance at his foes, "plunged headlong in the tide" of Tiber's "yellow foam;" the house at the foot of the Palatine Hill, where lived Bulwer's hero, Rienzo, the last of the tribunes, the rude sailing craft of the modern mariner floating lazily seaward on the city's ancient highway to the Adriatic,—all alike were pointed out in this singular work of art which claimed the sympathetic interest of the scholar and the student, the politician and the antiquarian. This model of Rome was finished in 1851, too late, unfortunately, for the World's Exhibition in London, where Dr. Forneri had intended placing it amongst the art treasures of all nations. He exhibited it publicly, however, to thousands of admiring visitors in Belfast, Liverpool and Manchester during the same year, appearing in person in the exhibition hall of each of these places with his wand in hand, and "pouring out," as we are told, "in good English, but with a strong Italian accent, a flood of descriptive topography replete with the most interesting facts." It was Dr. Forneri's intention, had circumstances given him the opportunity, to have visited London with his model, and have placed it on exhibition there in the

closing days of the great spectacle which had drawn thousands of sight-seers from every quarter of Christendom. But this was not to be. Just as he was preparing to leave Manchester for the capital, he received a letter from Windsor, Nova Scotia, offering him a situation as teacher of modern languages in the Windsor Collegiate Academy. In addition to a high salary, the offer embraced a free passage across the Atlantic for himself and family, and other very advantageous terms. Although he was well satisfied with his prospects in Belfast, this unexpected and very liberal proposal, from the Board of Governors of an institute of acknowledged standing and reputation, gave a new current to his thoughts, and unsettled his mind even as to his future in Ireland. He had never before entertained any idea of leaving Britain, much less of leaving the old world for the new, but he had a large family, principally of boys, and, seeing many difficulties in the way of giving them a start in life at home, he was led to believe that a colony would present more and better openings for all of them. Family reasons, as in many another case, eventually determined him in the course which he should pursue. He consulted his friends, and Mrs. Forneri being agreeable to the change, he accepted the appointment, and got all things in readiness for his long transatlantic voyage. But all at once the question occurred to him, what was he to do with his monster model of Rome? The work was too huge and unwieldy, to say nothing of its weight and the expense of carriage, to think of transporting it beyond the Atlantic. For any ordinary journey it required forty strong boxes, each six feet long, four feet high and four feet broad, in which to pack it up, and even then it had to be handled like a delicate fabric of glass, in order to prevent a catastrophe which might ruin the patient labor of years. Such a work was manifestly intended for a permanent, not a peregrinating, exhibition. He had constructed it to amuse his leisure hours, and with the view ultimately of disposing of it at a remunerative price to some museum, university, or school of design. But however laudable might be the objects of such an exhibition, however useful an aid to the classical or historical student or to the antiquary, he had never for a moment thought of giving up his chosen profession to go and travel about the world like another Barnum, in the equivocal character of a garrulous showman. For once in his life he felt he had a veritable white elephant on his hands. However, he advertised the little stuccoed city for sale, and was fortunate enough to procure a purchaser in the Mechanics' Institute of his old-time place of residence, Kingston-upon-Hull. This sale proved fatal to the perpetuity of the fame of this precious work of art, the only one of its kind in the world. Whatever was the reason—the want of suitable accommodation was probably the true cause—the model was never set up in the rooms of its fortunate purchasers and custodians. The Colosseum and a portion of the *Forum Romanum* were shown in the Crystal Palace of the Dublin International Exhibition of 1853, but beyond that it would seem that the entire work was consigned to a most infelicitous obscurity. Some years afterwards, when Dr. Forneri was permanently settled in Toronto, the unhappy fate of his beautiful piece of handiwork caused him to make an effort to have it brought to this country. He wrote to his old friend, Major Sykes, with the view of ascertaining on what terms it could be secured. In June, '54, he received a letter from the Secretary of the Hull Mechanics' Institute, offering, on behalf of that body, to dispose of it to Dr. Forneri for the sum of forty pounds, which was, of course, much less than it cost them. It is clear, from the secretary's accompanying letter, that the Institute was quite willing to part with the model, especially to the accomplished modelist himself; and that having no means of exhibiting it properly at Hull, the members were "anxious that such a perfect work of art should not remain in oblivion." It would appear, from the correspondence which passed at that time, that a number of persons in Toronto had seen and greatly admired the model when it was exhibited in Liverpool. Amongst these was the late Rev. Dr. Irvine, a Presbyterian divine, to whom further reference will be made hereafter, and who kindly interested himself in Dr. Forneri's public-spirited plans. Dr. Irvine, who was an able theologian and eloquent preacher, proposed, with the consent of the large congregation over which he was placed, to purchase the model, and have it exhibited in Canada and the United States, in aid of the building fund of a new church which his people were then intending to erect for him. It so happened, however, that, before the receipt of the Hull letter, Dr. Irvine accepted a pastoral call to the city of Hamilton. His old Toronto congregation lost heart in the model movement, and, although he pressed the matter upon the attention of his new charge, they were, it seems, not enamored with the exhibition business, and the movement was, on his part, reluctantly abandoned. Dr. Forneri's fertile brain evolved other schemes for the same meritorious purpose, but none of them succeeded. There were then no Royal Canadian Academics, and no vice-regal or princely patrons of rising genius in the sister arts of painting and artistic design. When we consider how easily Dr. Forneri's beautiful and instructive creation might have been permanently secured for Canada, it seems a thousand pities that the

opportunity was ever allowed to pass away. A model so unique and invaluable would have adorned any exposition of art in the world. Within the walls of our own University, could place have there been found for it, it would long have served as a cynosure for every cultivated mind, and have been a surviving monument to the modest, unassuming artist, of whose undoubted genius it was an illustrious production.

Having thus disposed of his model, and made all the necessary arrangements for his departure, Dr. Forneri and his family bade farewell to Ireland and its many fond associations, and sailed for their distant destination in Nova Scotia. They arrived about the end of November in the same year, 1851, and, at the close of the following Christmas vacation, the new master entered upon his duties in the Collegiate School of Windsor. But the evil star of his destiny had not yet gone down. It glared upon him many a time and oft in the old world, and now, when he supposed that it had disappeared forever, its baneful influence again crossed his path. Dr. Forneri had scarce entered upon his new duties, when a difficulty arose between himself and the Board of Governors of the School in regard to the tenure of his office. In so far as he was concerned, the difficulty was both embarrassing and mortifying. We have already referred to the letter on the presumed authority and good faith of which he had been induced to act in all his subsequent arrangements. It was a letter from the Principal of the institution, in which he now expected to be permanently installed, and its language left no room for doubt in the mind of the recipient that the writer was clothed with full power to tender him the post, and settle the terms on which it should be held. Dr. Forneri, who was himself a man of unimpeachable honor, and trustful to a fault in all business transactions, relied implicitly upon the *bona fides* of the proposal, and, in altering his whole plans for the future, never suspected that the permanency of the proffered appointment would be open to the slightest question. But it seems he had been deceived. Soon after entering upon his work he was very much surprised and chagrined to find, upon asking the Board of Governors to confirm his appointment according to the terms of the letter, that by a resolution of the Board, passed at a subsequent meeting without his knowledge, the latter had left the matter solely in the hands of the Principal, upon whom alone rested the responsibility of the appointment. He had never been apprised of this, and, six months later, he was further astonished at receiving a note from the Principal informing him that, owing to want of funds, his services must be dispensed with at the end of the academic year. He was naturally very much incensed at this flagrant breach of good faith, complained bitterly of the treatment which he had received, and, after discovering that he could get no redress either from the Principal or the Board, he laid his case before the public through the newspapers, and thereafter appealed for relief to the Legislature of the Province. A select committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to investigate the matter, but as is often the case when the suppliant before such a tribunal, however strong on the merits of his appeal, is himself weak in political influence, the injured teacher received no reparation for the wrong done him. He had sustained very serious loss and damage, the liability for which was probably divided between the Principal and the Board of Governors. The only compensation offered him was a letter from the chairman of the select committee stating that, while the House sympathized with him in his misfortune, it deeply regretted that, his case being of a purely private and not of a public nature, it could not interfere in his behalf without creating a dangerous precedent. Thus ended the first chapter of his experience in the new and strange land, on whose shores he and his family had lauded with such high hopes, and encouraging prospects, in the coming years.

The position in which Dr. Forneri now found himself was one full of anxiety and perplexity. His family was large, his means limited, his term of office rapidly nearing its close; the future was painfully dark and uncertain. His thoughts turned at once to Belfast and his old and generous friends in that city. He wrote to inquire whether his place in the Royal Academical Institution had been filled, and was told in reply that it was occupied by a gentleman from Dublin; but, notwithstanding this, he was encouraged to return, and informed that no effort would be wanting to promote his interests. At first he was inclined to act on this advice, but on reflection he decided that, as his leaving Europe had not been of his own seeking, he would follow the course which, he believed, Fate had marked out for him. We use the word advisedly. Dr. Forneri was all his life a strong believer in what he called Fate. He had a deeply reverential mind and firm religious convictions, and he found no difficulty in reconciling these with such a belief. His creed was a simple one; he was no orthodox hair-splitter, and was not troubled with a fastidious conscience on points which he considered non-essential, but was a sincere believer in the great verities of religion. In some lines which he penned not long before his death, he expressed the opinion that "whatever our divines may say about moral or free agency, men cannot defeat the will of the Almighty, which is Fate; and I firmly believe that man, though a moral agent,

is not an independent agent in the principal incidents of his life." In this he departs little, if any, from the teachings of Cicero's famous essay, which regards Fate or Destiny as the decree of Providence, going hand in hand with free will as one of its conditions. The subject was one which Dr. Forneri was very fond of discussing and discoursing upon. He was a great reader of the early Fathers of the Church, and had studied the admirable explanations by Erasmus and Liebnitz of those old free will doctrines. But he was far from being a fatalist in any sense; he regarded fatalism as impious, and while he would defend the Fate of his own creed as the decree of Deity, he, on the other hand, always defended the liberty of man in that qualified sense in which it is largely accepted, and in which fatalism has no part or lot whatever.

A few weeks after the receipt of the notice referred to from the Principal of the Windsor Collegiate School, Dr. Forneri was told by Dr. Montovani, Professor of Modern Languages in Windsor College, that a college or university in Upper Canada—he was not told where—had advertised for a Modern Languages' Professor, and that he (Dr. M.) had offered himself as a candidate and sent in his testimonials. Dr. Forneri paid no particular attention to this at the time, because, not then having heard from Belfast, he had intended either returning to Ireland or sailing in search of employment to Australia. The idea of Australia was suggested to him by the fact that a brother-in-law of his, who was Inspector of Schools in Sydney, New South Wales, where he has been living for about twenty years, had frequently written him to Belfast urging him to emigrate to that colony, where many of his old pupils were settled and in prosperous circumstances. Some months, however, after his conversation with Dr. Montovani, the thought of acting on the maxim *tentari non nocet* occurred to him, and he determined to become an applicant for the same place for which the Windsor professor had long before offered his services. Not knowing the name of the College, and feeling a delicacy in speaking to Dr. Montovani on the subject, he wrote to the Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada inquiring whether such an appointment was to be made, and whether there was yet time to forward his testimonials. By return mail he received a letter from the Rev. Dr. McCaul, who was then a stranger to him, stating that no report or recommendation in regard to the appointment had yet been made, and that, if he sent his testimonials immediately, they might arrive in time to be taken into consideration and dealt with by the Government. He at once forwarded his papers, as he had been instructed, to Dr. McCaul, and thought no more about the matter, for the simple reason that he considered his chances of success were the slimmest possible. He was not sure that the appointment would not be made before the receipt of the testimonials, and although he did not undervalue the merits of these, he knew he was very late in the field, that there were many competitors, that he had no political influence whatever at his back, and was naturally inclined to think that, under such unpropitious circumstances, his application must certainly fail; in fact, he treated its failure as a foregone conclusion, and prepared to leave for Australia. A vessel was advertised to sail from New York to Sydney at the end of April, 1853, and accordingly, at the beginning of the same month, he and his wife and family left Windsor for Boston, purposing to remain there a few days and proceed thence to New York, where he would make the necessary arrangements for their passage to the Antipodes. But the Fate in which he believed had even then decreed that they should never see the Antipodes. On the passage to Boston Mrs. Forneri and one of the children fell seriously ill, and they arrived in that city in such a weak condition that he considered their lives would be endangered by such a long sea voyage. The ship in which they were to embark left port without them. The predicament in which he was now placed, in a city in which he was an utter stranger, was not an enviable one. He had left Windsor fully intending to sail for Australia with the least possible delay, and had provided himself with no letters of introduction to any persons in the United States, which he might easily have done under different circumstances. Fortunately before leaving Windsor he had given directions that any letters which might arrive there after his departure should be sent to Boston *poste restante*. Two days after he reached Boston he received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Irvine, an old Belfast pupil, who was then settled in Toronto in charge of a large Presbyterian congregation, to which he had been called from St. John, N.B. Dr. Forneri had, some months before, written Dr. Irvine and told him of his great disappointment in Nova Scotia, and had at the same time acquainted him with the design which he had formed of going to Australia. In the letter received at Boston Dr. Irvine—to whom his old teacher always felt deeply grateful for the warm interest taken by him in his favor—strongly urged Dr. Forneri to abandon his Australian project, which he characterized as foolish and inconsiderate, and to come instead to Toronto, where he (Dr. I.) and his friends would do their utmost to assist him, and where there was no doubt his success as a teacher would be assured. This timely and suggestive message ap-

peared to Dr. Forneri to open up a way out of his present difficulties. He ascertained on inquiry that any vessel for Australia would sail either too soon for the recovery of his sick wife and child, or too late to permit of his staying in Boston at his own expense. He therefore decided to act on his friend's advice and go to Toronto, where he believed he could secure temporary employment during the convalescence of the two invalids, and, when they were fully recovered, sail for Australia in the event of his not receiving sufficient encouragement in Upper Canada. As soon as Mrs. Forneri was able to bear the fatigue of the journey, Dr. Forneri proceeded with his family to Toronto, where they all arrived safely in the beginning of May, 1853. He was there most agreeably surprised to learn from Dr. Irvine that he had a very fair chance of securing the Professorship in University College for which he had become a candidate some time before, and about which he had never thought seriously since for the reasons already stated. He learned that his testimonials had reached Dr. McCaul in time, that they were so satisfactory that his name had been placed at the head of the list of candidates recommended to the Government, that the Premier (the present Sir Francis Hincks) was a Belfast man, the son of the Rev. Thomas D. Hincks, LL.D., of that city, and that a testimonial from Dr. Hincks would greatly strengthen his application. Dr. Forneri, who in the hurry of collecting and forwarding his credentials had left out several valuable ones, had in his possession an excellent testimonial from Dr. Hincks, who was Professor of Oriental Languages in the Belfast Royal Academical Institution. This was at once sent in. On the 7th of May Dr. Forneri received a very encouraging letter from the Premier, and another on the 17th of the same month informing him that His Excellency the Governor-General had approved of his appointment. Dr. Forneri's warrant of appointment to the chair of Modern Languages is dated the 28th of May, 1853; it is signed by Lord Elgin, the then Governor-General of Canada, and countersigned by the Hon. A. W. Morin, Provincial Secretary, Mr. Hincks' principal colleague in the Hincks-Morin Administration, which was then in office. It was made, as appears by the warrant itself, under the Act which amended the former University Act, and separated the functions of the university from those of the college.

The new incumbent entered upon his duties in the Michaelmas Term following. He was then in his sixty-fourth year, but still in the vigor of physical health and strength, and with a mind and faculties strong and matured, and capable of efficient and well-sustained effort. From that time until the close of Michaelmas Term, 1865, a period of thirteen years, when the chair of Modern Languages in the college was supplanted by the present system of Tutors, he discharged the functions of his professorship with an ability, conscientiousness and fidelity which were universally acknowledged. The death of his beloved wife on the 18th of August, 1862, was the most notable event, and the first serious misfortune which befel him, during his professorship; it was a blow from which he never rallied, and, although he married again, the loss of one who had helped him to bear with equanimity the buffetings of adversity, who was a congenial companion and a real helpmate throughout his long professional career, all but broke his proud spirit which had never quailed before. George Macdonald, the Scotch novelist, has truly said that "no man ever sank under the burden of to-day. It is when to-morrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day that the weight is more than a man can bear." His retirement from collegiate work, and the sudden reaction from the sustained mental strain which his onerous duties imposed to comparative quietude and inactivity, told even more injuriously upon the aged Professor; it brought on a rapid and visible decline of both mental and bodily vigor; and, on the 5th of September, 1869, at the age of fourscore years, when "life's fitful fever" was forever over, his "pained footsteps crossed the burning marle," and he passed quietly and peacefully away.

On the Wednesday following his death the mortal remains of the departed Professor were followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends to their last resting place in St. James' Cemetery. Conspicuous in the funeral procession were many members of the Masonic body, of which ancient and honorable order the deceased had for many years been a respected member. We have before us his credentials, adorned with the old Italian tricolor, as a member of a lodge in Turin, where he was admitted to the third degree. In September, 1829, he joined the "Humber" Lodge at Hull, and, during the same month, the Grand Lodge in London. His name is on the roll of the "St. Andrew's" Lodge of Toronto, into which he was received soon after his arrival in the city. In the year 1857, Prof. Forneri lost two of his infant children by death; he left surviving him four sons and four daughters. Two of these have since died. James Ford Forneri, B.A., a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, died in New York in the month of June, 1875. His eldest son, Cosford Chalmers Forneri, who will be remembered by not a few old University men for his genial manners and many manly traits of character, died of pneumonia at Rat Portage, on the 15th August, 1880. He was a graduate in Agriculture of the

University, was also a graduate of the old Toronto Military School, and subsequently passed the Examining Board as a Provincial Land Surveyor. It was while on duty in the latter capacity, in the neighborhood of Rat Portage, that he was stricken down with his fatal illness. His abilities and sterling uprightness had won for him an honorable position in his profession, and his untimely end in the wilds of Canada, hundreds of miles distant from home and friends, was a peculiarly sad one. Of the two surviving sons, one, Henry D. Forneri, is a Land Surveyor at Thunder Bay, and the other, Richard Sykes Forneri, M.A., a distinguished prizeman and graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, is an Episcopal clergyman, and the present incumbent of St. John's Church, Belleville. All of the late professor's daughters, save one who died in infancy, are still living; the eldest, Mrs. Reid, a widow lady, being at present a resident of Campbellford, Ont. The remaining three are married respectively to Mr. Albert Geen, Belleville, Henry Sutton, M.D., of Madoc, a University graduate, and Mr. Frank Wootten, proprietor of the "Dominion Churchman" newspaper, Toronto. Within the home circle, and indeed in all the domestic relations of life, Dr. Forneri was characterized by a gentle nature and lovable disposition. Affectionate, indulgent and self-denying, these intimate relationships were the constant and never-failing source of the strongest mutual attachment.

As the first Professor of Modern Languages in University College—and the first, we may hope, of many worthy occupants yet to be of the same chair—Dr. Forneri's career is exceedingly suggestive. It presents many points admirable alike in the man himself, in the work which he did, and the part which he played in the stirring arena of his day. He had the virtues of the good stock from which he was sprung, and was a worthy scion of those who, if they helped to mar, helped also to make, the hopeful destiny of his country. His long life bridged in its span the reactionary Spain of perfidious Ferdinand, and the semi-republican Spain of the eloquent Castelar. He was a connecting link between an interesting epoch in our own history, and the past military glories of a people whose chivalrous descendants in Canada vie with those of every race and nationality in the paths of progress and the arts of peace. His life and times might be elaborated into an instructive volume. We have endeavored to sketch the salient features, set in varying light and shadow, of the picture in which he stands out a conspicuous and interesting figure—a student, a wandering refugee, a soldier, a virtuoso in art, a teacher and college professor. In each and all he bore his part well. As a teacher, his record was one of notable excellence. His knowledge and attainments were embellished with the graces of scholarship, and were always modestly displayed. The Fornerian systems of French, German and Spanish, were the product of an ingenious mind and an original expositor of languages. He had a happy talent for communicating knowledge, and was beloved by his pupils, and the students of his department, for his patient kindness and untiring interest in the subject-matters of their reading. His life was, in many respects, a hard battle with misfortune, but of misfortune not altogether unredeemed. Scattered through those long eighty years were unselfish, self-sacrificing efforts that, like the distant palm trees in the desert, marked green resting places in memory's waste. Dr. Forneri was ever the enemy of despotism, and the firm friend of constitutional liberty. In this noble cause he embarked his life and fortune, and made shipwreck of the latter. In England, he was one of the first to join the society of "The Friends of Poland," inaugurated by Count Plater, with the view of giving both moral and material support to those patriots who were struggling to emancipate their unhappy country. It was there he met the poet Campbell, who presided over its deliberations—the same lyric bard whose sweet and soul-stirring offerings to the cause of Polish liberty have gone round the world. History has proved how much may be achieved by a "passion for ideas." Dr. Forneri possessed that passion in a high degree, but he was a man of action as well. He was in both ahead of his time, but he saw afar off the triumph of his cause, and felt, even far away, the onward, irresistible flow of the tide whose obbing once bore him forth into a stormy sea. Italy, regenerated and disenthralled, had been the day dream of his youth, the hope and prayer of his riper years. He longed and he lived to see it—to join in the acclamations which welcomed his native land into the sisterhood of constitutional nations, and the unfurling of the flag of a united people above the crumbling ramparts of the castle of St. Angelo.

J. KING.

'Varsity Sport.

When the Cornell University crew arrived in New York on their way to England to compete for the Public Schools Challenge Cup, they learned for the first time that the Henley Committee had refused to allow their entry. That this news came so late was entirely the fault

of the committee, who, at a meeting held some two weeks previously, determined unanimously, 'That crews competing for the Public School Challenge Cup be restricted to the use of fixed seats in their boats;' when, if the question of Cornell's entry came up, no word of their determination was sent to the Americans till they reached New York. Such an action is an insult to the Americans, and displays a spirit of pettiness on the part of the committee that is decidedly reprehensible.

The best time fifty yards go-as-you-please yet on record was made down the aisle of Convocation Hall, between McKim and a freshman caught cheating in classics. The latter finished twenty yards ahead.

The only athletic team that the University sent into the field on the Queen's Birthday was that of the Association Football. Not even among the spectators could a Rugby man be seen, and the cricketers were probably holding a committee meeting. The day was too hot for the game, and it is reported that those of the players who had Greek next day lost twenty per cent. by evaporation. The fight was against the Collegiate Institute, who won the first game in twenty minutes, their opponents only once getting the ball near their goal. The second game, which began almost immediately, was much more lively and exciting: after ten minutes' hard fighting, during which neither side succeeded in scoring, time was called for the half-hour, and the players came in for a fifteen minutes' rest. When this was over play commenced once more, and the University men, who had picked up wonderfully, showed a disposition to force the fighting. There was some very good work done by both sides, and the ball flew from side to side in a very lively manner, the attacking, however, lying principally with the University team. The game was ended, after a very exciting struggle, by E. N. Hughes, of the University men, kicking the ball clear through the Institute goals in twenty-five minutes. The score now stood one game each with five minutes to spare, but neither side succeeded in securing victory by another goal before time was up. Both clubs claim to have been without some of their best men. The following were the players: University—goal, W. Elliott; backs, Haig and Laidlaw; half backs, Lee and Gordon; forwards, Baird, E. N. Hughes, Caven, Aikenhead, Passmore, and Campbell. Collegiate Institute—goal, Grant; backs, Morrin and Parkes; half-backs, McEachern and Watson; forwards, Bell, Irving, Lockhardt, Beatty, Lobb, and S. Hughes.

At a meeting of the undergraduates and graduates held in Moss Hall on the 14th of May, the Cricket Club was reorganized, and the following officers appointed: President, Prof. Loudon; First Vice-President, Prof. Hutton; Second Vice-President, F. A. Vines, B.A.; Captain, E. W. H. Blake; Sec'y-Treas., Laurence J. Clarke. Committee: Messrs. G. G. S. Lindsey, H. T. Brock, W. F. W. Creelman, Aug. Foy, A. B. Cameron.

There will be a cricket match on Convocation day between Trinity College and University College. Both sides play some graduates. A match has been arranged with Upper Canada College for the 18th.

'Varsity Men. Professor Wright sailed for England on the twelfth of last month.

THE DEAN has gone to England for vacation.

MR. F. C. CONGDON has left Halifax and is now studying law in Toronto.

PROFESSOR LOUDON has been suffering from a cold for some time past.

MR. BOYD, who has lately received the appointment of Chancellor, graduated in Arts from this University, in '61, taking with him the Gold Medal in modern languages.

MR. E. N. CLEMENTS, '79, of Yarmouth, N.S., intends spending a week in Toronto while travelling west on his wedding tour.

COMMUNICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'Varsity.

SIR,—It has been a subject of much speculation to account for the peculiarly mouldy appearance presented this spring by the walls of many brick buildings in the city, notably the School of Practical Science. It was particularly conspicuous on the eastern and southern walls.

Some of this floury incrustation was scraped off and analysed in Dr. Ellis's laboratory. It was found to be sulphate of magnesium, or Epsom salts.

The way at present suggested to account for the apparently anomalous occurrence of this salt is, that the bricks were burned by

coal, which always contains a quantity of sulphur. This, in the presence of the heat, air and moisture of the kiln, becomes partly converted into sulphuric acid. This acid acts on the magnesia generally present in brick-clays to form Epsom salts.

The moisture which permeates the brick during the early spring rains, dissolves a certain quantity of the salt, and when, as was the case this season, a dry warm period succeeds these rains, the water evaporates, leaving the salt as an incrustation on the walls, which, like the eastern and southern, were the most exposed to the drenching rains. The first shower after the drought, of course, washes the walls.

Hoping the above may be interesting to your readers, I am, etc.,

R.

EDITOR AND POET.

'Twas a man wrapped up in an ample cloak,
Poetic in his mien,
That went into the office of
An English magazine.

He gave unto the editor
A paper closely writ :
'I would unto your judgment, sir,
A poem submit ;
Pray read it carefully, and say
What that you think of it.'

Slowly the editor read it through ;
On his brow an angry flush
There came, as he soliloquized
About 'hogwash,' 'rot' and 'slush.'

And he gave back the manuscript
Unto the bard, and said,
'That ballad is the very worst
That I have ever read.

'If I such trash as that should dare
Print in my magazine,
Then men would call me a three-ply ass—
And they would be right, I ween.

'So, sirrah, take thee a stont saw-horse
Thereto a bucksaw good ;
Thy poesy it is n. g. ;
Thy line is sawing wood.'

When that the poet heard these words
He 'gan to fume and fidget,
And he said unto the editor,
'Thou art a howling idget !

'Read o'er that ballad again, sirrah,
Read o'er that ballad again,
And then thy candid opinion give—
My name is Alfred Ten—'

'The heaven, you say !' cried the editor,
Astonished ; then said,
'That poem is the finest thing
That I have ever read.

'It shall appear this very month,'
And kneeling on the ground,
He gave the Laureate a check
For £1,100.

—San Francisco.

RUSTIC LOGIC.

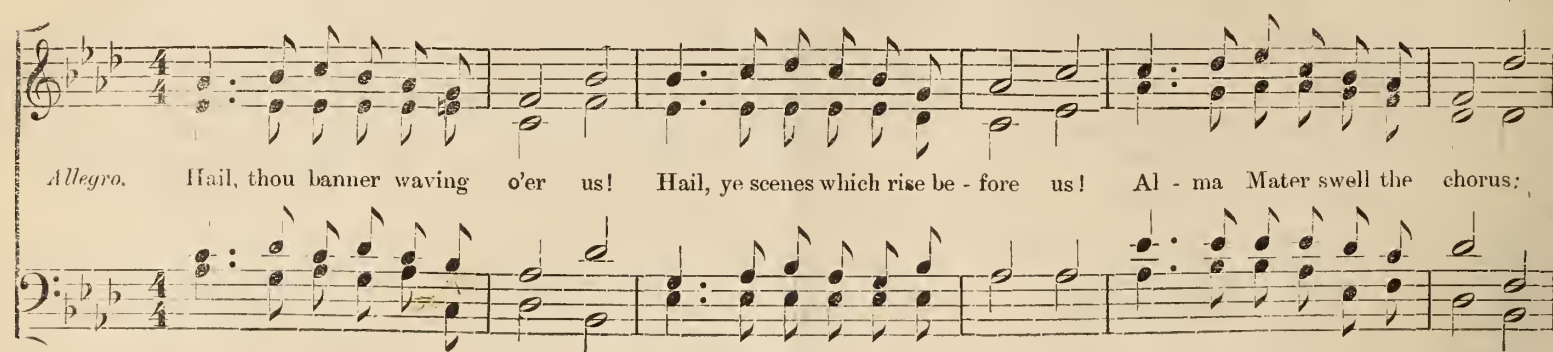
HODGE, a poor honest country lout, not overstocked with learning,
Chanced on a summer's eve to meet the vicar, home returning.
"Ah ! Master Hodge," the Vicar cried ; "what, still as wise as ever ?
The people in the village say, that you are wondrous clever."
"Why, Maester Parson, as to that I beg you'll right conceive me ;
I do na brag, but yet I know a thing or two, believe me."
"We'll try your skill," the parson cried, "for learning what digestion ;
And this you'll prove, or right or wrong, by solving me a question.
Noah, of old, three babies had, or grown up children, rather ;
Shem, Ham, and Japhet they were called ; now who was Japhet's father ?"
"Rat it," cried Hodge, and scratched his head ; "that does my wits
belabor ;
But, howsomde'er, I'll homeward run, and ax old Giles, my neighbor."
To Giles he went, and put the case with circumspect intention ;
"Thou fool," cried Giles, "I'll make it clear to thy dull comprehension.
Three children has Tom Long, the smith, or cattle-doctor, rather ;
Tom, Dick, and Harry they are called ; now, who is Harry's father ?"
"Adzooks, I have it," Hodge replied ; "right well I know your lingo—
Who's Harry's father ? Stop, here goes—why, Tom Long Smith, by
Jingo."
Away he ran to find the priest with all his might and main,
Who, with good humor, instant put the question once again.
"Noah, of old, three babies had, or grown up children, rather ;
Shem, Ham, and Japhet they were called ; now, who was Japhet's
father ?"
"I have it now," Hodge grinning cried, "I'll answer like a proctor ;
Who's Japhet's father ? Now I know—why, Long Tom Smith, the
doctor."

JOCK.

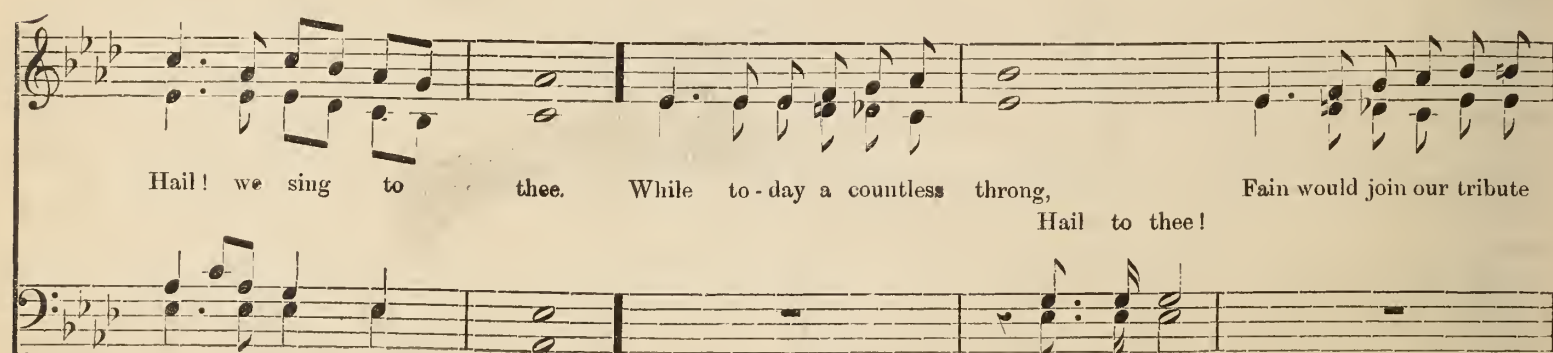
THE MARSEILLAISE.—This remarkable 'hymn,' struck out in the white heat of unconscious inspiration, perfect in all its parts, and in six months adopted by the people, the army, the legislature, and the whole nation, is a war-cry, a summons to instant battle. It has no inspiration but glory, and invokes no god but liberty. Rouget de Lisle, its author, was an accomplished officer, an enthusiast for liberty, but no less a champion for justice and an upholder of constitutional monarchy. He was at Strasburg in 1792. One day Deitrich, the Mayor of the town, who knew him well, asked him to write a martial song, to be sung on the departure of six hundred volunteers to the Army of the Rhine. He consented, wrote the song that night—the words sometimes coming before the music, sometimes the music before the words—and gave it to Deitrich the next morning. As is not uncommon with authors, he was at first dissatisfied with the fruit of his sudden inspiration, and as he handed the manuscript to the Mayor, he said, 'Here is what you asked for, but I fear it is not very good.' But Deitrich looked, and knew better. They went to the harpsichord with Madame and sang it ; they gathered the band of the theatre together and rehearsed it ; it was sung in the public square and excited such enthusiasm, that instead of six hundred volunteers, nine hundred left Strasburg for the army. In the course of a few months it worked its way southward and became a favorite with the Marseillais, who carried it to Paris—the large deputation from that city marching on foot and singing the song—where the people, knowing nothing of its name, its author, or its original purpose, spoke of it simply as the 'song of the Marseillais,' and as the Marseillais it will be known forever, and forever be the rallying cry of France against tyranny. Its author, soon proscribed as a Royalist, fled from France and took refuge in the Alps. But the echoes of the chord that he had so unwittingly struck pursued him even to the mountain tops of Switzerland. 'What,' said he to a peasant guide in the upper fastnesses of the border range, 'is this song that I hear—*Allons, enfants de la patrie !*' 'That ! That is the Marseillaise.' And thus, suffering from the excesses that he had innocently stimulated, he first learned the name which his countrymen had given to the song he had written.—Richard Grant White.

Toronto University Chorus.

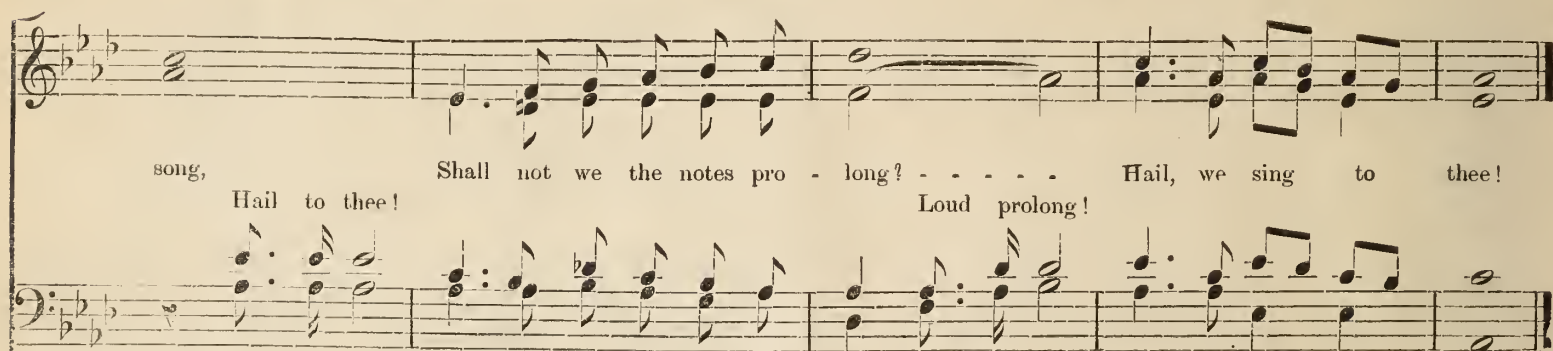
By W. LAIDLAW.



Allegro. Hail, thou banner waving o'er us! Hail, ye scenes which rise be - fore us! Al - ma Mater swell the chorus;



Hail! we sing to thee. While to-day a countless throng, Fain would join our tribute
Hail to thee!



song, Shall not we the notes pro - long? - - - Hail, we sing to thee!
Hail to thee! Loud prolong!

2.

When but *fresh* were our connexions,
By our inner heart's directions
Thee we placed in our affections;
Honored sons were we.
And till time has ceased to move,
While the stars shall shine above,
Thine shall be our reverent love;
Hail! we sing to thee.
Chorus.—"Hail! thou banner," &c.

3.

Thou our youthful thought dost nourish;
All thy precepts taught we cherish;
Ever may thy vigor flourish!
Grateful sons are we.
Culture's incense everywhere
Rising in thy temple fair,
Proves Minerva's honored there;
Hail! we sing to thee.
Chorus.—"Hail! thou banner," &c.

4.

May thy fortune e'er grow fairer,
Of Canadian weal the sharer;
Ever o'er thee skies grow clearer;
Such thy destiny.
And if danger threatens our land,
Once again will, hand in hand,
All thy sons, a patriot band,
Fight for her and thee.
Chorus.—"Hail! thou banner," &c.

[MUSIC ADAPTED.]

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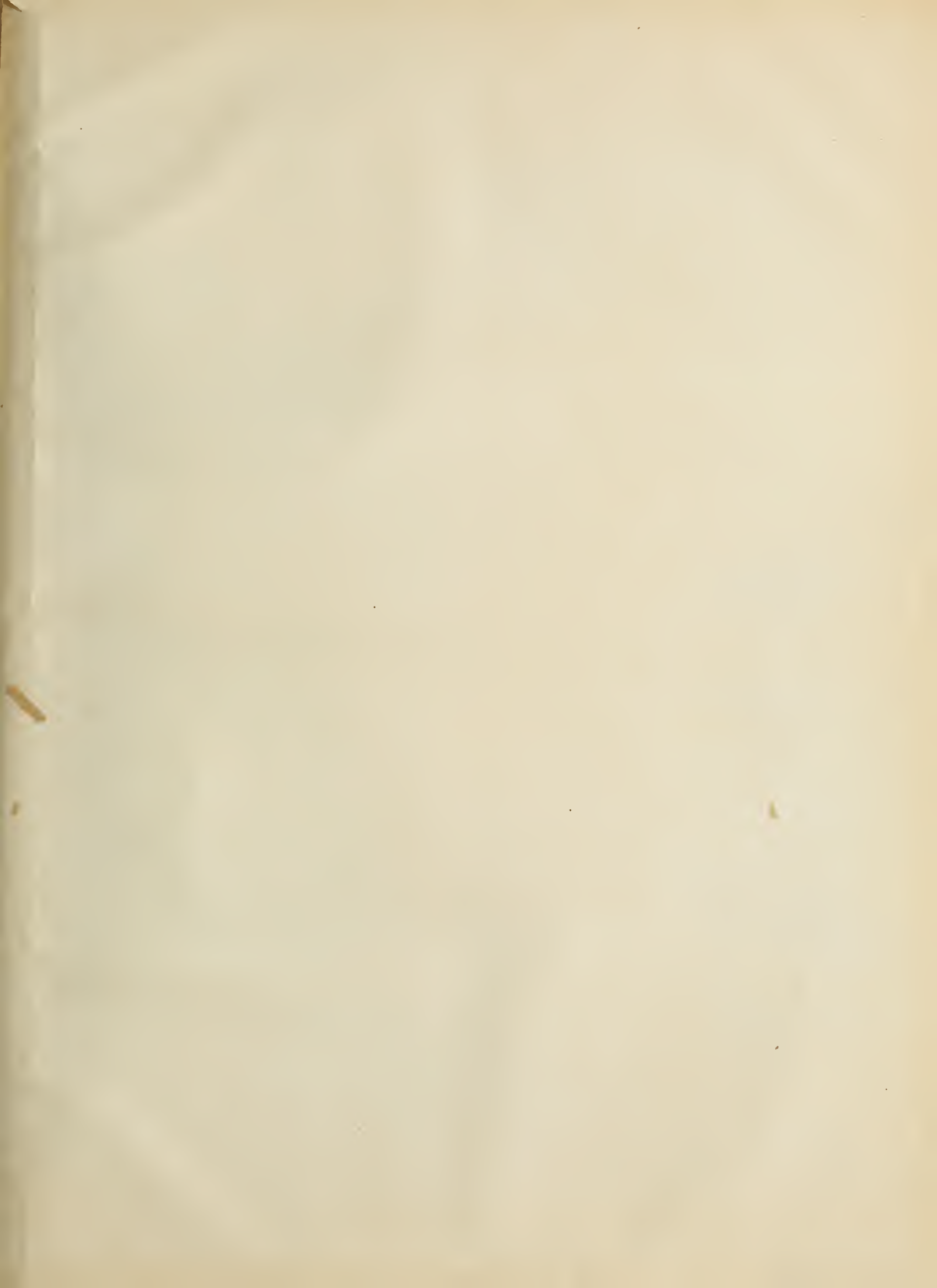
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